SUMMARY per R.M.S. BANGALORE.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No 10,873 VOL. LXVII. MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1873. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th instant, at [illegible], Elizabeth-street, Mrs. James Smith, of a daughter.

On the 17th instant, at her residence, Underwood-street, Paddington, the wife of William Johnston, Esq., of a son.

On the 20th instant, at her residence, [illegible] Kent and Margaret streets, the wife of Peter Newling, of a daughter.

On the 20th instant, at her residence, Mooreliff, Victoria-terrace, Milson's Point, Mrs. George Myers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th February, by special license, at St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral, Sydney, by the Rev. P. Walsh, John Dwyer, county Tipperary, Ireland, to E[illegible], eldest daughter of the late James Hamilton, of Tinonee, Manning River.

On the 8th February, at St. John's Church, Paddington, by the Rev. James Milne, Joseph, second son of Mr. Richard Bentley, of Bourke-street, Surry Hills, to Rebecca, daughter of Mr. Alexander Fle[illegible], of Paddington.

On the 14th February, at the Catholic Church, Woollahra, by the Rev. Eugene J. Luckie, Daniel, eldest son of Thomas Lee, of Weymouth, Dorsetshire, England, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Patrick M'Kiernan, of Longford, Ireland.

On the [illegible] instant, at the Phillip-street, Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Adam Thomson, Principal of St. Andrew's College, David Ettel, eldest son of the late Mathew Dawson, to Jane, only daughter of William King, of Hunter-street.

DEATHS.

On the 4th January, at sea, on board the ship Damascus, from London to Sydney, Dr. James Inglis, native of Aberdeen, Scotland.

On the 13th instant, at his residence, Paget Hall, Port Macquarie, Henry St. John Madden, Esq., aged 63 years. Irish papers please copy.

On the 21st instant, at Gannon's Forest, Lavinia Ellen, the infant daughter of Henry and Ellen Edwards, aged 1 year and 2 months.

On the 21st instant, at Tivoli, Cook's River, Amelia, wife of Richard Reilly, aged 51.

On the 22nd instant, at 808, Crown-street, Surry Hills, Anne Corndon Ebsworth, wife of James Edward Ebsworth, Esq., of this city, in the 73rd year of her age.

On the 22nd instant, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. John Macdonald, Darling-street East, Balmain, Christina Eason, daughter of the late Mr. John Eason, builder, Kingussie, Badenoch, Scotland.

On Saturday morning, the 22nd instant, at Elizabeth-terrace, Upper William-street, Theodore, the eldest son of the Rev. George Marvin, aged 5 years and 5 months.

On the 22nd instant, at his mother's residence, 34, Wynyard-square, Sidney Nathan, third son of the late John Solomon, aged 4 years and 5 months.

On Sunday, 23rd instant, at his daughter's residence, Mr. Thomas Mill, native of Cork, Ireland, in the 79th year of his age.

On the 23rd instant, at his residence, No. 162, Cooper-street, Chippendale, after a long and lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Hilt, aged 58 years, leaving a sorrowing wife to mourn her loss.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.

The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship
BANGALORE,
2063 tons, 500 horse-power,
G. C. Burne, commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED FOR GALLE
with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on TUESDAY, the 25th March, 1873, at 11 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 1 p.m. on the 22nd, and specie and parcels until 10 a.m. on the 24th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to

HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 25th February, 1873.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 4.30. FARES: Saloon at current rates; steerage, £1 10s.

TO AUCKLAND.—Wonga Wonga, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 4.30.

TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—Collaroy, this morning, Monday, at 6; and Lady Young, to-morrow night, Tuesday, at 11.

TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Steamer early.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Balclutha, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, via PORT DENISON.—Leichardt, early.

CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

SHIPPERS are requested to complete their shipments to Melbourne and Queensland BEFORE 3 O'CLOCK on day of sailing.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, &c.

THIS (Monday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
Goods received for Miller's Forest, THIS DAY.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE C. and R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—To GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The AGNES IRVING, TO-MORROW NIGHT, Tuesday, at 9.

To MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The PLATYPUS, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 9.

To TAREE, MANNING RIVER, direct.—The FIRE KING, THIS DAY, Monday, at noon sharp.

Passengers and shippers per Fire King are requested to notice alteration of sailing—noon instead of 9 p.m.

No cargo received after 11.

Passengers to these districts are invited to inspect the very superior accommodation of this Company's boats.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

THE CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship, from Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the NEW ENGLAND, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 9 o'clock. Saloon and steerage passengers en route to the Tin and Gold Mines will find unrivalled accommodation in this vessel.

P. S. BUYERS, Pro Manager.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship
MACEDON,
TO-MORROW, Tuesday, March 25th,
at 12 o'clock noon,
and
YOU YANGS,
on THURSDAY, March 27th,
at 12 o'clock noon.
THE SALOONS ARE AMIDSHIPS.
Freight at current rates.

WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship
YOU YANGS,
THIS DAY, Monday, March 24th,
at 6 o'clock p.m.,
FARES:

Saloon	10s.
Steerage	5s.

WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.

The steamship LADYBIRD will be dispatched for the MANAKAU POSITIVELY THIS DAY, at 3 p.m., and will connect with TARANAKI, NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, and PORT CHALMERS.

For all particulars apply to

WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

N.B.—Passengers must be on board not later than 2.30 p.m.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.

Messrs. M'Meckan, Blackwood, and Co.'s line of steamers will be dispatched from MELBOURNE as follows:—
ALHAMBRA, 29th instant, via Bluff
RANGITOTO, 3rd April, via Hokitika.

Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.

For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 237, George-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

The swift and powerful steamship
HERO, 850 tons register,
will be dispatched from Grafton Wharf on or about WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at noon.

ELDRED and SPENCE, Agents.

MOSSMAN'S BAY STEAMER leaves Circular Wharf, 9.10, 11.10, 1.10, 3.10, 5.10.
Leaves Athol, 8.10, 12 a.m., 2, 4, 6 p.m.
Leaves Mossman's Bay, 8.20, 10.30, 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30.

STEAM TO WATSON'S BAY.—SIR CHARLES COWPER will leave Circular Quay, at 10.15 a.m., 2.15, 4.15 p.m.; and Woolloomooloo, at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.; Watson's Bay, 8 and 11 a.m., 3.15, and 5 p.m.

MANLY BEACH.—STEAMER, THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 4.20, 6
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8.15, 12, 3.30, 5.
Fare—Return tickets, 1s 6d; children, 1s.

THOMAS HESELTON.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG and KIAMA, TO-NIGHT, 11.
MERIMBULA, EDEN, TATHRA.—To-morrow, 8 a.m.
SHOALHAVEN, &c., TO-MORROW, 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA and CLYDE, FRIDAY, 9.30 a.m.
BATEMAN'S BAY (for Moruya), FRIDAY, 9.30 a.m.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS, FROM KING-ST. AT HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.

FOR PARRAMATTA—7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.
FOR HUNTER'S HILL—7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 6.15, 10 p.m.
FROM PARRAMATTA—6.50, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.
FROM HUNTER'S HILL—8.15, 9, 10.15 a.m.; 12.15, 2.15, 4.15, 6.15, 7.15 p.m., at lowest reduced rates.

STEAM TO LONDON, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

To sail from Melbourne 10th April. The splendid steamship
ATRATO,
90A at Lloyds', 3300 tons, 500-horse power (nominal), 2000 indicated, J. B. Husband, commander.

This magnificent vessel, being full-powered, will steam the whole route. She has just BEEN FITTED with COMPOUND ENGINES, combining all the latest improvements.

Has an elegantly fitted and spacious Saloon, Ladies' Boudoir, Piano, Bathrooms, &c. The cabins are fitted, and supplied with bedding, linen, towels, &c.

Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Second cabin, steward's attendance will be provided.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Saloon (families specially arranged for)	£65 to £70
Second cabin	27 to 30
Intermediate	18 to 20
Steerage	16.

For passage, apply to

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—THE TWEED,
A1 for 17 years, 1745 tons register,
W. STUART, commander,
having all her dead weight on board, and fast filling with wool, will sail on or about 25th instant.

This splendid ship is one of the fastest and most powerful vessels afloat, and, her saloon and cabins being unusually large, well ventilated, and fitted with baths, offers the best opportunity to intending passengers.

Wool received at Marsden's stores.

For freight or passage apply to Captain STUART, on board, Circular Quay; or to

LEARMONTH DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.

The undermentioned first-class passenger ships will be dispatched by the undersigned in the following order, during the ensuing season:—

	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
AGNES ROSE	993	Purves	March
WINDSOR CASTLE	979	Cargill	April
ALEXANDER DUTHIE	1157	Norie	April.

For plans of cabins, rates of passage, and all other information, apply to

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON, the AGNES ROSE.

This well-known favourite passenger ship will have immediate dispatch.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect the accommodation.

Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Flood's.
12th March, 1873.

FOR LONDON.

The ALEXANDER DUTHIE, Thomas Norie, commander, will be dispatched on or about the 30th April.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect the superior saloon accommodation of this vessel.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The following first-class vessels, making an average passage of 80 days, will be dispatched on or about the following dates:—

	Tons.	Commander.	
MORAVIAN	968	Ayling	April
DAMASCUS	964	Ross	May
ASCALON	938	Scott	May
HARLAW	894	Philip	June
NINEVEH	1174	Barnet	July.

To be followed by other first-class vessels.

The dietary arrangements are superior, and each vessel carries an experienced surgeon.

Apply to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., O'Connell-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.

The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship
MORAVIAN,
968 tons register, Henry Ayling, commander, will sail about 5th April.

PASSENGERS are invited to inspect this vessel's superior and roomy saloon accommodation.

For freight or passage apply to Captain AYLING; or to

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship
DAMASCUS,
964 tons register, John Ross, commander, will sail about 1st May. Has spacious and well-ventilated saloon accommodation.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain ROSS; or to

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON,
The A1 clipper ship
BOTANIST,
1160 tons register, Captain G. Longridge.

This fine iron ship having a large quantity of her wool and dead weight on board, will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to

DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO., or
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.

MESSRS. GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS from MELBOURNE to LONDON.

The clipper ship
WINDSOR CASTLE,
1250 tons,
Norwood Harrison, commander,
will sail early in APRIL.

Has superior accommodation for PASSENGERS in all CLASSES.

For all further particulars apply to

WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.
Lloyd's-chambers.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.

Messrs. Money Wigram and Son's renowned clipper ship
LINCOLNSHIRE,
1200 tons, Edwin Daves, commander,
will be dispatched from Melbourne for London, via the Cape of Good Hope, on
THURSDAY, April 3rd.

The saloon cabins are fitted with all necessary cabin furniture, and the accommodation for second and third class and steerage passengers are very superior.

Fares: £16 and upwards.
A liberal allowance made for families.

M. METCALFE and CO.,
9, Bridge-street.

To be followed by the magnificent new steamship NORTHUMBERLAND, on THURSDAY, 15th May.

ONLY VESSEL FOR SHANGHAI.

☞ The A1 clipper ship
CUTTY SARK, 1200 tons,
F. W. Moore, commander,
being under charter, will sail
THIS WEEK.

Has room for light freight only, for which immediate application is necessary to

WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR HONGKONG direct,
the clipper ship
ONWARD,
600 tons register,
Captain Thomas Stimson.

This regular trader will be despatched 15th April.

For frieght or passage apply to

SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper schooner CIRCE, now hourly expected, will meet with her usual quick dispatch. For freight, &c., apply to PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

FOR BROADSOUND and PORT MACKAY.—☞ The JANE, fast loading at Market Wharf, will clear at the Customs on next THURSDAY. For rates of freight, &c., apply J. L. HAYNES, 6, King-street.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE and PORT MACKAY.—☞ The clipper schooner AGNES, Captain Chambers, is now loading, and will sail TO-MORROW.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to

WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR the Bellinger River, THIS DAY, West Hartley No. 1. For freight, apply on board, Lime-st. Wharf.

NANBUCCRA, schooner, for BELLINGER RIVER, THIS EVENING, Lime-street Wharf.

SHIP SHAHPORE, from Liverpool.—Captain W. G. LIHON will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his Crew without his written authority.

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

WANTED, for Pearl Fishery Co., now forming, two smart Schooners. H. Fisher and Co., 143, Pitt-st.

WANTED, Vessel, about 300 tons, for Lyttelton and another port and back. Fisher and Co., 143, Pitt-st.

WANTED, to Charter a SCHOONER, from 100 to 150 tons, for Cleveland Bay. Apply M. Brodziak, 80, King-street.

WANTED, to CHARTER, a SCHOONER, of 100 or 120 tons register, for nine months; mission work. Apply to

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

CHARTER.—Wanted, VESSELS carrying 300 to 500 tons, to LOAD COAL for Mauritius.

JOHN FRAZER and CO.

CHARTERS.—The undersigned are prepared to charter Vessels for
San Francisco
Hongkong
Shanghai
Mauritius
Bombay.
At current rates of freight.

JOHN FRAZER and CO.

TONNAGE.—The Undersigned have ships open for COAL CHARTERS to
SAN FRANCISCO,
SHANGHAI,
and HONGKONG.

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

TONNAGE WANTED.

To load immediately, either at Newcastle or Sydney—
About 400 tons for Nagasaki
500 " " Singapore
500 " " Hiogo.
To sail in about a month—
1000 tons for Hongkong.

PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

TONNAGE wanted for about 150 to 200 tons, for Colombo. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

TONNAGE.

The undersigned are open to charter vessels for the conveyance of coal to
MAURITIUS
SAN FRANCISCO
HONGKONG
SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA
BOMBAY.

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

TONNAGE.

The undersigned are open to CHARTER Vessels for
LONDON
SHANGHAI
HONGKONG
CALCUTTA
MADRAS
BATAVIA
SINGAPORE
COLOMBO
GALLE
SAN FRANCISCO.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.,
362, George-street.

TONNAGE wanted, for
Shanghai, Hongkong
Bombay, Singapore, and Calcutta
Valparaiso and Galle.

WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

TONNAGE WANTED by the undersigned for
HONGKONG
SHANGHAI
FOO CHOW
GALLE
MAURITIUS
SAN FRANCISCO.
Also, for all Intercolonial Ports.
From Sydney or Newcastle, at highest rates.

WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

TONNAGE wanted.
JAVA, MACASSAAR, TERNATE
SINGAPORE, and PERSIAN GULF.

ELDRED and SPENCE,
62, Margaret-street.

FOR SALE, 3 STEAMERS, in good working order, each carrying about 250 tons cargo, 20 first and 12 second class passengers, steaming 7½ to 9 knots.

For particulars ELDRED and SPENCE.

FOR SALE, Freight, or Charter, brig BYRON, 300 tons burthen. J. BLUE, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, the schooner CAPTAIN COOK, 60 tons, well adapted for pearl fishing or island trade. For particulars apply to O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf, or QUINLAN, DONNELLY, and CO., Brisbane.

MACQUARIE'S PATENT SLIP, NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.

Ships of the largest class taken up for repair, reclassing, survey, &c.

Iron ships cleaned, shipwrights' and smiths' work performed, spars and all other ships' materials in stock.

Experienced diver with diving apparatus on hand.

D. MACQUARIE, Proprietor.

MEETINGS.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB.—A Special General MEETING of Members will take place in the Club Room, THIS EVENING, called for the following important business:—To consider a New Code of Club Rules to be submitted by the Committee, and if approved of, to be adopted. A full attendance requested.

JAMES HERALD, Secretary.

MASONIC.—Zetland Chapter of Australia, 300. MEETING, THIS EVENING, 7.30.

NO. 4, NO SURRENDER, L. O. L.—Arch-Purple MEETING, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Chapel, Kent-street, at 8 o'clock. Visitors respectfully invited.

By order. S. WITHERS, Secretary.

DAYSPRING DIVISION, No. 1 S. of T.—Members are requested to attend the Quarterly Meeting, on Thursday, March 27, at 7.30 p.m. sharp. Election of officers, &c. No summonses this quarter. Mason, R.S.

49 AND 57 L. O. L.—Final Committee MEETING, TO-NIGHT, at 8 sharp, usual place.

H. W. CHAPMAN }
CHARLES LEES } Secretaries.

SCHOOL OF ARTS' DEBATING CLUB.—Election of President, THIS (Monday) EVENING. Also adjourned debate: "Should the suffrage be extended to women." THOS. J. GRAY, Hon. Sec.

SADDLERS' and Harness' makers MEETING, To-morrow evening, Tuesday, at 8. By order of President.

TO TAILORS.—MEETING of the Journeymen Tailors' Society, TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, at the Swan with Two Necks, George-street. All who are interested in the trade are requested to attend. Business of importance.

By order of the Secretary.

BOOT FINISHERS' PROTECTIVE UNION.—The usual Fortnightly MEETING of the above will be held, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Square and Compass. W. SMAIRL, President.

CABINET and CHAIR MAKERS' SOCIETY.—The Quarterly MEETING of the above, at the Temperance Hall, TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock. Full attendance requested.

UNITED BUTCHERS' PICNIC.—The Sub-Committee are requested to meet at the Crown Hotel Brickfield-hill, on TUESDAY, 25th March, at 8 o'clock.

D. D. NORTON, Hon. Sec.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ST. BARNABAS', Parramatta-street.—A MEETING of the Congregation will be held in the Schoolroom of above Church on TUESDAY EVENING next, for the purpose of presenting the Rev. Canon Smith with an Address previous to his departure for Bathurst.

The Revs. J. Barnier, Dr. Barry, Hulton S. King, H. A. Langley, G. H. Moreton, T. Wilson, Dr. M'Gibbon, Dr. Steel, W. Curnow, R. Lewers, A. W. Webb; W. J. Foster, Esq., Major Shepherd, and other laymen, it is expected, will take part in the proceedings.

The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock precisely.

Alexander Stuart, Esq., has kindly consented to preside.

TENDERS required, for the erection and completion of a Brick HOUSE, in Raglan-street, up to the 26th instant. Plan and specifications can be seen at Mrs. GOODFELLOW'S, Raglan and Garden sts., Alexandria

BEWARE OF FIRE.—JOHN BEECH, Chimney-sweep, 150, Woolloomooloo-st., op. St. Kilda House.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ANY PERSON knowing the whereabouts of Mr. HUGH KENNEDY, last heard of in Victoria, would please communicate to Mr. R. WAIT, Francis-street, Glebe.

ANN MURPHY, per ship Strathdon, is requested to CALL at the Immigration Office, Hyde Park, this day, Monday.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

DAN M'CARROL, please call at 385, Kent-street, near Market-street. A friend wishes to see you.

HEIR-AT-LAW and next of Kin Andrew Petrie, of Kirkcaldy, Fife, are desirous of communicating. DAVID PETRIE, Norris and Sons, solicitors, Liverpool.

IF MR. SEAGAR will leave the PARCEL he has for MISS SMITH at the office of J. D. V. Lamb, Esq., Gresham-street, to-day (MONDAY) he will greatly oblige, as Miss Smith leaves by the Mail on TUESDAY.

MISS L. MURRAY, just heard your arrival Sydney; no letters four months. Telegraph and write immediately; greatly distressed. MILLY, Tenterfield.

SHOULD this meet the eye of THOMAS HENRY LUSCOMBE, of South Brent, in Devonshire, England, if he will write to his sister, MARGARET ROLSTONE, of Hale End, Woodford, Essex, he will hear of something to his advantage.

WILLIAM HURLEY, brig CLIFTON 1812, JACK is in Sydney.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

NORTH COBAR COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).

ALL THE SHARES in the above Company having been applied for, a General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at our office on TUESDAY, March 25th, at 4 o'clock, to appoint Directors, Trustees, and Auditors, and to consider Draft Deed of Settlement.

HARDIE and GORMAN.
171, Pitt-street.

THE MIDAS G. M. CO. (Limited).—The adjourned General MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's offices, 323, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 26th March, at 7 o'clock p.m. Shareholders are particularly requested to attend.

EDWIN BENNETT, Manager.

HAPPY-GO-LUCKY GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE.

An Extraordinary MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 168, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, March 24th, at 8 o'clock p.m.

Business:
To increase the capital of the Company.
By order of the Board.

ALFRED CHANDLER,
Legal Manager.
Sydney, 4th March, 1873.

GLEN INNES TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).—A Special General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 24th March instant, at 4 p.m., to confirm the resolution passed at the former meeting on the 10th instant, to dissolve the Company.

By order of the Board.
GEO. RATTRAY,
Manager.
1, Lloyd's-chambers, 14th March, 1873.

SEVERN RIVER TIN MINING CO. (Limited).—The first Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, March 26th, at 2.30 p.m. Business: To receive Directors' Report and Balance Sheet, and to consider any further business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Board.
HARDIE and GORMAN,
Managers.

ROYAL TANKARD TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).

The adjourned Special General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at our Offices, on FRIDAY, 28th instant, at 2.30 o'clock.

HARDIE and GORMAN.
171, Pitt-street.

SOUTH GARIBALDI CONSOLS GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., at the offices of the Company, 5, Spring-street, to receive the report of the Directors to 28th February, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting, in accordance with provisions of the Deed.

By order of the Board.
GILCHRIST and WESTON, Managers.
Sydney, 3rd March, 1873.

MOUNT COORA COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special MEETING of the Shareholders in the Mount Coora Copper Mining Company will be held at the Company's Office, 362, George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 28th March, 1873, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of considering a proposal from the Stevens Lease Copper Mining Company for an amalgamation of the two companies.

By order of the Board.
W. H. BARRACLOUGH, Secretary.

AURELIAN QUARTZ MINING CO.

A Special General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Exchange, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY next, the 26th. Business—To submit accounts and report on the prospects of the Company. A full attendance is particularly requested. By order of the Board.

T. H. HALE, Secretary.

GLEN LODE TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE.—A General MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.

WILLIAM WALKER,
Legal Manager.

SOLFERINO GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

A Special General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, 227, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m.

Business:—To consider the advisability of winding-up the affairs of the Company.

J. L. C. RANKEN, Legal Manager.
11th March, 1873.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

2 CO.—Drill TO-NIGHT, Hyde Park, 7.30. Members who are going to the Encampment, and can start by the morning train on THURSDAY, the 10th April, are requested to give their names to Quartermaster-sergeant Iredale AT ONCE.

C. A. WILSON, Captain.

NO. 3 CO.—Special Company Drill THIS EVENING. Good muster required. W. T. Farrell, Capt.

5 CO. V. R.—Company DRILL (Special), This Night, Hyde Park, 7.30 sharp. A. O. MORIARTY, Capt.

£100 VOLUNTEER LAND ORDER for SALE. J. C. BANKS, Glebe Road.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS wanted, for cash. Richardson and Wrench, Pitt-street.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS wanted, for cash. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin, Pitt-street.

WANTED, VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS, Chatfield and Mackenzie, 69, Pitt-street.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

PERPETUAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

Money deposited with the Society will receive from 6 to 8 per cent. per annum, and on good security. Deposits can be drawn out on a month's notice, under the rules.

Applications for loans on mortage can be made to the Secretary on any day during office hours.

The loans are made for ten years, but can be paid off at any time, on notice under the rules.

The monthly payment is £1 4s 2d on each £100, including principal and interest.

The charges are £2 12s for deed, and £1 1s survey fee.

W. H. DELOITTE, Secretary.
3, Spring-street, 1st May, 1872.

E. JOHNSON, 19, Hunter-street, has for SALE, Star of Peace, Krohmanns, Alarm, Gold SHARES.

E. JOHNSON, 19, Hunter-street, has Peak Downs, South Cobar, and other Copper Shares for SALE.

H. FAIRFAX and CO., Stock and Share Brokers, &c., Bank-chambers, George and King streets.

MONEY.—NATIONAL LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPANY. Capital, £50,000. Offices—51, Hunter-street.

The Directors of this Company negotiate monetary and financial business of every description.

BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.

SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.

LOANS can also be procured for any period, and renewals arranged for if required.

ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposit of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, life assurance policies, or any other tangible security.

LEGACIES, BEQUESTS, and REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, either in the colonies, Great Britain, or elsewhere, purchased or advanced upon.

GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.

All transactions held strictly confidential.

NO BILLS RE-DISCOUNTED.

Every facility given to borrowers, and advances made within a few hours after application, if approved of.

Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Offices. Hours, 9 to 5. Saturdays, 9 to 1.

EDGAR RAY, Manager.

MONEY.—MERCANTILE LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPY.

98, Elizabeth-street, next Brigade Office.

The proprietors of this Company are prepared to offer advantages to persons in want of accommodation.

BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.

SUMS OF £5 to £10,000 advanced on deposit of DEEDS, either Freehold or Leasehold, Bills of Lading, Bonded Certificates, Shares, Insurance Policies, or any other tangible security.

☞ GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted DAILY at slight ADVANCE on BANKING RATES. The utmost privacy can be assured, and all transactions held strictly confidential.

BILLS OF SALE on FURNITURE (without possession).

MONEY advanced upon PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.

LOANS can be obtained for any period, and RENEWALS arranged for if required.

ALL TRANSACTIONS ENTERTAINED, and advances made without delay, if the security be approved of.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 126, Elizabeth-street South, next St. James' School. First established in Sydney.

THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—Money advanced in sums varying from £5 to £1000 on security of two responsible householders, to be repaid by weekly instalments of 1s in the pound. Persons desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. The advance guaranteed within twenty-four hours if the securities are approved of.

☞ ARRANGEMENTS can be made for MONTHLY or QUARTERLY payments.

BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, without possession.

ADVANCES MADE upon mortgage, deposit of deeds, (freehold or leasehold), merchandise, bonded certificates, stock and shares, Assurance Policies, or any other tangible Security.

LEGACIES, bequests, and reversionary interests purchased or advanced upon.

Good TRADE BILLS discounted at SLIGHT advance upon BANK RATES.

Forms may be had gratis.

☞ No Bills Rediscounted.

MONEY LENT to any amount, at a low rate of interest, on watches, plate, diamonds, jewellery, sewing-machines, and all kinds of portable property. I. HIMMELHOCH, 292, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

FOR SALE, COMMERCIAL BANK
Bank of New South Wales
Joint Stock Bank
City Bank, Australasia
Steam, and other SHARES.
Also, One full Share in the Gigantic Struggle, Tambaroora.

CHATFIELD and MACKENZIE,
69, Pitt-street.

W. WESTGARTH AND SON
Stock and Share Brokers, and
General Commission Agents,
14, Spring-street.

Shares in all the principal Banking, Mining, Steam, and Insurance Companies bought and sold on commission.

SOUL AND SON.
Mineral Land Agents,
and
General Brokers,
221, Pitt-street, next door to Row's Drug Warehouse.
Shares and Stock bought and sold.

HENRY FISHER and CO., 143, Pitt-st., have several choice Gold Claims for Sale, advantageous terms.

SHARES for SALE.—1000 Vale of Clwydd and Lithgow Valley Coal.

BANK—City Joint Stock, Queensland National.

COPPER—Peak Downs, Belmore, Buckinbah.

GOLD—1000 Royal Exchange, Krohmanns, Beyers and Holtermanns, Rapps, Pandora, Forest Rose, Grenfell Consols, and others also, CHEAP.

GOLD LEASE, BOOROOK—Six Acres, reef 3 feet 6 inches wide, about 150 tons stone at grass, estimated to yield about 2 oz. gold per ton; £500.

One-eighth PROSPECTORS GOLD CLAIM, near ADELONG; reef on surface, from which stone will be crushed in about two months; estimated to yield 6 to 8 oz. per ton; £50, or the same may be taken in £10 shares.

One-third of six acres Marshall's line, £50.

One-eighth five acres Wattle Flat, on gold, £75.

One-fourth five acres Wattle Flat, shaft down about 18 feet on reef, 10 to 15 inches wide, showing good gold; very rich at 100 feet in adjoining claim, £100.

Ten-acre Lease, Turon, report and plan.

RIVER BED CLAIM—Fifty £20 shares, few left.

HYDRAULIC GOLD SLUICING CLAIM, with everything complete; splendid yield, proprietor retiring, £1000.

One-third Alluvial Gold Lease, 20 acres, rich, £250, £200 of which will be applied for working expenses; easy terms.

One-sixth Claim adjoining Queen of the Ranges.

Forty Acres Copper Land, good lode, Shoalhaven River.

One-fourteenth Copper Lease, 80 acres, Burrowa, lode 4 feet 7 inches wide, virgin copper, £200.

Stanwell Copper Mine, Rockhampton—80 acres, 200 Promoters' Shares, £10 each.

C. BATE and CO., 165, Pitt-street.

CALLS ON SHARES.

TO the SHAREHOLDERS of LADY BELMORE GOLD MINING CO. (Limited), Hill End.

The Directors of this Company have suspended the works in consequence of the nonpayment of Calls.

The Solicitors of the Company have been instructed to forthwith collect the amount due, upon payment of which the works will be resumed.

By order.
E. N. EMMETT,
Manager.
21st March, 1873.

THE BIRAGANBIL GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A CALL of 1s (one shilling) on each of the Contributing Shares in this Company, has been made payable to me on or before MONDAY, the 24th March instant.

Scrip to be produced.

By order of the Board.
W. H. DELOITTE, Legal Manager.
3, Spring-street, Sydney.
20th March, 1873.

ERIN-GO-BRAGH G. M. CO. (Limited.)

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that a third CALL of One Pound per share is made payable at the Company's offices, 99, Elizabeth-street, on or before the 22nd day of April, 1873.

By order of the Board of Directors.
EDWARD J. RUBIE,
Legal Manager.

FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD INSTALMENTS NOTICE is hereby given that, at the Special General Meeting of Proprietors held THIS DAY, at the Company's Office, Sydney, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"That this meeting hereby calls for the payment of three instalments of one pound per share each on the new shares now created, such payment to be made to the Treasurer, the Bank of New South Wales, in George-street, Sydney, as follows, namely:—The First Instalment to be paid on or before the first day of April next, the second on or before the second day of June next, the third on or before the first day of August next.

By order of the Board,
R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.
Australian Gas Light Company's Office,
Sydney, 19th February, 1873.

LITTLE DORRIT GOLD M. COMPANY (Limited).

A Fifth CALL of Threepence (3d) per share is now made, payable at the Office of the Company, 359, George-street, on or before the 29th instant.

JOHN T. HOBBS,
Legal Manager.

MULLOON COPPER COMPANY (Limited).—A CALL of Threepence per share has been made, and payable at the Company's Office, on or before TUESDAY, the 1st of April, 1873.

FREDERICK BACON,
Manager.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE PRESCOTTS OF PAMPHILLON.
See SYDNEY MAIL.

A NEW TALE, by the Authoress of "Dorothy Fox." See SYDNEY MAIL.

THE PRESCOTTS OF PAMPHILLON.
See SYDNEY MAIL.

A NEW TALE, by the Authoress of "Dorothy Fox." See SYDNEY MAIL.

ENGLAND.—The undermentioned Newspaper and Advertising Agents are authorised to receive advertisements, which must be paid in advance, for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD and SYDNEY MAIL.

LONDON.—Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Mr. F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street; Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH, 121, Holborn-hill, E.C.

BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. R. S. KIRK, 90, New-street.

LIVERPOOL.—LEE and NIGHTINGALE, 15, North John-street.

BRISTOL.—JAMES and HENRY GRACE, Royal Insurance Buildings.

EDINBURGH.—ROBERTSON and SCOTT, 13, Hanover-street.

GLASGOW.—W. PORTEOUS and CO., 16, Royal Exchange-place.

⁂ Copies of each journal are filed at the above offices for the use of advertisers.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE IMPORTERS FROM ENGLAND.—All engaged in trade with Great Britain and Ireland will do well to subscribe to THE BRITISH TRADE JOURNAL AND EXPORT PRICES CURRENT, as it gives the most complete and exact information of every branch of Trade, and so renders it unnecessary to read each departmental publication. It is a comprehensive Monthly Resume of all items of interest to Traders resident out of England; the Shipping, as well as the Markets and other commercial news, being written and compiled expressly for the merchant, planter, exporter, and importer abroad.

THE BRITISH TRADE JOURNAL was established in January, 1863, and enjoys the support of the general Commercial Public IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD. It is published on the 2nd of every month, and is regularly supplied direct from the Office to its subscribers.

The subscription is £1 sterling per annum, payable in advance; free by post to any part of the globe. The amount can be remitted by Post Office order, cash, or stamps, or any mode that may suggest itself. An equivalent amount in the currency of the country remitting will be accepted.

FORM OF SUBSCRIPTION ORDER.

Please send to me, until further notice, THE BRITISH TRADE JOURNAL AND EXPORT PRICES CURRENT, addressed as under:—

Name.......................................
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To the Publishers of THE BRITISH TRADE JOURNAL, 42, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS, NOW READY. NINETEEN (16) Large Colonial Engravings.

TIN MINING in N. S. WALES—Pictures of Colonial Life. The best PAPER for HOME READERS.

SEND to your Friends by the OUT-GOING MAIL ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS, price 6d.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—HOBSON and WHITING, Glovers, Hosiers, and Shirt Manufacturers, 13, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Inimitable.—Mr. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL, Dentist, 20, Wynyard-square.

A CARD.—JOSEPH McNEILLY, House Painter, Glazier, Paperhanger, &c., 198, Castlereagh-street.

A. COX, Silk and Woollen Dyer, Scourer, and Hot Presser, 55, William-street, Woolloomooloo, and 93, Parramatta-street. Gentlemen's apparel scoured daily, properly pressed. Mourning dyed on the shortest notice.

ASSAYING.—Mining speculators and others can have minerals tested accurately by the undersigned, Practical Assayist.

W. TWEMLOW, 295, George-street, Sydney.

C. H. MAY, Estate, House, Business, and General Commission Agent, 111, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

CONFIDENTIAL Papers arranged or copied, Accounts made out; references. E. F., at Ferguson's, bookseller.

DENTISTRY.—Mr. J. J. LACHAUME, Surgeon-dentist, 2, Wynyard-square, can be consulted daily.

DENNIS and SMITH,
Account-book Makers,
Manufacturing Stationers, and
General Printers,
30, Bridge-street,
Sydney.

ESTABLISHED 1842, Dr. J. EMANUEL and SON Dentists (Diploma 1836). 178, Pitt-st., op. Punch's.

E. DEEPER, Hair Dresser and Importer of Human Hair, 302, George-street, established 1844, respectfully intimates to the ladies that he has a choice stock of Human Hair of the finest quality. Plaits, Bands, Chignons, &c., executed at reasonable prices. Country orders attended to.

G. NEVILLE GRIFFITHS, Glen Innes, Inspector, Manager, and Auditor of Tin Mining Companies.

GUSTAVUS GABRIEL'S celebrated Tooth Powder may be had, wholesale and retail, at 20, Wyn.-sq.

H. W. LOVEDAY, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer, 383, George-street, Maddock's Library.

HAWKES and WRIGHT
(Successors to Buchan Thomson),
Auctioneers, Commission Agents, and Horse Dealers. Ladies and gentlemen's hacks and carriages on hire. Livery, bait stables, and yard for all kinds of stock. The "Stables," Bligh-street and 246, Pitt-street.

LAW WRITING.—Briefs and Registration Copies, 1½d per folio. G. H. JOHNSON, 76, Devonshire-street.

MEDICAL.—Sir J. A. VAN HEEKEREN, Bart., F.R.C.S., consults daily. 283, Castlereagh-st.

MR. BURNE, Surgical and Mechanical DENTIST, 33, Regent-street, Botany Road.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square.—THE EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was awarded to Mr. Spencer for Artificial Teeth. Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

R. MILLER'S Sewing-machine Depot, 300, Castlereagh-st. Agent for all kinds Sewing-machines.

W. HOWES, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. LOWEST CHARGES. 88, King-st.

W. KING, Pianoforte Maker.—Instruments thoroughly repaired, selected, and valued. Pianos for sale by auction carefully examined. Orders for tuning promptly attended to. 70, Hunter-street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—GOLD SCARF PIN (eagle on brand). Handsome Reward at T. F. Wiesner's, jeweller, 348, Geo.-st.

LOST, a POCKET-BOOK. GEORGE WITHER, 222, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

LOST, a CHEQUE, drawn by J. Whitehead in favour of Mr. Osgood, for £1 10s. Reward. 13, [illegible]

LOST, Strawberry Poley COW, short tail. Finder rewarded 10s. James Kean, Ann-street, Surry Hills.

LOST, between South Head Road, and Rushcutter's Bay, part of a Gold EARRING. A reward will be given at S. GARRET'S, 93, South Head Road.

LOST, on Sunday, near the Mill, Waverley, a black and tan Terrier SLUT, about six months old. Reward for bringing same to Mr. READ, 119, Botany-street, Moore Park.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed, from Petersham, bald-faced Bay MARE, branded 6 (indistinct) off shoulder. The above Reward on delivery to G. KISS, Auctioneer, Pitt-street.

£1 REWARD.—Lost, strawberry COW, branded MB off rump, No. 8 near side; red COW, branded CI, 4 years old. Apply to ROBERT H. JOHNSTON, Annandale.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAIL

VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamer Phœbe arrived from Manakau on Saturday morning, bringing the English and American Mails, per Dakota. The dates from Europe are to 4th February, those by way of Suez reach only to 24th January. The following interesting intelligence is extracted from the San Francisco papers:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, January 30.—It is reported that American banks in London lent to Napoleon £200,000 to facilitate a meditated coup, and that since his death the money has been returned.—Redding, convicted and imprisoned for participation in the Fenian riots at Manchester, in 1867, has just been released. He has prosecuted the prison physicians for cruelties practised upon him.—Advices from Zanzibar state that Sir Bartle Frere arrived at Zanzibar on the 12th instant, in the prosecution of his mission for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa. On the 16th Sir Bartle visited the Sultan of Zanzibar, accompanied by a number of American naval officers and officers of the English fleet employed on that station. At the conclusion of the ceremonies Sir Bartle delivered his Highness the letter from Queen Victoria on the subject of the African slave trade, and the measures which had been taken for its suppression. Sir Bartle will go to the coast of Africa from Zanzibar on the 24th of January, and after landing there will penetrate some distance into the interior. The British flagship Glasgow, with the corvettes Briton and Dauphne, are at Zanzibar. Three slave dhows, with fifty slaves, were captured during the past week.—News from Dr. Livingstone says his health is improved. A war was going on in the Auri country.—A public meeting to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the poet Campbell was held at Glasgow last night. Two thousand dollars were subscribed.—A true bill has been found against Robert Bowles for misdemeanour, in connection with certain securities deposited with Bowles, Brothers, in Paris. The trial will soon occur. —It is asserted that the Russian Government is determined not to interfere in any attempts of foreign powers to prescribe its policy in the Asian question. This announcement of Russia creates a feeling of uneasiness in diplomatic circles here, being viewed as an act of hostility towards England, and as expressing indirect threats, should the English Government further interfere with the operations of Russia in Central Asia.—Lloyd's agent at Cadiz telegraphs them that it was the Spanish steamer Murillo which sunk the emigrant ship Northfleet on the night of the 22nd. The Murillo had her cargo for Lisbon, but, on entering that harbour, was signalled not to land, as there is an extradition treaty between England and Portugal, under which the officers would be arrested and surrendered to the British authorities. She put to sea and landed at Cadiz, where she now lies. She is uninjured. The officers and crew will soon be examined in relation to the disaster. There is no extradition treaty between Spain and England. A report prevails here of the death of ex-Empress Charlotte of Dresden.

London, February 1.—The first snow-storm of the season here occurred this morning. The fall is light. A fire to-day in the central block of the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich, destroyed the entire block. Loss, £5000.—The proprietors of several collieries in South Wales who announced their intention to import Chinese from California to take the place of the strikers have received anonymous letters threatening assassination.—A spinning-mill in Glasgow, employing 400 hands, was burned on January 31.

London, February 3.—The new United States funded loan will be placed on the market to-day, and promises to be a great success. Large transactions have already taken place in anticipation of the opening of the books. The morning papers quote scrip at ½ premium. The *Daily News* says the introduction of the new American loan is an event of great interest, and marks the steady progress of the United States in European credit. The Americans are now reaping the reward of their financial temerity. A despatch from Lisbon says:—"The Spanish steamship Murillo, which sunk the emigrant ship Northfleet in the English Channel, has been sighted off this port. It is supposed that she was ordered to leave Cadiz.—A despatch just received here announces the loss of the Norwegian steamer Woodham, bound from Newcastle to New York. She went ashore on the Isle of Wight during a heavy gale, and is a total wreck. All hands on board were saved. The steamer Dacia has been chartered to take out the new telegraph cable to be laid between Key West and Havana. Telegraphic communication between the two points will be reopened in May.—An accident occurred to-day on the London and North-western Railway at Stafford, when several persons were killed.

GREAT STORM ON THE BRITISH COASTS.—100 PERSONS FROZEN TO DEATH.

The British Isles were visited on February 2nd by one of the heaviest storms ever experienced, even at this season of the year. Snow fell to an extraordinary depth in the city and country. This morning it was 6 inches deep in the streets of London. Travel is almost wholly suspended. Omnibuses and cabs have ceased running, and scarcely a vehicle is to be seen on the streets. In the provinces the snow-fall was much heavier. In the extreme North the drifts are several feet deep. The gale on the Irish coast was severe and many wrecks are already reported. There has been a fearful loss of life, especially off Torquay and around Scilly islands. The steamer Clan Alpine went ashore during the night at Black Head and became a total loss. The ship Sarah was wrecked on the Irish coast, near Balylgan, and thirteen of the crew drowned. Thirteen were lost by the wreck of the steamer Clan Alpine. Numerous wrecks are reported on the English, Scotch, and Irish coasts. No American vessels are yet mentioned. Over 100 persons have been frozen to death in England within the past three days.

PRICE OF COAL IN LONDON.

London, February 4.—The price of coal has again advanced, selling this morning at forty-eight shillings per ton, and advancing during the day to fifty-three shillings. Many furnaces and mills have suspended operations. The cold weather is abating.

FRANCE.

Paris, January 29.—A special telegram from Rome to the *Liberté* newspaper says the Pope told M. Corcelles, the present representative of France at the Vatican, that he would leave Rome if the establishment of heads of religious orders was suppressed by the Italian Government.—The celebrated veiled lady has made her annual appearance in Paris, and *Figaro* intimates that the "game is played out."

Paris, February 1.—After a three days' agitated debate, on the report of the committee on the Lyons water contracts, the Assembly, this afternoon, by a vote of 559 against 42, adopted a resolution condemning the conduct of the parties who hoisted the red flag in that city.

Paris, February 2.—The *Journal Officiel* states that only eleven persons were arrested in the Montmartre quarter on Wednesday night, and all but two or three of them were released after a short detention.

Paris, February 3.—Thiers attended the sitting of the Committee of Thirty, and at considerable length presented his views on the Constitutional project which the committee submitted to him. He said the scheme contained ill-disguised attacks on himself, but he would accept it if certain amendments, which he declared indispensable, were adopted. After a searching criticism of the project in detail, he urged the necessity of being free to address the Assembly on all questions of general policy, and concluded as follows: "You humiliate me, and I accept humiliation; but I will not become a political mannikin. I am only a little bourgeois; but the power your conditions leave me would be contemptible." Thiers again appears before the committee on Wednesday.—France demands of Hayti 4000 dollars, in gold, as compensation for damages to French citizens inflicted by the Haytien rebels, and, in default, proposes to proceed in the energetic manner which was so effective in the case of Germany against Hayti. There being no money in the country, nor even promises to pay, the Government pleads for mercy. What the result will be is unknown.—Despatches from the south of France say that remnants of Carlist bands are crossing the frontier, seeking refuge on French soil.—The *Univers* has reports from a Carlist source representing that several bodies of insurgents in Spain effected a junction on the 31st, under command of Ullo Lisarge, that they occupy excellent positions, and are preparing to attack General Moriones, whose line of retreat is cut off and reinforcements intercepted.

Paris, February 4.—A week's mails are now due from Spain. The *Union* newspaper says the Carlist lines extend through the northern provinces of Spain, from Cape Creux to Corunna. Don Alfonso commands the insurgents in Catalonia, and Volch, one of his generals, has entered Aragon. Otto commands in Navarre. Rodas is at the head of the right wing of the insurgents in Asturias, and marching on Leon and Castile. Lizarraga has command of the forces in Guipuzcoa. The *Union* represents that the Carlist cause is flourishing in numbers, arms, and resources.—The deputies of the Extreme Left, at a meeting last night, passed a vote of thanks to M. Chellamel and others for their spirited defence of the Republicans during the debate in the Assembly on the Lyons contracts. An address of sympathy with Garibaldi, and protesting against the severe comments on his interference in the late war, made by members of the Right during the same debate, was introduced, signed by seventy deputies.

GERMANY.

Berlin, January 31.—In the Chamber of Deputies, the bill to amend clauses in the Constitution relating to the regulations of Church and State passed a second reading by a large majority.

Berlin, February 1.—The library of the Royal Military Academy was burned last night, also a part of the clock tower. Loss not stated.—It is stated that Bismarck has demanded an explanation of the Russian authorities concerning the shooting of a Prussian by certain Customs officials of Russia in Upper Silesia.

Berlin, February 2.—The *Vossische Zeitung* of this city demonstrates that the Russian forces in Central Asia are strong enough to defy any attempt of the British to check their progress, and that England is powerless. Russia is only waiting for a start on the part of England.—The journeymen housepainters here have struck. The strike is not general in the trade, but threatens to become so.

Berlin, February 4.—The new bill for the reorganisation of the German army provides for a service of 12 years, to be divided into three classes, namely, three years' service with the colour regiments, four years with the reserve, and five years in the landwehr. By the provisions of this bill, the army on a peace footing will number 40,659 (?. Bismarck has submitted a proposition to the Federal Council for an appropriation of 45,000,000 thalers for improvements of the fortifications at Cologne, Koenisberg, Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, and Posen.—The Roman Catholic Bishops have addressed a memorial to the Emperor, protesting against the passage of the Ecclesiastical Bill now before the Prussian Diet.—Bismarck has submitted to a committee of the Federal Council a bill for regulating transactions in stock exchanges.

SPAIN.

Madrid, January 29.—Disturbances among the artillerymen at Tarragona have been renewed. The Government threatens to treat the malcontents with rigour. Petitions to Congress for the abolition of slavery continue to come in from all parts of the kingdom. The report of the committee on the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico was presented to the Lower House of the Cortes yesterday. The Government will allow a full discussion on the subject.

Madrid, January 30.—The defeat of the Carlist force under General Gonzales is a greater victory than at first reported. Forty-seven insurgents were killed, and over 100 wounded.

Madrid, January 31.—The Orlien Railway Company has been notified that railroad traffic in the North of Spain has been interrupted by the Carlist insurrection. Several trains have been fired into by Carlists. The official census show 260,000 slaves in Cuba.

Madrid, February 1.—Communication between San Sebastian and the interior of Spain is entirely interrupted by the Carlists. No mails from that country have been received in Paris for three days past. There is no communication with Bilboa except by sea. An attack on that town by the Carlists is apprehended. A Carlist band entrenched at Sturrioz was attacked by the Royal troops, and maintained its position after a conflict of three hours. The insurgents claim the victory. Several Spanish Customs officers on the frontier have been driven away by the Carlists, and have been forced to take refuge in French territory. In the Lower House of the Cortes to-day, Zorillo asked for an appropriation of twelve million reals to enable the Government to put the telegraph lines in order. Zorilla regretted to announce that many excesses were being committed in the North by a roving band of Carlists. The Royal forces, however, were vigorously pursuing the insurgents. The Government had received intelligence of the destruction of Maestrazzo's band of Carlists, the defeat of Baball's band, and the complete rout of another force of twelve hundred insurgents, with a loss of twenty-eight killed, including two priests. It was expected that the insurrection would soon be ended, and communication be restored with France.

Madrid, February 3.—The Spanish Junta, which temporarily rules here, are attempting to maintain themselves in power by forcing a quarrel with Mr. Sickles, the American Minister. The Cabinets of Amadeus are premature. They have hardly had time to clothe themselves with the pomp of official dignity before they die. Amadeus is active to save his Cabinet. He has found the schoolmaster who has taught him the language of his people, but he cannot discover the Premier who shall maintain his power. As the last resort, to prevent the overthrow of the Zorilla Cabinet, that Minister has been instructed to go to lying, and he chose for the subject of his perjured malice the Government of the United States. He says that Mr. Fish has not been energetic, and that Mr. Sickles lies. Mr. Sickles has done his duty, and given expression to some very frank if impolitic views, and the American Government has nothing to withdraw. King Amadeus cannot escape by permitting Zorilla to lie about Mr. Fish or in vilifying Mr. Sickles. Bravado and bluster are neither statesmanlike nor heroic, and Spanish Cabinets cannot be maintained by indignities to the United States.

Madrid, February 4.—Considerable alarm has been created by advices received in this city concerning the movements of the Carlist leaders, who are preparing for a vigorous campaign, and are massing their forces in the North for a determined movement. The advices received state that the insurrection is extending over the whole northern portion of Spain, where the insurgents are concentrated in large numbers.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh, January 30.—Public opinion is excited over the accounts of atrocious cruelties by Khivans on Russians. The people are heartily in favour of an expedition against Khiva, and demand exemplary punishment of the Khan. The military preparations for the campaign are being pushed on with vigour. The force numbers 50,000. Princes and others of rank are volunteers.

AUSTRIA.

Prague, February 1.—Disturbances are apprehended in the districts surrounding Prague, because of the meeting of Teck delegates in the Bohemian district to protest against the prohibition of direct elections. Troops have been there to suppress the disorders.

Vienna, February 2.—The Exhibition Building is completed. The Sultan of Turkey is expected to be present at the opening.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, February 1.—The engineers and stokers of the Portuguese railways are on a strike, and the running of freight trains is suspended.

Lisbon, February 2.—The strike of engineers and stokers on Portuguese railroads has terminated, the Government having interfered and compelled them to resume work.

GREECE.

Athens, February 1.—The Italian Minister to Greece refuses to have any communication with Spilotakis, the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, in consequence of the receipt of an alleged discourteous letter.

Athens, February 3.—A terrible earthquake has occurred in the Island of Samos, causing great destruction of property and loss of life.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, January 30.—An emeute of an alarming character occurred to-day near Rustchuck, a fortified city in Bulgaria, situated 55 miles east of Nicopolis, in which 13 Bulgarians and 10 Greeks were killed. The cause of the disturbance has not yet transpired. During the riot, the streets were crowded with a furious populace, and the authorities found it necessary to intervene. Guns and pistols were freely used in the mêlée. Besides the killed a number are reported wounded. Order was finally restored, and several of the leaders of the riot have been arrested.

Constantinople, February 1.—The Sultan will attend the Vienna Exhibition, and will leave the Government in charge of Yassef Izzeddni Iffendi. Before starting he will proclaim the latter heir to the throne.

500 PERSONS KILLED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

Calcutta, February 4.—The city of Lohuree, in the Territory of the Sinde, has been nearly destroyed by an earthquake. The calamity came with such suddenness that escape was impossible. On the first alarm the inhabitants rushed from their houses into the streets, where many were killed by falling buildings. Upwards of 500 persons are supposed to have perished. The earthquake was felt for many miles away. The inhabitants at Lohuree, after the first consternation, fled with their goods to the mountains. Lohuree, in the Department of Sinde, British India, is a town of 8000 people on the left bank of the Indus, occupying a declivity near the mountains. The streets are very narrow, and the houses lofty and crowded.

AMERICA.

A San Francisco exchange says frightful ravages of small pox are reported in Boston. If it be true, as reported, that there are now 3000 cases in the city, the proportion is as one case for each 100 inhabitants. The disease is more widely spread in Boston than it was in Philadelphia a year ago.

SNOW STORM IN AMERICA.

Chicago, January 13.—The mail accounts of the recent storm in Iowa and Minnesota show it to have been the most severe known since the settlement of the country. The Paul *Press* of the 9th instant, says it has been the most disastrous which has occurred since the beginning of the railroad history in Minnesota. There were neither arrivals nor departures yesterday, and some of the trains leaving on the day previous have been heard from struggling or shackled in the drifts where the culminating misfortunes of the snow overtook them. There are too many reasons for believing, that the subsidence of the storm may be followed by a record of casualties occurring in thinly settled portions of the State, among those who may have been caught away from their dwellings and exposed to the unpitying rush of the wind and snow—paralysed, blinded, and killed by the furious and long-continued storm. In Northern and Western Iowa the storm was hardly less disastrous than in Minnesota. The snowdrifts on the railroads are reported from 200,000 to 250,000 feet in length, and from five to fifteen feet deep. The loss of life reported at various points and the suffering will be very great from the lack of fuel in some localities. At Sioux city the storm damaged the buildings to the extent of several thousand dollars, tearing off roofs, smashing in windows, &c. The weather was quite mild yesterday afternoon, with rain, in some sections, and a prospect of a rapid thawing of the snow and ice. The snow has already disappeared from the ground here.

New York, January 18.—The telegraph wires here are coated with a thick covering and fringe of ice. There is no regular telegraphic communication in the city.

Philadelphia, January 15.—A fire occurred this morning at the late residence of Edwin Forrest, in this city. His library was destroyed, including nearly all his valuable Shakspearian collection. The famous original copy of Shakspeare was consumed. It was published in 1623, and was valued at about 5000 dollars. The fire did not extend beyond the library. The gallery containing paintings and art collections was not injured. The fire originated from a defective flue. The greater portion of the books in the library escaped damage except from heat and smoke. The collection was left in Forrest's will for the Actors' Home, and is an irreparable loss. It is insured for 30,000 dollars.

GREAT POWDER BLAST IN GOLD-MINING: 6000 POUNDS OF POWDER.

Nevada, January 16.—The Nevada *Transcript* says:—"The Manzanita claims, situated a short distance north of town, owned by Roberts and Co., having completed their powder drift of eighty feet and run their T of forty feet each way from the head of the drift, yesterday afternoon let off a blast of 6250 pounds of powder, or 250 kegs. The ground was shattered and broken up for a considerable distance, and millions of tons of gravel are now broken up ready to yield its golden treasures as soon as washing commences. On Monday next, a thousand inches of water is to be turned loose into this gravel bank, under a pressure of over 200 feet, and the way gravel will disappear will have to be seen to be appreciated.

New York, January 17.—Garvey, the "Ring" plasterer, was called for the prosecution to-day, and repeated some of his testimony given in the Hall trial, showing that bills had been advanced fraudulently. About the time of the disappearance of the vouchers, witness went with Ingersoll to Tweed's office. After much conversation, witness said to Tweed: "What am I to do?" for he was dreadfully excited. Defendant answered: "If anybody asks you, tell them you paid no money to anybody except to Watson." This was his last interview with Tweed. This was a few days before they got him to leave the country. Garvey testified that he told Woodward that there were 60,000 dollars due him for work done for Tweed at Greenwich, and 50,000 dollars cash advanced to Tweed in two sums, 10,000 dollars and 40,000 dollars, which with other sums, for work, make the total 395,000 dollars. It was settled that witness should make out his bills so that 35 per cent. would pay him. He endorsed warrants to the amount of 1,100,000 dollars, and accepted 300,000 dollars. The jury in the Tweed case failed to agree, and were discharged. It is stated that the jury stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction.—The weather this morning is most disagreeable. A dense fog prevails, and rain has been falling incessantly all night. Navigation on the ferry-boats is seriously interrupted, and all travel in the city is materially interfered with by the prevailing fog, which almost equals in density the fog experienced here twelve days ago.

New York, January 29.—The small-pox epidemic is creating grave apprehensions in Boston and vicinity. Three thousand cases are reported in the city, and the percentage of deaths is much larger than from all other causes combined. Nearly all the burials are in the night. The epidemic is said to have a serious effect on commercial interests.

Corinne (Utah), February 2.—A Bozeman, Montana, despatch says that two men were lynched at that place last night—one an old man named Triplett, who killed a man about three months ago, and the other a young man known as "Steamboat Bill," who killed a Chinawoman two days since. They were still hanging at 9.30 o'clock.

Washington, February 3.—Mr. Conkling, of New York, presented the memorial of E. S. Jaffery and Co., Benedict, Hall, and Co., Arnold, Constable and Co., and many other leading business men of the city of New York, against the repeal of the bankrupt law, and also another similar remonstrance signed by other leading business men. He remarked that not only the arguments presented, but the character, number, and influence of the remonstrants, entitled their views to consideration by the Senate. Mr. Fenton, of New York, presented a remonstrance of many leading business men of New York against the repeal of the bankrupt law.—The Sacramento canal project, for irrigation and commerce, was referred to Casserly and Stewart, with instructions to report a bill.

New York, February 3.—At the opening of the Greeley will case to-day letters were received from Miss Ida Greeley, which had been approved by her sister Gabriel, in which she begged to withdraw from the contest which their opponents were determined to wage against her sister and herself over their father's grave. The contestants then proceeded to prove the will of January 9, 1871, without further opposition. It is stated that Greeley left property amounting to 300,000 dollars, which is increased by that of his wife to 325,000 dollars.

Pittsburg (Pa.), February 3.—A terrible explosion occurred this afternoon, about 2 o'clock, at the American Oil Works, belonging to Messrs. Jones and Laughton, in this city. Four boilers exploded simultaneously, shattering the works to atoms, and spreading destruction and death in the neighbourhood. Two hundred men are now working at the ruins. Seven bodies have been taken out; and over thirty wounded men have been rescued; many of whom may die. The cause of the explosion is unknown at present.

Philadelphia, February 3.—A boiler in John Wood and Brother's foundry and rolling-mill, at Norristown, Pa., exploded yesterday evening, killing five men and three boys and wounding thirteen, many of whom it is feared will die. The boys killed were employed in the print-works, 200 feet distant from the foundry, and were standing in the door of the print-works at the time of the explosion. The disaster occurred after the day-men left and before all the night-men arrived, or the casualties would have been greater. Two more victims of the Conshonocken explosion died this afternoon, making eleven deaths in all. Another is reported to be dying this morning.

Washington, February 4.—The Conference Committee on the Sloops-of-War Bill has agreed to recommend to the two Houses that eight new sloops be built. The House has provided for six and the Senate for ten sloops.—The Wilson Credit Mobilier Investigation Committee has several propositions under consideration to report to Congress. The first is to annul the charter of the Union Pacific Railroad; the second is that the Government take possession of the road; the third is to compel the road to pay their accrued interest, and interest as it shall become due, and also to set aside, as provided for by the Act of Incorporation, five per cent. of their net earnings for the redemption of their bonds when they become due; also prohibiting the road from appealing to the Courts. Thus far there is no indication which of the propositions will be adopted by the committee.

New York, February 4.—The *Tribune* of this morning says the Greeley will case has entered upon a way of settlement which reflects severe discredit upon everyone concerned in it except the orphan daughters of Greeley. They have been distressed beyond measure by the malignant and scandalous wrangling over their father's grave, and gave preremptory instructions yesterday to their counsel to make a full surrender of all their rights in the matter. The *Tribune* thinks the facts in favour of the last will were plain and obvious, but hopes, now that Starr and Manning have been triumphant in the contest, they will use their victory magnanimously.

FURTHER FRAUD EXPOSURE—TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS STOLEN.

The *Tribune* of this morning (February 4) says for some months the Comptroller's office and several banks of the city have been laid under contribution for evidence to further the proof of municipal frauds. New evidence shows precisely who got the percentage of the proceeds of the Special Audit, and what percentage each confederate received. It establishes that the total frauds in the Special Audit were near ten millions, instead of six millions three hundred thousand dollars as heretofore stated. Nine hundred and thirty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty cents of this money has been traced into Tweed's hands. Additional evidence establishes that of the Special Audit frauds he received over 1,600,000 dollars. The examination of the books of the banks reveal extensive frauds of the Board of Public Works so far concealed, because of the refusal of the Commissioners to allow any scrutiny of accounts. The amount of frauds in this department is not divulged at present, but there is trustworthy information to the effect that the total frauds developed by this new investigation into all the departments will aggregate 20 millions of dollars. The prosecuting of the "Ring" criminal indictments against Tweed is not to be immediately pressed. The fight now comes up in the civil suits, and to these the whole attention of the prosecution will be devoted.

CRIMES IN WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK.

About 4.30 a.m. on February 3, the cry of "Murder! murder!" was heard issuing from a tenement in Thirteenth-street, Washington. The police immediately proceeded, to the second floor, from whence the cry proceeded when a ghastly sight presented itself. A man was lying on the floor, his throat cut. Near him lay his wife, with her throat also cut, and bleeding profusely, and one of the children with a gash on its neck. A doctor arrived in about an hour, who ascertained that the mother and child were not very seriously injured, but that the chances for saving the man, whose name is Hardgrave, were very slim. The man had four young children, the youngest of whom he cut. The cause of the act cannot be ascertained, unless it be depression of spirits. On being questioned he replied, "Oh! I have just been shedding a little blood." From the lady of the house the following particulars were learned:—Hardgrave is a planter from Nebon county, Virginia, and during General Sheridan's raid he lost everything he had by being burnt out. Since then he has been embarrassed and has found it very difficult to get along. Being idle and out of business, he came to this city and tried to get something to do. Not succeeding, he has been in a melancholy mood for several days. He is evidently insane, for he insisted the other day, when reading the Wharton trial, that he was the one that had poisoned Van Ness, and not Mrs. Wharton. At that time, though the remark was strange, nothing more was thought of it until this unfortunate affair. Hardgrave is still alive.

A most shocking murder and suicide occurred in New York on the evening of February 4. About 3 o'clock a man and woman applied for a room in an assignation house in Bleecker-street. The woman was young and well dressed, the man apparently about 38 or 40 years of age. They were shown to a room on the third floor, and remained together some time. About 9 o'clock the screams of a woman were heard, and the keeper of the house ran upstairs to the room, when a horrible sight presented itself. The woman was standing outside the door, with one hand on the banister, her throat cut from ear to ear. Almost instantly she reeled and fell to the floor. The keeper of the house called for assistance, and then entered the room, where he found the man lying across the bed, with his throat cut, and the bedclothes saturated with blood. He was still alive and sensible. The officer called in and asked the man for his name, but the blood prevented articulation. He was next asked what country he came from, when he answered "France." He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and there is no hope of his recovery. From papers found on him it is supposed his name is Haas. The deed was committed with a new razor, evidently purchased for the purpose. It was subsequently ascertained that the man is Stephen Haas, a pensioned United States officer. The woman is supposed to be Kate Walderman.

A man named Shaffer murdered his wife in an assignation-house on Bleecker-street, and then cut his own throat. It appears that she deserted him to keep company with a letter-carrier. The man was taken to Belle Hospital, and the wife's remains were taken in charge by the coroner.

MAJOR W. H. CHRISTIE.

An old colonist, who for many years occupied a leading position in our community and numbered a large circle of friends, has just passed away. William Harvie Christie (more familiarly known to us all as "Major Christie"), after a long and painful illness, lasting for about eighteen months, died suddenly of heart disease, at his residence, Craigatone, Point-street, Pyrmont, on Wednesday evening, the 19th instant. He was born at Ceylon, in 1808; was educated at Rugby, and at the Military College at Woolwich; and, as an advanced student, he subsequently obtained a First-class Certificate in the Senior Department of the Military College of Sandhurst. He entered the army at a comparatively early age as an ensign in the 80th Regiment of Foot, to which he continued to be attached until he quitted the military profession. He was advanced to the rank of lieutenant on the 6th of March, 1827, and was made captain on the 24th of May, 1833. Following the fortunes of the "Old Eightieth," Captain Christie first came out to these colonies—thirty-three years ago—and acted from 1838 to 1839 as Assistant Engineer and Superintendent of Stockades. He was first placed over the Stockade at Liverpool. On the 9th of November, 1838, he was promoted, in due course, to the rank of Major. In the following year we find him a Magistrate of the Territory, and occupying his semi-military and semi-civil situation as "Commander of the Stockade in Sydney." He was then absent from the colony on leave for a few months, and in January, 1840, he appears to have retired from the army. After the sale of his commission, returning from England to the colony—where his brother (Lieutenant S. T. Christie) still remained for awhile with his old regiment, and where he had many valued friends—the subject of this obituary notice commenced his career as a civilian, and continued to be more or less connected with the local Government for many years. In 1840 he was made Visiting Justice of "Carter's Barracks"—a house of correction for prisoners not under the Convict Department, afterwards exclusively reserved for use as a Debtors' Prison, and standing on the ground now occupied by the "House of the Good Shepherd." In 1841 Major Christie was for awhile Police Magistrate for the Police Court at Hyde Park Barracks, where the convicts under the rule of the officers of the Imperial Government were summarily dealt with. Here he was succeeded, after a brief tenure of office, by Captain J. L. Innes, shortly before the Convict Department was abolished, and a better and happier era inaugurated by the cessation of transportation to these colonies from the mother country. Ceasing to be Police Magistrate, Major Christie, in 1842, was appointed "Agent for the Church and School Estates," and continued in the active and sedulous discharge of the duties so imposed upon him by the Colonial Government for many years. In conjunction with his appointment as "Agent for the Church and School Estates," Major Christie also discharged the duties of Sergeant-at-Arms in the Legislative Council of that day. He also served for many years as a member of the Immigration Board, and of the Denominational School Board. On the 1st of May, 1852, the Hon. F. L. S. Merewether having been advanced to the important post of Auditor-General, Major Christie was appointed Postmaster-General, and remained in that office, discharging his duties to the satisfaction of the Executive and public at large, until the 30th September, 1865, when he was succeeded by Mr. J. A. Cunneen, M.L.A.—the first Postmaster General of a ministerial status under "responsible government." Major Christie retired on a handsome allowance under the Superannuation Act, but the "fund" having notoriously failed, his services, like those of many others, have been neither remunerated nor remembered as they should have been. A large balance—between £1100 and £1200—equitably due to him under the Act, is understood to be still unpaid. During the latter years of his life he resided either at Paddington or at Pyrmont. His funeral—according to his expressed wish—was strictly private. Major Christie was a conscientious, painstaking officer, attentive to the details of his business, and courteous to all in the discharge of his duties. Although somewhat quiet and reserved with strangers, the "Major" was frank and kindly with all who knew him well, and was not without decided powers of conversation, in which he could readily and pleasingly develop the stores of his highly cultivated mind. He was notably fond of literature, and in 1841 published in Sydney, anonymously, a novel, or rather series of novelettes, entitled "A Love Story." This little work was printed at the *Herald* Office, and was dedicated to Lady Gipps. Major Christie for many years took an active interest in immigration and other such topics, and for a time he sat as one of the official members of the Legislature under the first Constitution—that immediately preceding what is now popularly known as "responsible government."

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Saturday.

The following estates were surrendered:—

Thomas Sadleir, of Sidmouth Valley, farmer, on petition and affidavit. Schedule and statement to be filed on or before the 2nd April. Mr. Humphrey's, official assignee.

Arthur Belzoni Turrell, of Bathurst, schoolmaster. Liabilities, £93 16s. 8d; assets, £10. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, March 24, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: George Rogers, special meeting, for examination; Edwin Francis Poole, adjourned examination from the 17th instant; John Thomas Jones, special, for examination of a witness.

Tuesday, March 25, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: James Cronin, second meeting, at Cooma.

Wednesday, March 26, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Josias James Beatty, first and only meeting; William James M'Mah, first and only meeting; Thomas Gilroy, first and only meeting; Martin Mitchell, first meeting; James Henry Bryant, Thomas Ellen, first meeting; William Harris, adjourned single from the 19th instant; Alexander Bryce Bain, adjourned single from the 19th instant.

Wednesday, March 26, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Henry Blisset, first and only meeting, at Murrurundi; John Cassidy, first and only meeting, at Glen Innes; William Perkins, second meeting, at Glen Innes.

Thursday, March 27, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Edward Pryce, first and only meeting, at Shoalhaven; Michael Toohey, first and only meeting, at Newcastle; James Ashcroft, special for proof of debts, at Newcastle; ditto ditto, special for examination under summons, at Newcastle.

Friday, March 28, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Edmund Hockey, first meeting; Herbert Ranger, special, for proof of debts; Peter Logan, special, for proof of debts; Thomas Girvan Weir, adjourned second from the 21st instant; George Embleton, adjourned second from the 21st instant.

Friday, March 28, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Francis Slavin, first and only meeting, at Grafton; Richmond Thatcher, first and only meeting, at Bathurst; John Shaw, second meeting, at Yass.

Monday, March 31, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Herbert Ranger, special for examination of insolvent.

Monday, March 31, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: David Petrie, first and only meeting, at Orange; John Williams and Joseph Stephens, first and only meeting, at Mudgee; Ann Smith, first and only meeting, at Scone.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES, &c.

Tuesday, March 25, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Samuel Broadbent, Albert Gustavus Gyulay, Frederick Dadley, Henry Glennie, adjourned certificate from the 25th of February last; Thomas Hill, adjourned certificate from the 11th instant; George Taylor, adjourned certificate from the 11th instant; and Frederick Gustav Lender, adjourned from the 20th instant; Samuel Bowler Redgate, adjourned from the 20th instant.

Tuesday, April 1, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Martin Gardiner, William Lancaster Featherstonehaugh, James Thomas Harris, Edward Phillott, Edmund Arnold, Edmund Ewington, Simpson and Co., exparte James Simpson, adjourned from the 4th ultimo.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Saturday.

Before Messrs. Cunninghame, Smart, and Meares.

Nine persons were fined for drunkenness. One of them, named Percy Wilson, was further sentenced to pay a penalty of 60s., or to be imprisoned two months, for making use of obscene language while in his intoxication.

Joseph Dickens was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned one month, on conviction of having, in midday in a public street, offended against decency.

Jessie Miller, found lying drunk in Hyde Park, was charged as an idle and disorderly person, having neither fixed abode nor lawful means of subsistence, and not showing to the contrary, was sentenced to be imprisoned six months.

James O'Toole, 14, was sentenced to be imprisoned in a solitary cell three days, for unlawfully absenting himself from his indented service with Charles A. Hunter.

James O'Connor, 10, charged with having endangered public safety by throwing stones in Parramatta-street, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 5s., or to be imprisoned two days.

Martin Hoare, 15, was brought before the Bench, charged with having, in company with three others, broken into the dwelling of Mary Rushen, and stealing therefrom cakes, fruit, and sweetmeats of the value of 8s. Prosecutrix came into the witness-box and said that she did not wish to press the charge. His Worship, Mr. Smart, in discharging the prisoner said that it was a lamentable thing to find so many young persons brought before this Bench from time to time—no fewer than five prisoners being this very morning described on the sheets as being under 15 years of age. It argued very badly for the future of this colony that so many of the rising generation pass into the criminal class. He wished that the magistrates had the power of flogging, which appeared to him to be the only way of putting a stop to this state of things. However, as Mrs. Rushen did not wish to press her charge, the prisoner will be discharged from custody. Discharged accordingly.

Francis Ingleton was charged with embezzlement. George S. Hanship, of Sussex-street, hairdresser, deposed that prisoner was his assistant, and, having suspicion of his honesty, purposely absented himself from the shop the whole of one day, and set his daughter to watch the amount of business done during his absence. There was a discrepancy of 6s. 7d. between the money handed over by prisoner and the amount which, according to his daughter's showing, had been paid to him. The daughter swore to the correctness of the account she had kept. Prisoner, in reply, said that the whole story was a tissue of falsehood. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

The Roster.—Monday, March 24: Messrs. Murphy, Spence, Powell, Vickery, and Meyer. Tuesday, 25: Messrs. Evans, Kippax, and Charlton. Wednesday, 26: Messrs. Day, Curran, Love, and Chapman. Thursday, 27: Messrs. Birrell, Smithers, Thompson, Penfold, and Lester. Friday, 28: Messrs. Oatley, Palmer, and S. Goold. Saturday, 29: Messrs. Cunninghame and Smart.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Saturday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, and Messrs. M. Metcalfe and W. Day.

Four persons found drunk in the streets were severally fined.

Hannah M'Govern was brought before the Court in custody, charged with unlawfully cutting and wounding one Mary Hallinan. Prisoner was remanded until Monday.

George K. Browne, was charged on warrant with obtaining the sum of £3 10s. from David Reilly by means of false pretences. Prosecutor deposed that prisoner came to the shop of Messrs. Thompson and Giles in July last, and obtained goods and money to the extent of £3 10s., by means of a cheque, which upon being presented at the bank was returned marked "no funds." The Bench adjourned the further hearing of the case until Tuesday, the defendant being admitted to bail, himself in £50 and one surety in a like amount.

Charles Ledger, a deserter from the ship Thermopylae, was sent to gaol for twelve weeks.

William Wilson, for being drunk and disorderly in Phillip-street, was fined 10s., in default four days' imprisonment; and for committing an assault within view of a constable, he was ordered to pay an additional 10s. penalty.

George M'Kinlay, a seaman belonging to the ship Argonaut, was brought before the Court on a charge of stealing two blankets, one sheet, and other articles, the property of E. Hennessy, the third officer of the ship Damascus. It appears that prisoner went on board the Damascus about 1 o'clock this morning, and asked to see one of the sailors. He was shown into the forecastle by the man who had the watch, and when he was going ashore a bundle containing the stolen goods was found upon him. Prisoner elected to be summarily dealt with, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months, with hard labour.

Keziah Woods, 63, apprehended for vagrancy, was sent to gaol for seven days.

The Roster.—Monday, March 24: Messrs. C. Lester, J. Williams, J. J. Curran. Tuesday: Messrs. S. Goold, T. Loxton, R. A. Hunt, G. Renwick. Wednesday: Messrs. T. Spence, M. F. Josephson, S. S. Goold, R. P. Richardson. Thursday: Messrs. J. Oatley, J. Fraser, M. Charlton, J. Evans. Friday: Messrs. T. Loxton, T. Hald, J. Stewart. Saturday: Mr. T. C. Breillat.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The following is the Government business on the paper to-day:—

Postage Stamps Extension Bill; second reading.

Criminal Law Consolidation and Amendment Bill; second reading.

Colonial Produce Distillation Bill; to be further considered in committee.

Mining Bill; to be further considered in committee.

Colonial Defence Bill; consideration in committee of the whole of the expediency of bringing in a bill to make better provision for the military defence of the colony.

Navigation Act Amendment Bill; second reading.

Hunter River, Wollongong, and Kiama Tonnage Duties Abolition Bill; consideration in committee of the whole of the propriety of bringing in a bill to abolish the collection of tonnage duties in respect of the River Hunter and ports of Newcastle and Morpeth, and of the harbours of Wollongong and Kiama.

Grape Vines and Grapes Importation Prohibition Bill; second reading.

Distribution of Funds in Perry's Estates Bill; third reading.

Friendly Societies Bill; to be further considered in committee.

Legislative Council Bill (No. 2) reported; adoption of report.

Angora Goats Protection Bill; third reading.

Supply; resumption of the committee.

Ways and Means; resumption of the committee.

CRICKET.

On Saturday afternoon the Albert and East Sydney clubs met on the Albert ground to contest for the Challenge Cup. Goddard officiated as captain for the Alberts, and E. Gregory for the East Sydney; and Messrs. Hilliard and Ironside performed the duties of umpire respectively. The Alberts went in first, and, at about half-past 2 o'clock, sent Oliver and E. Docker to defend the timbers against the bowling of E. and D. Gregory. Oliver got a single off D. Gregory, and then the latter disturbed Docker's wicket, and he retired for nil. Thompson came next, and, after getting a single for a good leg hit, and two byes had been added to the score, was very foolishly run out, for which Oliver was to blame. Airey followed, but before the figures could be raised Oliver was well caught by Tooher off E. Gregory. Spofforth filled the vacancy, and Airey was given out leg before, the score remaining the same. T. Docker next left the Pavilion, and when Spofforth had earned a double his stumps were lowered by D. Gregory. Southey, who was the next to appear, fell a victim to D. Gregory's first, and the board showed 6 out for 9. W. Docker joined his brother, and the pair made a good stand, and brought the score up to 33, when W. Docker was clean bowled by D. Gregory for 22, obtained by a couple of fours, four doubles, a three, and three singles. Cape occupied the vacant place, and when six more had been put together T. Docker was smartly caught by Toohey off E. Gregory. D. Docker faced Cape, and some pretty play followed until Docker was splendidly bowled by D. Gregory for 19, the board recording 9-19-76. Goddard was the last to go in; and when he had put 4 to his credit, and Cape 1, the latter was bowled by D. Gregory for 19—earned by really good cricket. All out for 81. Very little delay occurred before D. Gregory and Hinchey appeared at the wickets on behalf of East Sydney. Some fast scoring ensued; and when 29 had been totted up, Hinchey was smartly caught at the wicket by Nat. Thompson. Geary came after Hinchey, and, by getting a double and a single, helped Gregory to bring the score up to 41, when the partnership ended by his being caught by T. Docker, off Spofforth. Bourke next appeared on the scene, and made his exit as speedily, as he lost his bails to W. Docker's first. Tooher, who came after, made a better stand, but lost his mate (who was well bowled by Spofforth), after a couple had been put to the score. Toohey followed, and after Tooher had put 10 down the score had reached 57; he was cleverly stumped by Goddard, off Thompson. Massie was next in and got a double and single, and then Toohey was run out after putting 10 to the credit of his eleven. Time was then called, the board showing 6-10-65. The fielding on both sides was very good, and the bowling of D. Gregory excellent. The match will be continued on Saturday next, and the following are the scores:—

Albert C. C.		East Sydney C.C.	
Oliver, c Tooher, c E. Gregory	1	D. Gregory, b Spofforth	29
E. Docker, b D. Gregory	0	Hinchey, c Thompson	7
N. Thompson (run out)	1	Geary, c T. Docker	3
Airey l b w, b D. Gregory	0	Burke, b W. Docker	0
Spofforth, b D. Gregory	2	Tooher, st Goddard	10
T. Docker, c Toohey	8	Toohey (run out)	10
Southey, b D. Gregory	0	Massie (not out)	3
W. Docker, b D. Gregory	22	Sundries	3
Cape, b D. Gregory	19		
O Docker, b D. Gregory	19	Six wickets for	65
Goddard (not out)	4		
Byes	5		
Total	81		

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Dreadful Accident at a Sawmill.—On last Saturday forenoon the City Coroner held, at the Railway Hotel, Parramatta-street, an inquest respecting the death of a man named Joseph Bland, who had been killed on the afternoon of the previous day at a wood-yard in Terminus-street. Matthew Bland, labourer, residing in Terminus-street, deposed that deceased was his father; he was 63 years of age and a native of Yorkshire (England); he was a labourer, but latterly he had been carrying on a firewood yard in Terminus-street—the establishment being his own; the wood was cut thereon by steam-power; his father had been in the colony for about twenty years; he had left a widow and four children; between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon while on the premises attending to the firing of the boiler witness heard a cry which caused him to go round and stop the engine; at that time he did not know what had happened; he then went round to the saw, which was from eight to ten yards distant from where he had stopped the engine; he then saw the deceased in the act of falling from the bench through which the circular saw worked; the saw came through about the centre of the bench; he saw that deceased had been cut; there was blood on the bench; his duty at the bench was to feed the saw with wood; when witness left to attend to the fire, he left deceased and George Weir at the saw; a cart was then coming into the yard for a load of wood; on going round to the saw, after stopping the engine, the cart was close to his father, who died immediately after he (witness) saw him. George Weir, a sawyer, residing in Hosking-street, deposed that he was in deceased's wood-yard, in Terminus-street, on Friday afternoon, when he received the injuries which caused his death; about 4 o'clock a man, named Peter Kelly, came to the yard with a horse and dray for a load of wood; he spoke to the deceased and told him what he came for; witness was holding a billet of wood, and deceased was shoving it up to the saw; deceased told Kelly to back into the saw and load his cart with wood as they cut it; Kelly backed his cart towards the bench; deceased's back was to the cart; he did not observe whether Kelly "chocked" the wheels; after deceased told Kelly to back in, and before he did so, Kelly went and fixed his tailboard in the cart; while doing so, a boy was wheeling a barrow at the side of the yard; Kelly's horse took fright at the barrow, and backed the cart into the bench, the result being that deceased was thrown on to the circular saw in the bench, which was then in motion; deceased was then cut through the shoulder down to the side; witness cried out; the engine was then stopped, and deceased was got out; Kelly was behind the cart when the horse took fright, fixing the tail-board. The carter Kelly was next examined, but his evidence was simply corroborative; he said that the horse was a quiet one, and had never been so frightened before; he was too late to prevent the horse from backing after he had been frightened; the back of the cart pushed deceased, whose back was to it, on to the bench, where he was caught by the saw. Dr. Grey, residing at Bank-street, Chippendale, deposed that he found the left arm nearly severed from the body at the shoulder-joint; there was a large opening in the left side of his chest; about five of the ribs had been sawn through; he passed his hand into the chest through the opening and felt the heart, which was lacerated; there were splinters of the bone inwards from the chest; both bones of the left arm, about midway between the elbow and the hand, were very badly fractured, and broken into several small pieces; all the injuries had evidently been inflicted by a circular saw; death must have been instantaneous. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries accidentally received.

Suicide.—On Saturday afternoon, the City Coroner held, at his office, Hyde Park, an inquest respecting the cause of death of a man named Joseph Robson, who had been found on Thursday afternoon, with his throat cut, in an outhouse at Randwick. The following evidence was submitted to the jury:—Duncan Forbes Mackay deposed that he was a grazier residing at Darling Point; he knew deceased (Joseph Robson); he was between 50 and 60 years of age, a widower, and a native of England; he had left several children; he had been in his employ, and in his father's, off and on during the last thirty years; he only came to Sydney about three months ago; for about the last fortnight he had been at Randwick looking after his place where he lived by himself; he was at times addicted to intemperance; witness had not been at Randwick for eight or nine days until Thursday, between 3 and 4 o'clock; he looked about but could not see him; he inquired of a builder, who was employed there by him, and he said he saw him about a couple of days before; hearing this witness went to deceased's room, and found the door closed; he knocked, and he heard him move; he came and unlocked the door; he then saw that his throat was cut; it was not bleeding; he asked what was the matter; he made some noise and motions with his hands, but could not articulate; witness laid him down on his bed, and went for constable Keane, stationed at Randwick; Keane returned with him; they found him downstairs at a cask on their return; they took him back to his room; witness asked him whether he had done it himself, and by gestures and hands he gave him to understand that he had done so; there was a good deal of blood about the room; he asked him what he had done it with, and he pointed to a razor among a pool of blood; constable King took possession of the razor, and removed him to the Infirmary; the blood on the floor was dry; he never had reason to think that he contemplated suicide; when drinking he manifested the usual symptoms of aberration of mind from the same cause; he had always looked upon him as a rational man. Constable Keane gave corroborative evidence. He said that he only once saw deceased under the influence of drink about a fortnight ago; he had frequently conversed with him, and he had always appeared to be a rational man. Dr. T. H. Gillmain, house physician at the Sydney Infirmary, deposed to the receipt of deceased into the Infirmary and described the nature and extent of the wounds in the throat which had caused death; he gradually sank and died shortly after midnight on Friday. He could speak after the cuts had been stitched—they had evidently been inflicted some time before admission—and told him that he had inflicted them himself—either three nights or two days, or three days and two nights ago, and that he had nothing to eat since; when he rallied for a little time he appeared to be perfectly sane. The jury returned a verdict of *felo de se*.

Fatal Accident to a Little Boy.—On Saturday afternoon, the City Coroner held at Keary's Woolloomooloo Hotel, William-street, an inquest respecting the death of a little boy who had been run over on the previous day. The Rev. George Martin, Wesleyan minister, residing at Upper William-street North, deposed that deceased was his son; he was five years and six months old, and a native of the colony; about a quarter-past 6 o'clock on Friday evening while standing on the balcony at his residence he saw deceased playing with another boy at the gates of a house on his side of the street; he saw them running across the street, one passing the other; he next saw deceased lying under the wheel of a cart, which he took to be a spring-cart heavily laden; he saw the driver; the man now before the Court, named Thomas Parkinson, he believed to be that driver; about half a minute before he saw deceased under the wheel, he saw the cart going westwards at the rate of from five to six miles an hour; deceased was brought to his residence shortly after suffering from injuries; he never rallied, and died early next morning; he was attended to by Drs. Merewether and Moffit. Mr. J. B. Hoare, merchant, deposed that hearing some people calling out he was in-

turned, to look round, and saw the deceased child fall against the shoulder of a horse in a cart driven by the man Parkinson; the child seemed to wheel round and fall near the wheel; the driver pulled up immediately, and the next thing he observed was the wheel resting on the child's chest; witness called out to the driver to go on; he did so, and the wheel passed over the child; witness picked up the child and carried him to the father's house, and went and brought Dr. Mereweather; when he first saw the horse and cart they were travelling at the rate of four or five miles per hour; the driver was sitting driving with reins; he was driving carefully and steadily; the street was narrow; when run over the child seemed to be crossing the street to go home; a carriage was passing at the time, and it seemed to witness that the child was waiting for the carriage to pass to cross the street; from the child's position he did not think that he could have seen the cart approaching owing to the carriage shutting out the view. The man Parkinson gave corroborative evidence. Dr. Mereweather deposed that the ribs on the right side had been fractured and penetrated the lung, causing emphysema. The immediate cause of death had been collapse. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries accidentally received.

THE LATE MURDER AT KANIMBLA, NEAR HARTLEY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

A PORTION of the evidence taken at a magisterial inquiry, held at the Rose Inn, Hartley, has already appeared in your columns.

It will be remembered on Saturday last, the 1st instant, Mrs. M'Aveeny reported that her husband's place had been visited by two men, giving their description, one being a tall and the other a short and stout man, with blackened faces and crape on their hats; had robbed and murdered her husband, Patrick M'Aveeney, and tied her to a tree all night; and on being let loose in the morning she saw her husband dead in the hut; and that she then went and reported the matter to her son; and he went and gave information to the police, who immediately set about unravelling the affair which at first assumed rather a mysterious aspect; the police from adjacent stations were telegraphed for, and a black tracker sent down from Bathurst. After a careful consideration and evidence from the trackers that there were no tracks but the one, matters assumed a different appearance, and at once circumstances pointed to one person. Then it became a matter how was suspicion to be verified, and senior-constable Maloney took out with him constable Buckley (who was left in charge of the body till after it was buried), went out again, determined to follow up to the end what he already believed to be true; and after being six days and doing all his utmost he elicited a statement from Anne M'Aveeney, the wife of the murdered man, that at once removed all doubt from his mind, and he arrested her on the charge of murdering her husband, to which she answered, "I did commit the dreadful murder." Her statement will be found hereafter, as taken, in the presence of witnesses, before Mr. Thomas Brown, a Justice of the Peace. The deceased was about 70 years of age, and prisoner about 67 or 68, but she appears older. The whole of the family seem to be most respectable and well off; the sons are married, and to all appearances feel very keenly the misfortune that has fallen to their parents; one or two of the sons are married and in business for themselves near the scene of this fearful tragedy. On Monday, the 10th, the prisoner Anne M'Aveeney was brought up before Mr. Thomas Brown, J.P., and Mr. Edwin Barton, J.P., on the charge of murdering her husband. The Court-house was crowded, many not being able to get in; and when the different exhibits were produced they sent a thrill of horror through everyone present; not one who saw the old decrepid-looking woman sitting in the prisoner's box could comprehend that she could be capable or strong enough to wield a tomahawk with so much determination as must undoubtedly have possessed her, or that she could possibly have had the strength to inflict such fearful wounds as the body of her late husband exhibited. Detective Campbin conducted the examination on behalf of the police, and called

Constable Edward Buckley, who said he saw Mrs. M'Aveeney at her son John M'Aveeney's house on Thursday, 6th March; she told him to come back in the evening, as she wished to speak to him; he went back in the evening, when the prisoner made a statement, in consequence of which he arrested her on the charge of murdering her husband, Patrick M'Aveeney; in reply, she said, "I have committed the dreadful murder;" this was in presence of her two sons, Thomas and Michael M'Aveeney; he took her to the Hartley lock-up, where this morning she repeated the statement, which was taken down in writing, and witnessed by William Camphin, myself, and John M'Aveeney, and taken before Mr. Thomas Brown, J.P.; prisoner, in a firm and rather loud voice, said, in reply to the question if she wished to ask witness anything, "I heard it all read—I have nothing to ask him."

Michael M'Aveeney, a farmer at Chappalow Creek, said that prisoner was his mother; she used to reside about a mile and three-quarters from him; he last saw his father, Patrick M'Aveeney, alive about a fortnight ago—on the 24th February last; on Saturday, the 1st March, prisoner came to his place very early—between 7 o'clock and 8 o'clock; she was dressed in a dark winsey of a brown colour; she seemed to be in a great agitation; he asked what was the matter? she said robbers had been and robbed the place, and nearly killed her husband; 'there were two men with blackened faces;' the tall man pulled her out of the hut and tied her to a sapling; she heard voices talking; one said you have sold cattle lately, you must have money; he went to his brother's, and then to Hartley; senior-constable Maloney and constable Buckley accompanied him out to his father's place; he went into the house and saw his father lying dead upon the floor. [A sketch of the house was here handed in by detective Camphin.] That is a correct plan of the place; he saw several wounds upon deceased's head; he was aware that his mother and deceased had been living separate for some time; she had been away more than once; he knew nothing of the cause; they occupied different sleeping rooms; he was present when prisoner made a statement to constable Buckley; she said the reason she killed his father was that he did not treat her as a husband ought; he knew them sometimes to have words; he could not say his father treated her with contempt or indifference; he was usually a quiet man; the tomahawk produced was the property of his late father; he made the handle and put it into the head himself for his father; when prisoner said she committed the murder, she meant herself; she said: "I myself murdered Patrick M'Aveeney and nobody else."

Senior-constable Maloney, stationed at Hartley, deposed that on Saturday, 1st March, in consequence of a report made by Michael M'Aveeney he and constable Buckley went out to Pulpit Hill Swamp to the residence of Patrick M'Aveeney; they entered the house and found Patrick M'Aveeney lying dead upon the floor covered with blankets; the body lay as represented in the plan produced; witness saw a large wound extending from right temple to back of the head; the scalp was separated; in the centre of this cut, about two inches wide, the plate of the skull was sufficiently wide for him to put his finger in; another cut on the back of the head; another jagged wound partly on the left side of the back of the head; from this wound he saw the brain escaping; another cut on the lip, two fingers on the right, and one on the left, also cut in a pocket of his trousers; he found one £20, one £10, and four £1 notes, and 5s. 6d. in silver; all deceased's clothes were saturated with blood; the house was strewn all over with things—lolly-sticks, matches, and match-boxes; blood was spattered all over the walls and doors, and spots of blood on the wall-plate, and a smear of blood on the right hand door-post coming out, as if made by a dress of some person; prisoner repeated the same story of the two men with blackened faces as she did to last witness; on being asked by witness and senior-constable Lewis to show them the tree; she said, "That is the sapling I was tied to; if I was not tied to that I was not tied to any tree at all;" they could not find any trace of grass being trampled down about, roots, nor was the bark marked as it ought to have been had a rope been tied round it; prisoner did not know which way the tall man came or went away; could not recognise his voice again should she hear it; they could not find any traces or tracks of any strange men or horses anywhere about; witness left constable Buckley in charge of the body till the burial took place; witness also found the deceased man's neck to be broken, and his right arm either broken or dislocated.

William Camphin, a detective officer, deposed that on the 8th instant he saw the prisoner at the Hartley lock-up, and in presence of her son, John M'Aveeney, and constable Buckley, told her he was a detective officer, and wished to ask her some questions, though she might please herself whether she answered them or not, and she must clearly understand that she must not expect any favour from him, neither did he hold out any threat; prisoner said she was quite willing to answer any questions; she said she was willing to repeat the statement she had made to constable Buckley; she did so, and witness took it down in writing, and which statement he now produced, to which prisoner put her mark, witnessed by witness, constable Edward Buckley, and John M'Aveeney, before and in presence of Mr. Thomas Brown, J.P.; prisoner also, of her own free will made an additional statement; it was all read over to her, carefully, and she said it was correct.

STATEMENT OF PRISONER.

"Hartley, March 8, 1873.

"I, Anne M'Aveeney, voluntarily and of my own free will, and without promise or threat, make the following statement:—

"I got disgusted with my husband for the cool way in which he treated me. I thought I would show him the way in which he ought to treat a wife. He used always to treat me coolly. I commenced to arrange matters with him on Friday night week, the 28th of February. I killed Patrick M'Aveeney with a tomahawk; I struck him with a tomahawk across the head, in bed, whilst he was sleeping. I struck him two blows whilst in bed. The blankets were round his head. After striking him with a tomahawk I went out of the house. When I returned I found him sitting on a chair by the fire. I struck him again and again five or six blows. I put all the cuts in his head with the tomahawk. I struck him with a stick on the head. After killing my husband I sat by the fire until I was sure he was dead. I then went to the little room, and sat down on the sofa. I came out again and looked at him, and found he was dead. I got a blanket and some calico and covered him over. I went round the table and laid my hand on his foot. I then knew he was dead; I washed the tomahawk with which I killed him, and threw it down in the weeds; I was very cautious that the blood should not spurt on to me; I have got no clothes with blood on them; my brown dress and apron I had on, when I killed my husband; I took no money from him; I then began to think what could I do to make it appear that robbers had been to the house, when I concocted the story which I reported to the police that two men, with blackened faces, robbed and murdered my husband. I went to the box and threw the clothes about the house, also the matches and lollies. The reason that I killed my husband was on account of his general unkindness and ill-treatment of me whilst in a sickly state of health, and never treating me as a wife. I told him about three weeks before the murder that I would not treat a dog as he treated me."

Witnessed by W. Camphin, detective; E. Buckley, constable; John M'Aveeney.

Taken this 10th day of March, 1870, before Thomas Brown, J.P.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT.

Anne M'Aveeney further states that,—"There was a bank deposit receipt for £50, which my husband had lodged in the bank; but I cannot say which bank, which I since burnt, for fear that it should lead to conviction of having committed the murder."

Witnessed by W. Camphin, detective; Edward Buckley, constable; John M'Aveeney.

Taken before me, this 10th March, 1873. Thomas Brown, J.P.

Three witnesses were examined on the second adjourned day, but nothing of any great importance bearing on the case, being merely a corroboration of previous depositions. On the third day—

William Frederick Bassett, who is a duly qualified medical practitioner, stated, he made an examination of the body of Patrick M'Aveeney, and found on the face five cuts, from half-an-inch to two inches long; lower jaw fractured; one large wound two inches wide, and sixteen inches long, involving the right and left occipital bones, detaching the upper part and the skull; exposing its contents; much brain has escaped from this wound; such a wound would be immediately fatal; besides injuries about the skull, found one superficial cut in the chest, both hands cut; one of the metacarpal bones of left hand was cut, and two metacarpal bones of right hand divided; on making a post mortem of the body I found the neck was fractured, wounds inflicted with a sharp heavy cutting instrument would require repeated blows from a tomahawk to have caused these wounds; I have since compared a cut upon the denuded skull with the tomahawk exhibited, and find it fits exactly; I think an instrument similar to the tomahawk would have caused all the wounds I saw on the skull this morning (the 19th instant); the wound on the top of the head would have been caused by such an instrument as the tomahawk produced; I believed the deceased must have been lying when he received most of the blows, more particularly the one from ear to ear; part of the time he must have lain on his face; I don't think the neck was so likely to be broken by blows from such an instrument as from a fall; there were no flesh wounds on the neck; some of the wounds might have been inflicted after death.

Thomas M'Aveeney recalled: Prisoner said on the afternoon of 5th March she thought she was suspected, as the police had examined her clothes; no person resided with deceased and prisoner since Flannagan and his wife left.

William Camphin, recalled, said on 4th instant, in company of senior-constables Maloney and Lewis, he went to John M'Aveeney's, and on a fence saw the brown dress and apron produced; Mrs. M'Aveeney said they belonged to prisoner; saw what he believed to be spots of blood; he asked the prisoner to let him examine the clothes she was wearing, which she did, but found no spots or stains; prisoner said, "If you will give me fair play, I will give you fair play;" she said the spots of blood on the dress must have come from her finger, yet it could not, as she had it tied up; the dress appeared to be wet, and prisoner said it got wet by being put over the saddle on the day of the funeral of deceased; when he showed her the tomahawk prisoner said it was the tomahawk referred to in her statement; tried the tomahawk in some of the wounds, and it fitted exactly; the spots on the brown dress have been cut out, and are now in the charge of Mr. Watt for analysis; the right side of the skull appears to be completely knocked in.

Andrew Maloney, senior-constable, recalled, confirmed the extra evidence of last witness, but added there was no rain on the day of the funeral to wet the dress.

Michael M'Aveeney, recalled, said his father sold cattle for £76 just before his death; could not ascertain that any stranger had been about the place.

Edward Buckley, recalled: Found the tomahawk about sixteen yards from the place in amongst a lot of weeds; it seemed clean as though it had been recently washed; searched with the black trackers but could find no tracks.

John M'Aveeney said his mother suffered with rheumatic pains, and she thought on that account father did not care for her; the deceased was rather penurious in some things, and thought prisoner was rather extravagant. [Nothing more of importance was elicited.]

William Lewington, storekeeper, Little Hartley, merely stated about some monetary transactions that took place shortly before the deceased met his death.

John Lewis, residing at Duckmaloi, said he knew the prisoner and her late husband, he was in their employ fifteen years ago; it is about twelve years since he left; there was another man named Maxwell; he never knew them to quarrel; the prisoner used to treat deceased with contempt, snappishly like; I never heard prisoner use threats to her husband; she has used threats behind his back to me that she would kill the old man for buying some things for a Miss ——, dresses and hats, &c., on Kanimbla; she was about twenty-five years of age at that time, and deceased about fifty-six years old; Miss —— is now married, and lives the other side of Orange; I have seen deceased and Miss —— riding out together; I have seen her at deceased's residence; she did not stop long; I told deceased a few days after the threat as a joke, and deceased thought it was a joke; I never saw any intimacy between Miss —— and deceased as would have led prisoner to use such a threat.

Margaret M'Aveeney, wife of Michael M'Aveeney, was called, but only corroborated former evidence.

The Bench gave prisoner the usual caution, that what she might say would be taken down and used against her at the approaching trial. She only said, "I killed my husband." Prisoner was then committed to take her trial at the next Bathurst Circuit Court on 25th April. She seemed to feel her position very keenly, keeping her handkerchief to her face all the time as if to keep the public gaze from her. On Monday, the 3rd instant, at Little Hartley, when prisoner was called to give evidence upon oath, and in the presence of the dead body of her late husband, then in his coffin, she solemnly swore that the tale of the two men with blackened faces was true.

BOROUGH COUNCILS.

VICTORIA.—A meeting of the Council was held on Wednesday, 19th March. Present—the Mayor (Mr. Thomas John Cook), and Aldermen Ives, Moores, Charlton, Mohrman, and Carr. The previous minutes were confirmed. Correspondence: A letter from Mrs. Cardwell complaining of the drainage in West Crescent-lane. A letter from Mr. John Carr complaining of drainage to his property during the late rains, and requesting a remedy. Three letters from Mr. Gillilan complaining of damage to his property by flood waters, alleging that the same had been caused by the Council and claiming £10 compensation. A letter from Mr. Gillilan, as churchwarden of Christ Church, calling attention to the condition of Walker-street, in front of said church. A letter from Mr. Henry Evans, requesting steps might be placed in front of his property, and offering to pay half the cost. Moved by Alderman Jones, and seconded by Alderman Moore,—"That the Council Clerk be instructed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. John Carr's letter, and inform him that the Council have viewed his property damaged by the late rain, and are of opinion that the said damage arose through causes beyond their control." Carried. Moved by Alderman Ives, and seconded by Alderman Moores,—"That Mr. Gillilan be informed that in the opinion of this Council the damage complained of has arisen from causes beyond their control." Carried. Mr. Gillilan's letter as churchwarden of Christ Church. The clerk was directed to inform that gentleman that the matter referred to would be attended to as early as possible. Moved by Alderman Charlton, and seconded by Alderman Moores,—"That Mr. Henry Evans's request be acceded to." Amendment moved by Alderman Ives, and seconded by Alderman Mohrman,—"That the application by Mr. Henry Evans be postponed till next meeting." The division being equal, the matter lapsed, as the Mayor did not give his casting vote. The Council went into committee to make an assessment for the now current year. The Council having resumed, the committee reported that they had made such assessment, and submitted the same. Received and adopted as follows:—1. That a rate of 1s. in the £ be levied. 2. That Saturday, 26th April, be the day appointed for hearing appeals against the assessment, and the Council Clerk to give due notice by advertisement. 3. That the assessment and rate be transcribed into the Rate Book, and the Mayor authorized to affix the Corporate seal thereto. 4. That a period of seven days beyond the thirty days' notice allowed by law be fixed as the period within which the said rate shall be payable. Moved by Alderman Ives, and seconded by Alderman Moores,—"That the Council Clerk be appointed by this Council with full power to take out summonses, and prosecute in all cases of infringement of the by-laws of this Council." Carried. Moved by Alderman Mohrman, and seconded by Alderman Carr,—"That Mr. Richard Driver be appointed solicitor for this borough during the now current year." Carried. Moved by Alderman Charlton, and seconded by Alderman Ives,—"That tenders be called from surveyors to take the levels of East Crescent-street, French-street, Susannah-street, and Carr-street." Carried. The Council then rose.—WALTER G. WILLINGTON, Council Clerk.

ASHFIELD.—The usual fortnightly meeting of this Council was held at the Council Chambers, Liverpool Road, Ashfield, on Monday evening, the 17th ultimo. Present—The Mayor (Mr. John Pope), Aldermen Sandy, Clissold, and Crane. Aldermen Henson and Warren here entered the chamber and took their seats, the former gentleman having been re-elected for the North Ward, and the latter for the South Ward, of the borough, on the 8th ultimo. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed and other preliminary matters disposed of, Alderman Sandy moved,—"That tenders be invited for forming and water-tabling Church-street, from Alt-street to Underwood-street, to one chain on either side of Iron Cove Creek, being about 32 chains as per specification." The motion, having been seconded by Alderman Henson, was carried. Alderman Sandy further moved,—"That tenders be invited for forming and water-tabling Henry-street from Alt-street to the cottage occupied by Mr. Potter in the first-named street, being about 22 chains, as per specification." The motion was seconded by Alderman Henson, and carried. On the motion of Alderman Crane, seconded by Alderman Clissold, the tender of Thomas Williams, for the sum of £6, was accepted for supplying the Council with ten sets of hard hammer-dressed free stones for covering drain pipes, as per plan and specification." Carried. Moved by Alderman Sandy, and seconded by Alderman Crane,—"That the tender of Patrick Guyanna, for the sum of £18, be accepted as per specification, namely, for forming road and pathways in Bland-street, from Elizabeth-street to William-street, about twenty chains, also for supplying ten 18-inch drain pipes for watercourse between the properties of Mr. Yarnton and Mr. Rattray, and that in the event of the said Patrick Guyanna refusing to accept the contract that the tender of William Freehunter for the sum of £21, be accepted." Carried. Moved by Alderman Sandy, and seconded by Alderman Warren,—"That the tender of John Kingham, for the sum of £12 6s., be accepted for forming road and pathways in John-street from Alt-street, to one chain west of Frederick-street; also, for supplying thirteen 12-inch drain-pipes to be laid down at the water section with Alt-street, as per specification." Carried. The Mayor, as chairman of the Finance Committee, presented to the Council for consideration the wages abstract, amounting to £11 2s., for work performed in the North and South Wards of the borough, between the 3rd and 15th of February, 1873, which was, on the motion of Alderman Sandy, seconded by Alderman Henson, adopted, and payment authorised. The Mayor, as chairman, presented several accounts connected with the late annual election—in all amounting to £10 5s. 6d., which accounts were, on the motion of Alderman Clissold, seconded by Alderman Warren, adopted, and payment also authorised.—F. UNDERWOOD, Council Clerk.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOROUGH COUNCIL.—The usual bi-monthly meeting was held on Wednesday evening. Present—The Mayor, and Aldermen Crew, Gosper, Walker, Linsley, and Moses. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. On minutes from the Mayor, it was resolved;—"1. That the Government be requested to remove the telegraph posts in George-street, and replace them with iron ones—otherwise to take the line through Macquarie-street. 2. That the Works Committee be authorised to take up corner kerbing where found necessary, and relay on a level with the work now under contract. 3. That the Works Committee examine and report upon the state of the roadway near the punt-house injured by the flood. 4. That tenders be called for the services of one valuer, to act in conjunction with the Council clerk in revaluing all ratable property within the borough. 5. That the Council clerk be instructed to write to the commissioners of the Windsor Road Trust, to ask if they are willing to hand over to the Council the management of that part of their trust within the borough, and, if so, what amount they will grant annually towards keeping same in repair." Reports: Alderman Crew brought up a report from the Works Committee. Received. Alderman Moses brought up a report from Finance Committee, recommending the payment of certain accounts, and submitting an estimate of probable revenue and expenditure for the current year: total estimated revenue, £745 15s. 2d.; expenditure, £652. Received. Alderman Crew moved,—"That the Council go into Committee of the Whole, for the consideration of the report of the Works Committee, and that the Mayor retain the chair." The Council went into committee accordingly, and, upon its resumption, the Mayor reported that it was resolved by the committee as follows:—"That with reference to clause one, respecting the claim of Mr. J. Dargin, for compensation for damage done to his premises in Macquarie-street, by cutting away the path, that the sum of £2 be allowed. As to clause two, respecting the complaint of Henry Tilley as to state of pathway in front of his premises, that the pathway be gravelled. As to clause three, that tenders be called for gravelling for the current year at per cubic yard. With reference to clause four, that earthenware drains be laid down in certain portions of Macquarie-street, and that sixty-six feet of 12-inch piping be purchased for the purpose. Lastly, that £15 be expended in day labour." The report was then adopted. Alderman Crew, without notice, moved,—"That the Council clerk be directed to write to Mr. Driver, M.L.A., with reference to former communication from the Council respecting the 'alteration of levels.'" Alderman Linsley seconded. Carried. The report of the Finance Committee was adopted, and the Council rose.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held, on Wednesday last, at the Royal Hotel, before Mr. J. B. Johnston, J.P., and a jury, on the body of an infant, named Nathan George Flecknell, son of Arthur Flecknell, of Portland Head, farmer. The deceased was two months old, and had been delicate from birth; the mother being unable to suckle it, the child was taken by its aunt, a Mrs. Brown, when a month old. On Sunday last it took very ill, when some castor oil was administered and two drops of essence of cloves. Being worse on Monday evening, the father determined to take it to Windsor the following day to the doctor, and while on the way up the river in a boat the child died. Dr. Wetherell examined the child, and concluded from the evidence given, and the appearance of deceased, that death resulted from exhaustive diarrhœa; he was further of opinion that the taking away the child from its mother at so early an age aggravated any ailment it might have been suffering from. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from natural causes."

NEW ZEALAND.

FROM Auckland we have files to the 15th instant:—The *Waikato Times*, when speaking of the departure of his Excellency the Governor, says:—"We should not have alluded to Mr. Waterhouse at this time had he not attempted to subject the representative of her Majesty to an indignity; we say attempted, because a mean act dictated by a small mind always recoils on the perpetrator. The fact of refusing the use of the 'Luna' to his Excellency was mean in itself; but it was something more, it was indirectly insulting our Queen through her representative. He should have known better than any man in the colony that respect or disrespect shown to the Governor was the expression of irreverence or reverence for the throne itself. The loyal people of New Zealand are not likely soon to forget the indignity offered by their Prime Minister to the throne to which they are proud to bow, and which they have been taught from their infancy to reverence, and we venture to assert they have ever had good cause to hold in the highest respect. Sir George F. Bowen has performed his duties as Governor well. He has the respect of the people of New Zealand, and the slur attempted to be thrown upon him by Mr. Waterhouse, their very temporary Premier, need not cause him a second thought. Sir G. F. Bowen leaves us with the goodwill of all. Mr. Waterhouse retires from office leaving the people disgusted that they could have been so egregiously taken in, and with a determination to be more careful in the future."

Telegrams from the Waikato stated that the natives, including representatives from both Kingites and friendlies, assembled at Ngaruawahia, to meet his Excellency the Governor. Great preparations were made to welcome the Viceregal party. An address to Sir George Bowen from the Waikato settlers was presented.

The farewell meeting of his Excellency the Governor at Ngaruawahia (says the *Weekly News*) has already produced some good. There was an enthusiastic welcome by the natives. Some 700 friendly natives and 80 Hauhaus and Kingites met the Governor, and among the latter were some prominent chiefs. The particulars are contained in our telegrams, and to these our readers are referred. The important part of the proceedings is that respecting the action of Kingite and Hauhau chiefs present. There was the customary high-sounding self-assertion which our correspondent properly describes by the word "bounce," which enters largely into the Maori nature. But it ended in that recognised sign of submission, the laying of mats at the feet of the Governor by several of these formerly rebel chiefs, one of whom was the principal chief of the Ngatimaniapotos, at one time the most truculent haters of the Europeans.

A fire occurred in a sawmill in Dunedin, on Wednesday, 12th instant, causing the destruction of £6000 worth of property, of which £5000 is covered by insurances with the New Zealand, Norwich, Victorian, and Scottish Commercial Companies. It appears that the Dunedin distillery was saved with great difficulty.

We (*Thames Advertiser*) learn from Hikutaia that, although there are several parties of prospectors out on the ranges, nothing of importance has been discovered. We understand that Mr. Mackay is engaged in negotiating for land further south than the block now opened, and that there are good prospects of his being successful in soon making a further addition to the gold-field.

At a meeting of the South British Insurance shareholders, a resolution approving of proposal to issue 12,500 shares, at not less than 15s. premium, and a preference being given to new applicants, allotting them amongst existing shareholders in proportion to shares already held was carried.

FIJI.

WE have news from Levuka to the 1st instant.

THE BA OUTRAGE.—The *Fiji Times* says:—"The Government is 'breathing out threatenings' against the Ba, and other settlers who may aid them. The Ba and Yasawa province has been placed under his Majesty's native-born subjects are openly in arms against and in defiance of the Royal authority, and certain foreigners domiciled or resident in the said province are also openly in arms against the said authority, and have openly resisted and with arms opposed certain of his Majesty's officers and soldiers sent for the arrest of offenders against the law, &c.' In another proclamation persons are prohibited supplying 'any person or persons in the said province, other than our officers and soldiers who may be on duty there, with any arms or ammunition, or the supplying to any persons so in arms against our Royal authority, whether native-born Fijians or foreigners, with any money or provisions, or the affording them any assistance or countenance whatever,' on pain of prosecution for felony."

On Thursday, the 27th February, Mr. P. Sullivan, of the Ba, was arrested on a charge of high treason. The information, sworn to by an officer who we (*Fiji Times*) believe was not at the Ba, charged Mr. Sullivan with being one of the settlers who caused Mr. Fitzgerald with his followers to retire. Shortly after being arrested Mr. Sullivan was bailed out in a sum amounting to £1600.

The *Fiji Times* learns that the company which has taken up some of the Polynesian Company's land has received from the Government the Crown grants for the island of Bequ, and also for the company's land at Viti Levu Bay. It understands that a number of settlers are prepared to take up these lands as soon as they shall hear that the titles have been guaranteed by the present Government.

At the Supreme Court, on February 28th, Mr. Murray moved for the admission of Mr. J. S. Hobday as an advocate of the Court. Sir C. St. Julian withheld his decision for an early day.

In the last *Gazette* the statement of revenue and expenditure for the quarter ending December 31, 1872, was published. The revenue amounted to £6881, and the expenditure to £6229.

The *Times* says:—"We had quite a lively scene in our harbour, six of the Dido's boats out for a little manœuvering, one of them carrying a small gun. They had some lively rifle and rocket practice, showed some of their sailing qualities, and after affording the Levukans an excellent half-hour's amusement, and the crews an excellent practice, the boats returned to the vessel."

THE CYCLONE IN THE NEW HEBRIDES AND WRECK OF THE DAYSPRING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I send for publication the following account of the cyclone in the New Hebrides, and of the wreck of the Dayspring, missionary schooner. It has a scientific as well as a general interest. It is an extract from a letter addressed to me by the Rev. John Inglis, of Aneityum. I may add that the hurricane was very violent in other parts of the group. Mr. Murray, whose station was nearest to the wreck, says:—"Our mission premises suffered a good deal from the hurricane, although not so much as Mr. Inglis's. Our church was more damaged than Mr. Inglis's, but the other buildings less than those at Aname. About one-half of the window sashes in the church were blown in and dashed to pieces, and upwards of one hundred panes smashed. We had also, a few nights ago (*i.e.*, before February 12th, the date of the letter), a very severe shock of an earthquake. Our house, for a few seconds, rocked to and fro like a cradle, and the plaster in several places cracked." Mr. Watt, of Tanna, reports that the hurricane has done an immense amount of damage on that island, and that there will be a scarcity of food, if not famine.

It will be gratifying to the friends of the Mission to learn that the Marine Board, after inquiry, have found both Captain Jenkins and Mr. M'Arthur, chief officer, free from blame, thus agreeing with those who witnessed the wreck on the island.

I am, yours truly,

ROBERT STEEL.

"Rev. Dr. Steel, Sydney.

"Aneityum, New Hebrides, January 29th, 1873.

"My dear Sir,—I am sorry to inform you that the Dayspring is lying a total wreck at the mouth of Aneityum Harbour, having been driven ashore on the 6th instant, during one of the most terrific hurricanes that ever passed over this island—at least, since any white man lived on it. No lives were lost; but for several hours those on board, about thirty souls in all,—there being a number of native passengers in the vessel,—were in imminent peril. For the last twenty-five years—that is, since missionaries were settled on this island—the only other hurricane equal to this, or at all approaching to it, was that of the 14th and 15th of March, 1861, when Mr. Copeland had charge of this station, and Mrs. Inglis and I were home on a visit. Mr. Copeland published a full and carefully prepared account of that hurricane, a copy of which is lying before me; I am thus enabled to compare the two. The hurricane of 1861 was of longer duration than this one. On that occasion, the sea rose higher on this side of the island than during this hurricane. At that time it rose nine feet above high water mark, at this time it only rose seven. The destruction of food and houses was greater on that occasion than on this, owing to the sea rising so much, and inundating all the low lands; two vessels went ashore in that hurricane, and one went to pieces. But both the natives and white men residing then on the island, say that the wind was considerably stronger on this occasion. During this hurricane the aneroid barometer fell twenty points, or one-fifth of an inch lower than in 1861. On that occasion it fell 1.40, or one inch and two-fifths of an inch. At this time it fell 1.60, or one inch and three-fifths of an inch. This is more than an inch lower than I have ever known it to fall. The strength of the hurricane came from N.N.E.; when the hurricane was approaching its height the wind veered round to the N., then to the N.W., and finally, when it began to abate, to the W. It was but of short duration—not more than three or four hours; indeed it was during one short hour that almost all the damage was done. It was at the height about 5 in the morning. The glass then began to rise, and rose as rapidly as it had fallen.

"The Dayspring had come to anchor in Aneityum Harbour at noon on Friday, the 3rd instant, and all arrangements were made for her sailing on the Tuesday morning following. She had called at every mission station for the last time this season, except Fortuna, the wind not permitting her to make that island on her way south. Captain Jenkins wished to see me on business of importance connected with the vessel, and also to obtain here some supplies of native food for the voyage. Mrs. Goodwill of Santo, who was on her way to Sydney for medical advice, wished also to come round to see if she could obtain a native woman to go with her, as nurse for her baby. To lose no time Captain Jenkins came off that afternoon in the ship's boat, bringing with him Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Goodwill and her child, expecting to reach this station that night, and return to the ship on the following day. But the wind was much stronger, and the sea much rougher, on this side of the island, than he expected, and they were obliged to put in at a whaling station about half way, and remain there for the night. Next morning the captain borrowed a whale boat as being more easily pulled than the ship's boat, which he left till he should return. After a hard pull they reached this place before mid-day. Business matters were arranged to the satisfaction of all parties, and they expected (D.V.) to return on Monday morning—the wind being highly favourable for going back to the ship—and that the vessel would sail on Tuesday, call at Fortuna on Wednesday morning, and thence take her departure for Sydney on Wednesday afternoon. But the Lord had willed it otherwise.

"On Sabbath the weather was squally, and the glass fell a little; but there was nothing to excite alarm. It was just such weather as we frequently have at that season of the year; moreover, no hurricane had ever been seen by anyone connected with the mission till nearly a month after that date. The first mate, Mr. M'Arthur, however, had taken every precaution on Sabbath; both anchors were down, every inch of chain was paid out, the topmasts and yards were sent down, and everything was done to secure a firm holding and lessen the strain upon the ship. The wind, too, was blowing from the land and out of the harbour. The harbour is open to the S.W., and it is when the wind blows from that point, and brings in a heavy sea, that danger to vessels arises. I have known six vessels driven ashore in this way here; but I have not known of anyone being injured while the wind blew from the land. About 4 o'clock on Monday morning, however, the wind blew with such irresistible violence that both anchors were started, and the vessel, dragging her chains and anchors, ran out of the harbour, as if she had been a mail steamer going at full speed. She was all but clear of the harbour, and out to the open sea, where she would have been safe, when the wind suddenly veering, or a cross sea coming up, or both, she was struck with such force on the broadside as, notwithstanding the breadth of her beam, all but capsized her; a tremendous sea at the same time bearing her along, pitched her right up on the edge of the reef. Here she was exposed to the full force of the breakers; and had she remained in that situation the probability is that she would soon have gone to pieces, and everyone on board have perished. But a second tremendous sea came on, lifted her up, and carried her a considerable way on to the reef—as far, indeed, as the chains would permit, the anchors being caught by the coral. As soon as daylight enabled the sailors to see, they cut down the foremast, fearing lest the working of the mast would have split up the vessel. When the rain, mist, and spray had so far cleared off as that the vessel could be seen from the mission house, flags of distress were observed flying, and men were noticed perched on the rigging. The ship's boats were smashed, and the people on board had no means of escape. But the storm rapidly subsided, and as soon as it was all safe to go out to the vessel, Mr. Joseph Underwood, of the whaling establishment on Inyeny, went out with his boat to render what assistance he could. Manuru, a Tahitian, belonging to the other whaling establishment, also went out in his boat; and Mr. F. A. Campbell, a young gentleman, son of the Rev. A. C. Campbell, of Geelong—who was a passenger in the Dayspring, but who had gone ashore when the vessel came into harbour—went out with Mr. Murray's boat. All on board—men, women, and children were got safely on shore.

"As soon as walking was possible, from the violence of the wind, Captain Jenkins and the second mate, a young man, who has come with him in the boat, set out to walk to the harbour along the shore, a distance about fourteen miles. When about halfway they met a messenger with a note from Mr. Murray, stating that the vessel was on the reef! They reached the mission-house early in the afternoon—all but dead with exhaustion—the walking was so bad, and they had pushed on so fast.

"As fine weather set in, and as the vessel was only in four feet of water, the passengers and those connected with the vessel, saved the most of their personal effects, though considerably damaged. The most of the ship's provisions were also saved, though some were a good deal injured; sails, ropes, and most of things belonging to the ship were also got ashore. After this a jury of three ship's carpenters held a survey of the vessel; they pronounced her to be a total wreck, and recommended her to be sold without delay. She was accordingly sold by public auction for the benefit of the insurance, but realized only £38.

"We felt sorry, chiefly for his own sake, that Captain Jenkins was not on board when the hurricane came on; not that the fate of the vessel would have been otherwise than it was. But people will talk, and some may blame him. I have stated the circumstances under which he left the vessel; and as it was, everything was done that could have been done; even had the captain been on board no more anchors could have been let go, no more chain could have been paid out, no more masts or yards could have been sent down, and no human power could have parried off the fury of the wind.

"Our arrangements hitherto have always been to have the Dayspring away from these islands before the end of December, although for several years past some leading members of this mission considered it quite unnecessary to hurry her away so soon. 'No hurricane,' said they, 'has ever been seen in January; trading vessels almost always remain down till January, some of them all the year through; the Dayspring is a stronger vessel, better manned, and better found than any of these. Why then should she hurry away before any other vessel?' I never concurred with these views, although it was difficult to meet them with any argument much stronger than such common places as, 'that it is wise to err on the safe side,' and 'there may be danger in staying, but there can be none in leaving.' So little danger was apprehended in this group, that one or two members of the mission proposed doing away with the insurance. This was the first year that she was not out of the group before the end of December, but it was the force of circumstances, not any change of plan, that kept her so long this year, and yet, but for the hurricane of the 6th, her anchor would have been weighed for the last time on the 7th of January.

"But no blame can be attached to Captain Jenkins for this delay. The second voyage to Melbourne, in September last, added to the unusual amount of labour which the vessel had to perform in the early part of the season, threw her more than a month behind her time for her last voyage among the islands. It was the first voyage Captain Jenkins had had command of the Dayspring, and he did his very utmost to economise time. The voyage from Melbourne to Aneityum was, perhaps, the shortest on record; and the Dayspring remained only one day in Aneityum harbour; and notwithstanding there was more than the average amount of calms, currents, and unsettled weather, the voyage round the islands was performed in less than the average length of time, and the vessel was brought back to Aneityum without the slightest mishap.

"When daylight opened on us on the morning of the 6th instant, everything on and around my station bore the aspect of utter desolation. I had two houses blown down, and every building more or less injured. Two whaleboats—the one borrowed by Captain Jenkins, the other borrowed by myself—each dashed into a hundred pieces. At both the whaling establishments, boat-houses were carried away, and boats smashed in the same manner. The natives have lost fully three months' provisions, but I cannot at present enter into details."

INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The letter of Mr. Windeyer, in to-day's issue, while stating the law upon this subject clearly and correctly, is apt to lead the magistracy astray as to the means at their disposal for carrying out the law. Mr. Windeyer speaks of the constant tendency "to ignore the Reformatory Schools' Act altogether;" and afterwards, speaking of "the costly machinery which has been provided by the country," he says,—"There is an Industrial School for our unfortunates on board the Vernon, and a Reformatory School for our juvenile criminals at Biloela." This last sentence is not only calculated to lead the magistracy astray, but also liable to create an impression upon the minds of those persons who have engaged girls from Biloela, that I have deceived them by sending them criminals while I have stated that the girls have committed no criminal offence. There is at present no reformatory school for boys in existence; and the reformatory school for girls, which is attached to the Girls' Industrial School, is nearly, if not quite full. No instance has, however, come under my notice lately where girls have been sent to the Industrial School who should have been sent to the Reformatory.

With reference to boys, magistrates experience great difficulty. They naturally hesitate before sentencing a boy to gaol, where he will probably come in contact with criminals of the worst class, and, as before stated, there being no reformatory-school for boys, they sentence him to a nominal term of imprisonment; and if a case can be proved against him under the Industrial Schools Act, he is ordered to be sent on board the Vernon, which is the boys' industrial school. This may be objectionable, but they act in accordance with the old adage, "Of two evils, choose the least."

Many cases similar to those mentioned by Mr. Windeyer have come under my notice, and convince me almost against my will that these schools will never be a success, so long as the children have any hope that they will be released to their parents and allowed to associate with those who were the first to entice them from the paths of honesty and virtue.

CHAS. COWPER, Jun.

Water Police Court, March 22.

PUBLIC GATES BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In the discussion on this bill, in the Assembly on the 10th instant, the hon. the Attorney-General is reported to have stated that "many proprietors were willing to have a road through their property so long as the enclosures were not destroyed. The proprietor would give the road, and when once a gate was put up, the road became dedicated to the use of the public, and could never be closed by the proprietors again."

An excellent arrangement, so far, and one that will be very generally approved of. It will be apparent to most people that the substitution of gates, in many instances, for the double rows of heavy expensive fencing usually erected, will effect an immense saving to the country. Proprietors, in some cases also, will be found asking for gates in lieu of fencing, so that their stocks, within enclosures, may have free access, at all times, to the watering places which are frequently interfered with by the direction of fences.

But seeing that the practice prevailing for some years past has been for the Government to bear the expense of fencing off roads, is it not rather too much now to expect that owners of land will be found willing to give their property to the public, and, in addition, to bear the expense of erecting gates, and maintaining them in good order? It may fairly be expected by landholders that, if the Government take their land, they, at least, will bear the cost of these erections.

In some of our country districts bullock-drays are the ordinary vehicles used; and we know, in practice, that many drivers of them do not class as A1 coachmen. We must expect gates will soon get out of order. Who, then, is to see to their instant repair, necessary, as it would be, to prevent the egress of paddocked stock? And what grazier does not know the immense amount of trouble and annoyance caused when cattle, not bred on the spot, get beyond their proper bounds? The loss from this cause alone is often so great that cattle owners may well pause before they accept gates for fences. When they do consent, the Act is an undoubted concession to the public interest, because it is proverbial that every sense of security is lost when a public highway passes through an enclosure—gates notwithstanding. These will be left open sometimes, wilfully or carelessly, and the offender—generally a traveller at night—will not be easily discovered. Then, again, the owner's land is cut up by several dray-tracks; when one place becomes rutty and impassable, another is used. A great deal of damage is done in this way, which would be prevented were the road fenced on both sides.

It is clear to my mind that to make the Gates Bill acceptable to the settled residents of the country, the Government, or municipalities, or parishes must bear the cost and the due care and maintenance of the gates, and not the proprietors of the land through which any public road may pass. It is enough for these to give up their land, without being burdened with the cost and care of gates; the burden, in fact, would become an intolerable nuisance to private individuals, whose rights usually suffer when they conflict with public convenience.

Before bringing these remarks to a close, I would ask how it is proposed to deal with reluctant or indifferent proprietors who object to roads *in toto*.

The Government, in the exercise of an unquestioned power, proclaim roads, after some preliminary inquiry, wherever the public interest seems to require them. The opening of them is another and after matter.

Are we now to have two laws in force, or would it not be more equitable to bring all cases where private and public interests conflict under one rule? If it pleases A to have gates, and B desires rather to have the road fenced on both sides, are each to have their wishes indulged? And because B is stubborn, and an oppositionist, is he, in consequence of possessing this amicable quality, to gain some advantage over his neighbour A?

It is easy to conceive cases where the public interest imperatively demands not the proclaiming only, but the opening of roads. No delay should take place through the supineness or obstruction of any individual proprietor. All should be dealt with alike. If gates are the order of the day, let there be gates, and let the bill now about to pass into law contain ample power to allow of them being constructed and maintained by the Government on our minor roads of a definite class.

When such roads, owing to an increased population, become more important, and entitled to a higher classification, it may be desirable then for the Government, parish, or municipality, as the case may be, to substitute fences for the gates.

The subject is one of considerable importance, and I trust it will be dealt with ably by the legislature; and that the Gates Bill will become, as it ought to be, a boon to the country.

VIATOR.

19th March.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The above bill having passed through the Assembly, I should like to say a few words respecting it, in hopes that they may arrest the attention of some of the members of the Upper House before it is too late. I have no hesitation in saying that this bill would never have passed through the Assembly in its present crude state if its provisions had been properly understood by our representatives; and, to my mind, it is an extraordinary example of careless and hasty legislation.

It is professedly a bill (adopting the explanation of its provisions by Mr. Farnell and Mr. Butler at its second reading) to facilitate the opening of roads through enclosed land, substituting gates at the entrance and exit from the paddocks in lieu of running a fence on either side of the road. The latter was a most expensive custom, and often helped to hinder the opening of roads for public benefit through enclosed lands. No objection could therefore have reasonably been made to the substitution of gates in opening *new* roads through enclosures. But what does the bill say? Clause 3. "The owner or occupant of any land through which any public road passes may at his own cost place a gate or gates across such road, when the same passes through his land, upon obtaining permission to do so from the Secretary for Lands." In the 2nd clause "the term *public road* means any road, or portion of a road, heretofore or hereafter to be dedicated to, and lawfully used by the public."

According to my reading this would apply to all main roads already in existence, as well as minor roads; although Mr. Farnell stated, in moving the second reading of the bill, that it did not apply to *main* roads. But supposing the operations of the bill were confined to the minor roads of the colony only, and considering the number of large and small holdings situated on these roads already, and yet to be, under the operations of the Land Act, it is hardly possible to conceive the discomfort and danger that the public will be exposed to in travelling, with gates leading into and out of paddocks at every turn, and it is not difficult to imagine in what condition the gates will be after a time, but still the penalties for leaving them unclosed will remain in force, liable to be exacted capriciously and vexatiously at any time. As I have already said, I believe that the adoption of gates on *new* roads to be opened through enclosed lands is justifiable on public and economical grounds, but any law permitting the erection of gates by private individuals on roads already proclaimed and in existence for the personal advantage of these individuals is highly objectionable, and I hope and trust that the members of the Legislative Council may see the matter in this light, and amend the bill in such a way that its provisions may not be misinterpreted.

I am, &c.,

A. C. L.

March 20.

VOLUNTEER ENCAMPMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—As the encampment is now decided on (weather permitting), there is every prospect of Volunteers gaining an insight, by practical experience, into the peculiarities and mysteries pertaining to the science of arms and of war; but as the number of men who have given in their names is considerably short of what might reasonably have been expected, I am afraid that the advantages to be derived from the encampment will be availed of but by less than half the full complement of men now in the service.

The chief obstacle that presents itself is that *the attendance is compulsory for four days*, and those who give in their names must necessarily forego the Easter gatherings and religious services at their respective homes and places of worship on Easter Sunday. This, to the majority of Volunteers, is very objectionable, even though service be held in camp, and has unquestionably deterred many of them who otherwise would have been but too glad to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the encampment, from sending in their names.

Of course, the officer who has the management of this affair has no doubt made this order with the best possible intention; but it must be borne in mind that the object for which the "encampment item" was placed on the Estimates, was that *all* the Volunteers might profit by the movement, and the intention of the Legislature can only be carried into effect, in so far as the Volunteers in question are concerned, by a recession or qualification of the subsisting brigade order.

It is evident that only such of the Volunteers as attend the encampment will be benefited by the practical advantages to be thereby gained, while those who, by their different religious creeds and customs are detained in town, will remain in their present benighted state of ignorance. To remedy this, Sir, I would, with the greatest possible respect and submission to the officer referred to, beg to make the following suggestion, namely—that an opportunity of attending the encampment be afforded to such Volunteers by the issuing of a brigade order to the effect, "That any Volunteer whose name is not already down under the subsisting order may be at liberty to send in his name up to a certain date, on the understanding that he will be permitted to leave the camp and return home, if he shall so desire, in time for the Easter Sunday observances, and on the same terms and conditions with regard to his passages to and fro as are arranged for under the present order."

If this concession be made, I can confidently assert (from actual knowledge) that, with but one or two exceptions, the Volunteers in question will immediately send in their names preparatory to seeking the "bubble reputation" even by their camping out.

Yours obediently,

JUSTITIA.

[The course proposed by our correspondent appears to us quite impracticable. It would upset all the arrangements.—ED.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—We desire, through your medium, to call special attention of the mercantile community to the present Customs' regulations, by which importers are bound to pass entries and pay duty within forty-eight hours of the vessel's arriving in port; while ships agents are under no restriction as to when they are to deliver their cargoes.

We are importers by three vessels lately arrived, viz., Argonaut, 14th March; Damascus, 15th March; Inverness, 16th March; containing together over 300 packages, and up to the present time not a single package has been delivered. We have paid Customs' duties on these shipments to the extent of £1200 cash, and now have to await the pleasure of the agents as to when we receive our goods. We certainly think that some alteration, by way of improvement, should be made in these matters without delay.

CHRIST. NEWTON, BROTHER, AND CO.

Sydney, 21st March.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I see that in yesterday's *Herald* you quote a Parliamentary paper, under the heading of "Legislative Council Bill," by which it appears that the number of electors in the colony is 275,651.

The population of the colony is something over 500,000, of which number about 100,000 would consist of the adult male population; and this would be an outside estimate of the number of men qualified to hold votes.

If the Parliamentary figures are correct, then

50,000 men must hold two votes, equal to ..	100,000
25,000 three votes, ditto ..	75,000
25,000 four votes, ditto ..	100,000
making the number ..	275,000

Or, we must conclude that the whole returns are false and worthless, and are filled with the names of people long dead, or people who never existed.

If this is a specimen of the "facts" laid before our legislators by the Executive Government, it is quite amazing that the doings of Parliament are not worse than they usually appear.

R.

P.S.—I think 27,000 is much more likely to be the correct number than 275,000.

[The 275,000 electors are not separate persons. If a man has property in half-a-dozen electorates he is an "elector" in *each* of them. The number of adult males qualified to vote is probably not less than from 175,000 to 200,000, and the balance is a small number as representing the electoral qualifications of individual electors in more than one electoral province.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Referring to a paragraph in this morning's paper stating that you had received a part of the wedding cake, about which a letter had appeared in a previous number of your journal, I desire to inform you that when the entry (copy of which I enclose) was submitted to the proper officer, he wrote the word "free" on it. The Crown have not received the 1d. duty.

VERE.

BREACH OF THE REGISTRATION ACT.—At the Mudgee Quarter Sessions (as reported in the *Times*), Thomas Irwin was indicted with having, at Coonabarabran, on the 10th July, 1872, registered the death of a female as that of his wife, Eliza Irwin, whereas she was not. Constable Ewen proved the arrest of the prisoner, and his admission at the police-court that the deceased was not his wife. Other witnesses were examined, and Dr. Belinfante, in a long address to the jury, commented in strong language upon the injustice of a law which placed a man in a criminal dock for having the manliness to conceal the disgrace of the woman who had lived and died as his wife. The jury retired for about an hour, and when they returned into Court found the prisoner guilty. Irwin was sentenced to pay a fine of £5, and to be imprisoned for one month.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 22.

Phœbe (s.), 340 tons, Captain Worsp, from the Manakau, N.Z. 16th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Worsp and child, Miss Scillicorn, Miss Monlighan, Mrs. Perrin 3 daughters and son, Misses Clark (2), Misses Davis (2), Mrs. Foreman and child, Mrs. Williamson 2 daughters and son, Mr. and Mrs. Nankens, Mrs. Rowe and child, Mr. and Mrs. Keep, Mr. and Mrs. Keyder, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Messrs. Martin, Plummer, Isaacs, Howland, Dickinson, Granger, Ryan, Hill, Sellar, Stanning, and 38 in the steerage. W. Laidley and Co., agents.

Brunette, barque, 375 tons, Captain Jackson, from Mauritius 19th January. G. R. Dibbs, agent.

John Penn (s.), 180 tons, Captain Sheed, from Merimbula. Passengers—Messrs. Isadge, Ritchie, Hesitage, Busher, Keon, Mr. and Mrs. Silk, and 4 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

August, German brig, 274 tons, Captain Reis, from Adelaide 4th instant. Captain, agent.

MARCH 23.

Albert Victor, barque, 384 tons, Captain M'Lauchlann, from Adelaide 20th February. Captain, agent.

Ella Gladstone, brig, 225 tons, Captain Walsh, from Yankalilla 26th ultimo. Captain, agent.

Exonia, schooner, 192 tons, Captain M'Kenzie, from Victor Harbour 3rd instant. Passenger—Mrs. M'Kenzie. Captain, agent.

Orwell, schooner, 163 tons, Captain Worledge, from Port Victor 10th instant. Captain, agent.

Tien Tsin, barque, 253 tons, Captain M'Kinlay, from Launceston 15th instant. Captain, agent.

Rebecca Jane, brig, 217 tons, Captain Cooper, from Mauritius 1st February. G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 22.

W. C. Wentworth, for Auckland.
Melrose, for Hongkong.
Alexandra (s.), for Melbourne.
Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne.
Boomerang (s.), for Cleveland Bay.
Chance, for a whaling voyage.

MARCH 23.

Golden Sea, for London.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—MARCH 24.

Hannah Broomfield, for Townsville; E. K. Bateson, for S. S. Islands.

CLEARANCES.—MARCH 22.

Boomerang (s.), 445 tons, Captain Lake, for Port Denison and Cleveland Bay. Passengers—Mrs. Gouch, Rev. John Done, Messrs. R. T. de Salis, W. Hays, B. P. Watkis, Gooch, Keatinge, E. G. Flemming, H. H. Manning, H. Mosman, W. de Salis, F. M. Statham, Esperett, Thorp, J. A. Townsend, E. Wilson, and 22 in the steerage.

Alexandra (s.), 425 tons, Captain Grainger, for Melbourne. Passengers—Miss Woolnough, Miss Gibbin, Mrs. Wilshire, Mrs. Hodgkinson, Messrs. W. D. Mears, J. Dawson, J. G. Cohen, Campbell, J. J. Munro, S. Icton, G. Deloitte, C. T. Anderson, H. Woolnough, H. B. Dobson, Manese, Hodgkinson, H. B. Cross, A. Brooke, J. Hobson, T. Hall, T. W. F. Wilshire, J. Kerley, and 21 in the steerage.

E. K. Bateson, brig, 163 tons, Captain Lessing, for S. S. Islands. Passengers—10 in the steerage.

Dandenong (s.), 575 tons, Captain Lapthorne, for Melbourne. Passengers—Miss Bell, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Jordan and four children, Messrs. George Russell, H. R. W. Lumsden, W. Johnson, D. Bell, S. Down, W. K. James, Strahan, Williams, Miller, Chatfield, and 20 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—MARCH 22.

William and Alexander, from Clyde River, with 19,000 feet timber, 6 bags oysters; Gimblos, from Shoalhaven, with 450 bags maize, 550 palings, 12 pigs, 2 coops fowls; Root-hog-or-die, from Botany, with 54 tons firewood; Resolute, from Bellinger River, with 42,000 feet cedar; Pomona, Clara Crawford, from Manning River, with 984 bags maize, 25 bags barley, 9 bags oysters, 5 coops poultry; Maid of Australia, from the Hawkesbury, with 150 dozen pumpkins, 30 dozen melons, 5 tons firewood, 2 coops poultry, 4 cases eggs, 2 hides; Marchioness of Lorne, from Jervis Bay, with 14 logs timber, 8 kegs butter, 4 tons fish, 7 bags oysters; Dart, from Newcastle, with 180 tons coal; Morpeth (s.), from Morpeth, with 76 bales wool, 1 bale skins, 115 bales hay, 700 bags grain, 54 bags tin ore, 100 bags coke, 4 casks tallow, 51 hides, 21 packages scrap iron, 7 baskets prawns, 1 coop poultry, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—MARCH 22.

Princess Alexandra, for Bellinger River; Root-hog-or-die, for Botany; Resolute, for Bellinger River; Maid of Australia, Thomas, for Broken Bay; Rachel, for Manning River; Dart, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—MARCH 22.

Phœbe (s.), from the Manakau: 40 bales flax, 70,000 feet timber.

Brunette, from Mauritius: 600 tons sugar, J. Frazer and Co.

August, from Adelaide, 1200 bags flour, 2115 bags wheat.

MARCH 23.

Albert Victor, from Adelaide: 850 bags flour, 3751 bags wheat.

Ella Gladstone, from Yankalilla: 2804 quarters wheat.

Exonia, from Port Victor: 500 bags flour, 1979 bags wheat.

Orwell, from Victor Harbour: 2186 bags wheat.

Tien Tsin, from Launceston: 1580 bags bark, 563 bags oats, 968 bags wheat, 10 sides leather, 100 bags oatmeal, 192 packages fruit, 19 packages.

Rebecca Jane, from Mauritius: 300 tons sugar, G. A. Lloyd and Co.

EXPORTS.—MARCH 22.

Rangatira (s.), for Melbourne: 25 hogsheads black oil, 10 kegs butter, 20 cases fruit, 100 cases maizena, 12 packages.

City of Melbourne (s.), for Melbourne: 821 bags rice, 2417 bags maize, 17 bags barley, 192 bags oysters, 30 bags seeds, 34 cases fruit, 29 packages.

Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne: 156 pigs, 7 empty casks, 22 packages.

E. K. Bateson, for South Sea Islands: 1 hogshead wine, 8 boxes tea, 8 bags sugar, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 1 case gunpowder, 25 cases geneva, 5 packages tobacco, 6 packages, Biffen and Clarke; 2 packages, Peate and Harcourt; 10 packages, C. Joly.

Additional per Golden Sea, for London: 87 slabs tin, 49 bags tin ore, John Jacobs.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR NOUMEA (NEW CALEDONIA).—By the Lady Denison, this day, at noon.

FOR FIJI.—By the Tui Lau, this day, at noon.

FOR AUCKLAND AND SOUTHERN PORTS.—By the Lady Bird (s.), this day, at 2 p.m.

FOR SHANGHAI.—By the Black Adder, this day, at 6 p.m.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.

THE mails by the steamship BANGALORE will be closed at the General Post Office as follows, viz.:—

For registered letters, at 6 p.m., on MONDAY, the 24th March.

For unregistered letters, at 9 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 25th March.

For newspapers, books, and patterns, at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 25th March.

LATE LETTERS.—Letters for the United Kingdom, via Brindisi (if the postage and late fee be fully prepaid by stamps) will be received at the General Post Office, on TUESDAY, 25th March, as follows, viz.:—

Up to 10 a.m., on payment of a late fee of 6d.
Up to 10.30 a.m., ditto ditto 1s 6d.

IRON RECEIVERS.—Letters, newspapers, &c., may be posted from receivers, up to 6 a.m., on TUESDAY, the 25th March.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, March 22: Wonga Wonga (s.), 682 tons, Captain Brown, for Auckland; Macedon (s.), 532 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne.

The S. S. Phœbe, which arrived on Saturday from New Zealand, has come on to this port for the purpose of being fitted with new boilers, and receiving a general overhaul; but at present it is not decided who shall be the engineers to carry out the work. The Phœbe is no stranger to this port, nor is her commander, Captain Worsp, although it is some years since either the vessel or her commander were in Sydney. Although coming up for repairs, the steamer looks as staunch and trim as ever. The Phœbe left the Manakau on the 18th instant at 1.30 p.m., having on board the English mails via San Francisco, that arrived at Auckland by the Dakota (s.), and for the first four days carried light easterly winds, and since then fresh westerly gales, with clear weather. The Hero (s.) was to leave Auckland for Sydney on the 19th instant, and will therefore be due to-night or early to-morrow.

The Hero (s.), on her passage hence to Auckland, spoke the barque Day Dawn on the 4th instant, also from Sydney to Hongkong.

A violent S. W. gale was reported by telegram, as blowing off Twofold Bay on Saturday. The Victoria A. S. N. Co. (s) from Newcastle to Melbourne, had to put in for shelter, as also the City of Melbourne (s) hence bound south. The later vessel is reported by telegram to have lost one of her quarter boats. The gale, however, did not reach Sydney.

The iron barque Brunette arrived on Saturday, from Mauritius, after a passage of 62 days. She reports having had strong southerly currents on this coast, which, together with northerly winds, has delayed her for fourteen days.

The departure of the s. s. Wonga Wonga for Auckland, will probably be postponed until Wednesday or Thursday next, awaiting the arrival of the Hero steamer.

The Rebecca Jane, which arrived yesterday from Mauritius, reports having sailed on 1st February, with light southerly winds, which lasted for a week, when the ship was in latitude 32° S. longitude 59° E.; from thence carried S.E. breezes to Cape Otway, which was passed on the 12th instant; from thence light northerly winds and strong southerly current. The barques William Manson and Monsoon were to leave for this port with cargoes of sugar, about the 3rd February.

The Ella Gladstone, from Adelaide, in coming up the harbour yesterday, running with a light N. E. breeze, met with a westerly wind when off the pitch of Bradley's Head, and was forced on to the reef running out from that point; but, as the tide made during the afternoon, she got off without any ascertained damage.

The John Penn (s.), from Merimbula brings the following cargo:—15 bales wool, 5 bales skins, 200 bags bark, 3 casks tallow, 10 bundles leather, 40 bags bacon, 70 kegs butter, 660 cheeses, 1 case geese, 3 cases cheese, 1 cow, and sundries. The John Penn left Merimbula at 11 a.m. on 21st instant, calling at Eden, Tathra, and Wollongong. Experienced south and south-west winds, with fine weather during the passage; arrived at Phœnix Wharf at noon on 22nd instant.

THE COLLAROY (s.)—It is now some nineteen years since this vessel, under the command of Captain Knight, arrived in Port Jackson from England. Since that date she has been in active service; and no boat in the Company's fleet has performed more work, or done it as satisfactorily. In fair weather or foul, the Collaroy has been equal to the occasion; and she has thus earned for herself a reputation for punctuality and despatch seldom accorded to steamships. She may, with truth, be designated a utility steamer, as, when emergency has rendered it necessary, whether for the despatch of an extra mail to Melbourne or to the North, send the Collaroy has been the order of the day. The increase of traffic on the Hunter line, for which she has proved herself so well adapted, necessitated increased accommodation—and the directors of the A. S. N. Co. have now at their command a steamer second to none for speed and equipment. Ever a favourite vessel with travellers, her popularity will, doubtless, increase if possible, from the extensive improvements effected, and it is a question if the Collaroy of former days will be recognised, so complete and efficient have been the alterations. On the ship being laid up for general overhaul some weeks since, the hull was to a certain extent gutted, and the ironplating and riveting subjected to the critical eye of the superintendent engineer. These were found to be in as good order as when first placed on the frame, showing beyond a doubt the excellence of the material and workmanship as first used in her construction. She is now fitted with a pair of new circular multitubular boilers, giving in proportion to the former ones increased heating surface, and carrying a working pressure of 30 lbs. A detached circular superheater has been fitted, as also a donkey boiler and two steam winches. The engines have been taken to pieces and renewed at the factory. The trunions, pistons, and piston-rods, slide-valves, and intermediate crank-shaft, have all been carefully examined; and, in short, the engine in its integrity is now quite equal to anything that could be turned out. That the result is in every way a success it is only necessary to state that on a four hours' trial, on Saturday, she averaged a shade under 12 knots with 25 lbs. steam, 26 inch vacuum, and the engines making 31 revolutions. The machinery worked smoothly, nor was there any priming of the boilers. With respect to the deck and passenger arrangements, a complete transformation has been effected. The main saloon has been increased by the taking in of the ladies' cabin, which thus gives an apartment equal to any colonial steamer afloat. On the raised quarterdeck has been built a well-ventilated and elegantly-furnished saloon, especially the ladies', above which has been fitted a light spar deck. It is hardly necessary to state that all sanitary arrangements have been especially attended to; but, while studying the comforts of the first-class, it must not be inferred that steerage passengers have been neglected; on the contrary, a spar-deck has been brought aft from the knight-heads to the fore part of the fore hatch; and under this has been fitted a most commodious cabin with enclosed berths, for females, who used formerly to be subjected to the annoyance of being berthed in the fore hold. This apartment is fitted with beds and bedding, and all other requisites, which will doubtless be fully appreciated by travellers; in short, the directors having determined to place the Collaroy second to none on the line, have spared no expense to render her complete in every respect, and it would require a more than critical eye to detect any fault. All departments appear to have exerted their skill and ability, and their joint actions will in the result prove creditable to themselves and beneficial to the company. The Collaroy started on her trial shortly after 1 p.m. on Saturday. She had on board several gentlemen connected with our mercantile and maritime interests, as also many of the shareholders in the company, among whom we may mention Mr. J. H. Neale, M.L.A., Mr. J. F. Burns, M.L.A., Mr. W. C. Brown, M.L.A., Mr. Bennett, M.L.A., Captain Broomfield, Mr. M'Crey, Captain Trouton, Mr. Brodrick, and Mr. Cadell. On passing down the harbour, after the more important business of speed, &c., had been ascertained, and satisfactorily acknowledged, the guests, at the invitation of Captain Trouton, the Company's manager, adjourned to the saloon, where an elegant luncheon had been laid out. Captain Trouton occupied the chair, with Mr Burns as vice. After luncheon, the chairman proposed the usual loyal toast, "Her Majesty." Mr. Cadell then in eulogistic terms gave "The A. S. N. Company, and success to the Collaroy." Mr. J. H. Neale, one of the directors of the Company, responded, assuring the gentlemen present, of whom many were immediately interested in the advancement of the A. S. N. Co., that the directors were determined to strain every nerve to render the company equal, if not superior to any other in the southern hemisphere, and that every available opportunity would be taken advantage of to improve if possible the fine fleet of vessels at present at their command. Mr. Burns then proposed the health of the manager, Captain Trouton, which was duly responded to. The "Parliament of New South Wales" was the next toast proposed by Mr. M'Crey. Mr. Burns, M.L.A., in thanking the gentlemen for the enthusiastic manner in which the toast had been drunk, said be believed that the Parliament of this colony, like other Parliaments, did its best, according to its light, for the public interests. The proposer of the toast had referred to the Ocean Mail Service question, which was no doubt one of peculiar interest to the shareholders of the A. S. N. Co. He possessed no particular concern for any company, but they all knew how much disappointment was felt when it was announced that the Intercolonial Conference had decided, as far as it could decide, to make Melbourne, instead of Sydney, the terminus of the Suez line. It was not at all impossible that the Secretary of State would accept the decision of the Conference as final, in consequence of it being approved of by a majority of the Delegates. He did not think it would matter very much if the Secretary of State should do so, for he was of opinion that New South Wales might very well have a service of her own, by way of San Francisco. The A. S. N. Co. ought, with its splendid fleet of steamships and great local advantages, to be able to beat all competitors out of the field for conducting the Pacific mail service. A more important question to the people of this colony was the prospect of the total repeal of the ad valorem duties during next session. The Government were pledged to introduce a measure for the repeal of the duties, and he thought they might assume, from expressions of opinion at different times, that such a measure would be received with favour in both Houses. There could be no doubt of the beneficial consequences of the adoption of a free trade policy. If the ad valorem duties and all port charges were repealed, New South Wales would in a few years outstrip the other colonies in population, commerce, and wealth. (Cheers.) Sydney would inevitably absorb most of the island and intercolonial trade, and the more so if Melbourne would not give up the *effete* system of protection. He thanked them for the toast, and hoped that their Parliament would realise their wishes on the question of free trade. (Cheers.) The Collaroy landed the guests shortly before 4 o'clock, all of whom expressed themselves delighted with the vessel and the very pleasant afternoon they had passed. Captain Harris, who was in charge throughout the trip, will resume his command of the vessel in which he has been so successful in the Hunter trade. She leaves for Morpeth this morning.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

March 21.—Camilla, barque, Gallour, from Sydney.
March 21.—Armistice, barque, Gregory, from Sydney.
March 21.—Cyprus, barque, from Wellington.
March 22.—Macedon (s.), Pain, from Sydney.
March 22.—Centaur, brig, from Sydney.
March 22.—Saxon, barque, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

March 21.—Helen Macgregor (s.), for the Clarence.
March 21.—Ballina (s.), for the Clarence.
March 21.—Heron, schooner, Boyle, for Maryborough, with 125 tons coal, 7 bales hay, 1 safe, 2 package drapery.
March 21.—Middlesex, ship, Massey, for San Francisco, with 1467 tons coal, 16 tons shale.
March 21.—Tawera, brig, Bowles, for Tahiti, with 298 tons coal, 50 casks beef.
March 21.—Georgina, barque, Dalgleister, for Shanghai, with 427 tons coal.
March 21.—Solid, schooner, Schmidt, for Hongkong, with 240 tons coal.
March 21.—Aberdeen, barque, Chadwick, for Zebu, with 530 tons coal.
March 21.—Dandenong (s.), Lapthorn, for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 570 tons coal, 4 bundles brooms.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 21.—Tasmania, from Sydney.
March 22.—Scotia, Venture, Rebecca, Little Pet, Surprise, Colonist, Agnes, Lady Emma, Prompt, Scotia, Native Lass, Urania, Brilliant, from Sydney.

AUCKLAND.

ARRIVALS.

February 26.—Tower Hill, from Adelaide.
February 27.—Drover, from Sydney.
March 3.—Durham, from London.
March 4.—Dakota (s.), from Honolulu; H.M.S. Rosario, from Wellington; Reconnaissance, from Tahiti.
March 10.—Hero (s.), from Sydney; Surprise and Marian Renny, from Levuka.

DEPARTURES.

February 20.—Nebraska (s.), for Honolulu.
February 25.—Prima Donna, for Tahiti.
February 26.—Glenhuntley, for London.
March 6.—Ayr, for New York.
March 8.—Paterson (s.), for Wellington.
March 11.—Drover, for Newcastle.

THE BARQUE LION.—Captain Nearing and the crew of the barque Lion arrived in town on Wednesday from Wangapoa, where it will be remembered the vessel went ashore a week or two ago. Captain Nearing reports that the cargo of timber has been all got out and saved, and that the barque holds well together, and is in no immediate danger of breaking up. Were sufficient appliances used there is no doubt she could be got off, and doubtless when the moon is at the full, and the tides are at their highest, an effort will be made to get her again afloat. We understand, however, that she will in the meantime be disposed of by auction. An inquiry into the circumstances of the wreck will take place in a day or two, before the Collector of Customs.—*New Zealand Herald*, March 15.

LYTTELTON.

DEPARTURES.

March 3.—Lady Jocelyn, Helen Denny, for London.

SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVAL.

January 15.—Ben Moore, from Newcastle.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
March 22.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
March 23.	8.30 a.m.	N.W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	N.W.	Ditto and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.—MARCH 22.

QUEENSLAND.—9 A.M.

Normantown—SE. Fine
Gilbert Town—S. Fine
Etheridge—Calm. Fine
Cardwell—Calm. Fine
Townsville—S. Fine
Bowen—Calm. Fine
Mackay—S. Fine
Copperfield—S. Fine
Clermont—S. Fine
Gladstone—SE. Cloudy
Rockhampton—SE. Fine
Maryborough—Calm. Fine
Roma—Calm. Fine
Taroom—SW. by S. Fine
Cape Moreton—NW. Fine
Brisbane—NE. Fine
Toowoomba—SE. Fine
Warwick—SW. Fine.

N. S. WALES.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	
Tenterfield	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Casino	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine	
Grafton	SW. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Clarence Heads	W. Fine	SW. Fine	
Glen Innes	Calm. Fine	W. Fine	
Inverell	SE. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Port Macquarie	SSW. Fine	SE. Fine	
West Kempsey	W. Fine	S. Fine	
Armidale	E. Fine	E. Fine	
Tamworth	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Gunnedah	SW. Fine.	SE. Fine	
Narrabri	SW. Clear	SW. Fine	
Wee Waa	SW. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Pilliga	NE. Fine, cool	SW. Fine	
Muswellbrook	W. Fine	W. Fine	
Murrurundi	Calm. Fine, mild	S. Fine	
Singleton	W. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Maitland	NW. Fine, mild	W. Fine, hot	
Port Stephens	W., fresh. Fine	SW., strong. No sea	
Newcastle	S. Fine. Sea smooth	SW., strong. Sea smth.	
Barrenjoee	W. Fine	SW. Fine	
Windsor	WNW. Fine	SE. Fine	
Sydney	WSW. Fine	S. Fine	
South Head	SW. Fine, sea smooth	S. Fine, no sea	
Wollongong	W. Fine	SSE. Fine	
Kiama	W., strong. Fine	S., strong. Fine	
Jervis Bay	W., fresh. Fine	S., strong. Fine	
Goulburn	W. Fine	SW. Fine	
Braidwood	NW., strong. Cloudy	NW., strong. Fine	
Araluen	NW. Cloudy	NW. Fine	
Moruya	NNE. Fine, cloudy	NW. Fine	
Queanbeyan	W. Fine	W. Fine	
Bombala	S. Dull, cloudy	S. Dull, cold, like rain	
Cooma	S. Cloudy	SW. Fine, sharp	
Eden	SW., gale. Showery	SW. Heavy gale, rain	
Gabo Island	SW., heavy gale.	SW. gale. Showery	
Yass	SW. Cloudy	Calm. Fine	
Gundagai	SW., fresh. Cloudy	Calm. Fine	
Tumut	SW., fresh. Cloudy	W. Fine	
Kiandra	SSW. Threatening rain	NW. Fine, cloudy	
Albury	SW. Fine, clear	Calm. Fine	
Mount Victoria	W. Fine, cool	Calm. Fine	
Bathurst	W. Fine	S. Fine	
Carcoar	SW. Cloudy, like rain	SW. Showery	
Hill End	Calm. Fine, cool	S. Fine	
Tambaroora	SE. Fine, very cold	Calm. Fine	
Mudgee	W. Fine	SW. Fine	
Gulgong	Calm. Cloudy	W. Fine	
Cassilis	SE. Fine	SW. Fine	
Merriwa	NW. Fine	SW. Fine	
Coolah	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine	
Wellington	Calm. Fine	W. Fine	
Dubbo	NNE. Cloudy	Calm. Fine, clear	
Orange	S. Dull, cloudy	S. Fine	
Forbes	SW. Cloudy	SW. Fine	
Grenfell	ENE. Dull, like rain	Calm. Fine	
Young	W. Dull	Calm. Fine	
Wagga Wagga	W. Fine	W. Fine	
Urana	W., strong. Fine, cool	Calm. Fine	
Deniliquin	SSW. Fine, cool	S. Fine	
Hay	S. Fine	Calm. Fine	
Moulamein	SW., light. Fine, clear	SE. Fine	
Balranald	SE., strong. Fine	SE. Fine	
Euston	SW. Fine	SW. Fine	
Wentworth	SW. Fine, cool	SW. Fine	
VICTORIA.		Bar.	Ther.
Melbourne	SSW. Dull	30·118	55·2
Queenscliff	SW. Overcast, dull	30·11	59·
Cape Schanck	Line down		
Cape Otway	S. Cloudy, showery	29·988	61·56
Portland	S. Overcast, dull	30·232	61·56
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.			
Guichen Bay	SSW. Cloudy	30·210	59·0
Adelaide	SSW. Overcast	30·117	60·0
M'Donnell Bay	SSW. Fine		
Port Darwin	SW. Cloudy	29·794	85·70
Daly Waters	Calm. Fine		
Charlotte Waters	NE. Cloudy		
Alice Springs	SE. Cloudy		

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

March 23.—Southern Cross (s.), from Hobart Town.

DEPARTURES.

March 21.—City of Adelaide (s.), You Yangs (s.) for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

March 21.—Harriet White, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

March 22.—Duneraig, for London.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 53' 23" East. 19th March, 1873.
The time ball is dropped daily (Sunday excepted), at 1 p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to mean sea level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force in lbs. on the square foot, deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

MARCH 21, 1873. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·844	73·2	67	WSW.	9	0·4	6	0·00	5·0
P.M. 3	·776	78·6	47	W.	16	1·3	10		
9	·763	70·6	51	WSW.	15	1·1	1		4·5
Mean ...	29·771	74·1	55·0		13	0·9	5·7		4·8

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·338.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum ... 81·7 Minimum ... 66·3 | Sun—maximum ... 119·1 | Grass—minimum ... 55·8

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum 153·0 at.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 71·2.

Total rainfall from January 1 to March 22, 25·572 inches.

Average rainfall of previous 14 years for period January 1 to March 1, 10·153 inches.

Average annual rainfall of the preceding 14 years=50·071 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.

Arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Only twelve of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

STATIONS.	Least distance from East Coast in miles.	Height above sea, in feet.	At 9 A.M.—MAR. 22, 1873. Barometer.	Temper. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Maximum.	Minimum.	Rain in inches.
Tenterf'ld	80	—	—	—	—	Calm	0·0	62·3	51·0	0
Grafton	22	—	—	—	—	SW.	4·0	83·6	54·2	0
Narrabri	195	—	—	—	—	SW.	—	92·9	57·5	0
Armidale	81	3278	—	54·2	51	E.	1·0	74·2	30·1	0
Pt. Mcquarie	1	—	—	—	—	SSW.	1·0	81·0	59·4	0·19
Mur'rundi	94	1545	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	82·1	53·3	0
Cassilis	120	—	—	—	—	SE.	—	85·1	45·2	0
M's'l'brook	65	475	—	—	—	W.	—	89·5	55·1	0
Dubbo	182	—	—	—	—	NNE.	—	78·9	54·0	0.20
Mudgee	121	1500	—	—	—	W.	—	79·4	40·0	0
W. M'land	18	—	—	—	—	NW.	4·0	85·2	55·0	0
Newcastle	1	112	29·797	60·7	55	W.	0·2	82·8	56·5	0
Orange	124	2891	—	—	—	S.	9·0	68·7	42·3	0
Bathurst	96	2200	29·903	53·0	63	W.	9·0	74·5	41·0	0
M. Victoria	61	3490	29·844	48·4	87	W.	0·5	70·1	39·9	0
Woodford	50	2192	29·705	55·0	—	W.	0·7	81·5	52·4	0
Parr'm'tta	16	—	—	—	—	W.	9·0	83·9	60·0	0
Sydney	5	155	29·853	63·1	58	WSW.	1·8	81·7	57·9	0
Wentwo'th	476	—	—	—	—	SW.	0·0	70·5	45·5	0
Wol'no'no	0	—	—	—	—	W.	—	79·4	55·7	0
Goulburn	54	2129	29·906	52·0	92	W.	0·4	84·7	44·4	0
Wagga	181	—	—	—	—	W.	4·0	71·1	50·9	0
C. St. Geo.	0	170	29·806	61·6	81	W.	4·0	79·2	55·6	0
Queanb'y'n	60	—	—	—	—	W.	1·0	81·2	43·1	0
Deniliquin	257	416	30·102	57·0	70	SSW.	9·0	72·3	39·2	0
Kiandra	88	4640	29·857	42·1	85	SSW.	16·0	54·9	39·3	0·06
Cooma	57	2637	—	—	—	S.	25·0	75·6	14·8	0
Albury	175	572	29·943	50·1	66	SW.	15·0	73·4	17·3	0
Eden	0	107	29·684	58·7	72	SW.	36·0	74·0	50·1	0·22

Squally at Eden. Heavy gale and thick rain at Gabo Island.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR MARCH 24, 1873.

Object.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Phases of the Moon.
SUN	6.7	6.5	First quarter 6th
MOON	12.53 a.m.	3.15 p.m.	Full moon 14th
MERCURY	7.34 a.m.	6.50 p.m.	Last quarter 22nd
VENUS	9.43 a.m.	7.41 p.m.	New moon 28th
MARS	8.5 p.m.	9.23 a.m.	
JUPITER	4.15 p.m.	2.50 a.m.	Moon's age, 25·0 days.
SATURN	1.7 a.m.	2.59 p.m.	

MOON.—In Equator, 1st; G. N. Declination, 8th; in Equator, 15th; G. S. Declination, 22nd; in Equator 29th; Apogee, 11th; Perigee, 27th.

High water at Fort Denison, a.m., 5h. 12m.; p.m., 5h. 52m.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

PAMPHLET ON NEW SOUTH WALES.—The first edition of the pamphlet entitled "New South Wales: the Oldest and Richest of the Australian Colonies," consists of 5000 copies, and will be shipped for England by the mail steamer, which leaves to-morrow (Tuesday). The compilation was entrusted by the Government to Mr. Charles Robinson, and that gentleman has evidently, with considerable patience and research, written a pamphlet that furnishes an immense amount of information, and ought to be distributed broadcast over the whole world. As an instance of the resources at the command of the Government Printer, it may be mentioned that the whole edition has been worked off by steam since Friday night. The maps were drawn and compiled by Mr. Taylor, of the Surveyor-General's department, and engraved by Mr. Sharpe. They are printed in colours by steam at the Government Printing Office, and are at once the most handsome and useful maps of the colony which have yet been published. Being engraved maps, they may be enlarged as the progress of settlement and the development of the resources of the colony demand, and will, in fact, from the basis of a superior map, so long as the boundaries of New South Wales remain unchanged.

EXCURSION TO ATHOL GARDENS.—Several hundred people in connection with the Half-Holiday Association, crossed the harbour to Athol Gardens, on Saturday, and spent the afternoon in dancing and merriment. A band of music rendered efficient service for the occasion. The excursionists returned to the city at dusk.

CONTENTS OF SUMMARY.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1873.

THE greater part of the session has been occupied in the discussion of a measure for the reconstruction of the Upper House—perhaps we ought to say in skirmishes between a dozen members on points more or less relevant to the bill. It was not to be expected that any addition could be made to the knowledge of the world, or much satisfaction afforded to those whose office compelled them to listen to long and dreary speeches filled with exploded ideas. Through many a dreary hour the bill has dragged its slow length along until it has reached that stage when it will be presented in a finished form for the acceptance of the Chamber it is intended to elevate, purify, and perfect. It is hardly necessary that we should repeat the conviction we have frequently stated, and see no occasion to revoke, that the present Upper House is equal, man for man, to any political body in the colonies, and that its failure in usefulness has been due chiefly to the lower Chamber. The Legislative Council has been kept waiting for months while the Assembly exhausted itself in debates. It has therefore had but little time to perform its part in the business of legislation. Twice or thrice since the Legislative Council was formed it has rejected measures which we thought it would have been wiser to accept; but against this we have to acknowledge that it has corrected doubtful or pernicious measures. But we are bound to look at the question in a different aspect. The Government of England has authorised the establishment of elective Councils in most of the colonies. Mr. PARKES has produced a bill upon the whole moderate and fair. It makes no violent change, but establishes a constitution by which this colony will be brought gradually in to harmony with the prevailing views of the constituencies. The party desirous of lodging all power in one assembly, though of course as individuals they have not abandoned their opinions, seem to despair of carrying them. Viewing the whole subject, considering the impotence of all resistance, and the danger that refusing a fair arrangement will lead to a violent change, we believe that the wisest plan is to acknowledge the inevitable, and to accept the bill. Those who believe that change is not inevitable can maintain the present system. But in our view the elective principle must be accepted sooner or later, and the compromise offered is the most presentible we are likely to see.

A few important measures will be submitted to the Parliament during this session. The Superannuation Bill contemplates the settlement of claims for pensions, and the ultimate abolition of the pension system. This measure also is an attempt to compromise in the spirit of equity. Of course it will be resisted by those who resist everything that has not been shaped on their own anvil. We believe, however, that the present is the time for adjustment, which must be rendered more difficult by delay. Other pressing measures are promised; but it is hoped that the session will speedily close, and that the Parliament will return so as to enter upon business at a more convenient season.

The colony still continues to display the signs of material advancement. The increase of population is manifest as well as the improvement in revenue. The GOVERNOR was able so far to calculate upon future abundance as to call for a new Government residence in a recent speech, and to encourage the project by announcing an overflowing treasury. We may, therefore, imagine that in prospect we have "piping times." Thus, with a GOVERNOR going ahead, and a TREASURER not at all prone to lag behind, both indeed tempered by the financial prudence of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, we ought, by the time the present viceregal period closes, to reach a charming goal.

The social condition of the country shows that we are far from the millennium. The deadly vice of these communities is daily apparent, and constantly destroying human life. Murders are not infrequent, and are commonly committed under the stimulus of strong drink. The catalogue of crimes and convictions shows how much there is to resist and overcome before this community, as a whole, can be a model to the world. Many efforts are being made in various directions to check the mischief, but those who are disposed to encounter it find the difficulty of applying any practical remedy. The class of legislative measures described under the title of the Permissive Bill has found many advocates, and we believe that if the community saw that it was likely to prevent drunkenness it would be all but unanimously accepted. The present Government have at least avowed a disposition to give it a trial. Probably no Administration is strong enough to inscribe it on the Statute Book, but the friends of temperance are justified in continuing their efforts for legislative interference until something is done to restrain the multiplication of public-houses, and to diminish the temptation to drunkenness. Englishmen commonly find a remedy for an acknowledged evil, and many are seeking to prevent the spread of the mischief by various temperance societies, and it is proposed to raise an asylum where those who feel themselves enthralled can retreat from temptation.

This colony, like others, has suffered loss from the prevalence of storms. A downpour of rain a few weeks ago, measuring eight inches in seven hours, could only have been exceeded by the general deluge. It descended in sheets, and spread everywhere through the city.

Losses have been suffered by the shipping insurance companies in this colony as in other parts of the world, and several first-class vessels have succumbed to the perils of the sea. These losses affect the incomes of people who depend upon their dividends, and therefore are severely felt.

The distribution of very large returns in certain of the gold mining companies has re-adjusted the balance, and compensated for the very considerable losses some have suffered through speculations in which there has been a mixture of fraud and folly as well as reasonable enterprise. We see nothing to distrust gold mining as a branch of our industry. It has all along contributed to the public wealth. In the course of twelve months the parasites of mining will be swept away, and judicious investment of capital will be a permanent source of colonial revenue, for we cannot imagine a time when the mineral opulence of this country will be exhausted.

Prosecutions have still pursued those implicated in kidnapping. We hope that the result of several trials will satisfy Europe that in this colony at least the great majority of the people share in the horror which recent disclosures have awakened. Except the obligations of all men to suppress crime, kidnapping, upon the whole, has been no concern of ours. The guilty parties have belonged to other ports, and have been sustained by resources supplied in other quarters. The geographical position of this colony makes it nearly impossible that it should have any interest in kidnapping, except to put it down. It would be desirable to remember that the places implicated are many hundreds of miles distant, and that they are frequented by that numerous class who are well described as the "foam of the sea."

THE length of time occupied by the Assembly in discussing the bill for reconstituting the second Chamber on an elective basis has delayed the passage of the Loan Estimates. The Loan Appropriation Act, therefore, has still to be passed, and nothing has been intimated as to where, when, or how the money is to be raised. The demand for debentures in the local market is so considerable that for small amounts there is no temptation to go so far as London to find borrowers. With 5 per cent. debentures selling at 108, the Colonial Treasurer has no necessity to go far afield to get money on easy terms. It is still, however, a problem as to what quantity the local market can absorb without bringing the price down to par. The neighbouring colony of Victoria has made an experiment which shows that no large quantity of 4 per cent. stock can be quitted at par, and Queensland has made another experiment which shows that a moderate amount may be quitted at prices that will give £4 13s. per cent. The money required by our Government will only be needed in instalments, for it cannot all be spent under three years, and it is, therefore, quite possible that the demands of the Treasury may be locally supplied without any necessity for a direct appeal to the Stock Exchange.

Indeed, as the greater part of the money is required for railway extension, there must be a great reform in our mode of carrying out those works for the money to be spent even within three years. The last contracts given out have been executed with a tardiness which has been both costly and discreditable, and it would not be amiss if our local contractors were quickened in their movements by the competition of some English or American rivals. The extent of line to be constructed is sufficient to be worthy of the attention of large contracting firms, and one advantage to the colony of letting the work to such firms would be that we should be sure to get an importation of skilled labourers and overseers as well as new and improved plant. The men sent out by Mr. BRASSEY to this colony and Queensland were a valuable addition to our population, and have proved themselves useful in many ways, and a fresh consignment of similar colonising power would be no inconsiderable stimulus to our progress. When we read of American contractors laying down rails at the rate of from one to five miles a day, we cannot help wishing that this colony could enjoy the advantage of the organization, and the appliances which make such a rate of progress possible. The surveys are not yet sufficiently advanced to admit of the whole work being offered to contract without delay, and before tenders can be invited there will be time for foreign contractors to make inquiries and to send in tenders. There is scope for capital and skill combined, and it would be to the interest of those who are engaged in large constructive undertakings, to be represented here by trustworthy agents. Our Northern line has still to confront the task of surmounting the Great Dividing Range; but, on the Southern and Western lines, the principal difficulties have now been overcome, and the country to be traversed is now so much easier, that rapid construction is quite possible. It is important in the interests of the colony that some of the remoter districts which are developing great mineral resources should, with the least possible delay, have better means of transit at command; and it is also important in the interests of Sydney as a port that it should be put in easy traffic connection with the far West and the far North of the colony. A new commercial condition of things will be established when the proposed extensions are completed, and this condition cannot come too soon. In this respect time is money, and it will be worth the while of the colony to give a good price to contractors who can do the work quickly as well as thoroughly.

We await with some anxiety the decision of the Home Government as to the postal resolutions passed at the late Conference. Had Mr. GLADSTONE's Government been superseded, some new Secretary of State might have had to deal with the knotty question of colonial rivalry; but as our latest intelligence is to the effect that Mr. GLADSTONE's Cabinet has resumed the task of government, Earl KIMBERLEY will have to pronounce on the propriety of the decision come to by the majority of the assembled delegates, and we hope that he will not sanction any arrangement which will entail unnecessarily expensive contracts for the Galle service by compelling the contractors to keep their vessels at Melbourne, even though it should be to their interest to continue their voyage to some other port. The status of the trans-Pacific mail service has considerably altered since last month, and as matters now stand it is reasonable for us to expect that the Home Government will make some specific declaration of its policy and will give a reasonable consideration to Australian requirements. The American service to New Zealand by Mr. WEBB's steamers has collapsed. It was started in the hope of a subsidy from Washington, which has been refused. The amount asked for was excessive, and such as even the prodigality of Washington could not quite sanction. Yet unsuitable as that service was, both as to the subsidy asked and the vessels employed, the Home Government intimated its willingness to grant it assistance to the extent of £20,000 a-year. A far better, and a really suitable service, is now possible, and our Government is in possession of tenders for the delivery of mails at Sydney, in forty-five days from London, by means of iron screw steamers of a capacity which will enable them also to develop an important commerce. If the Home Government, therefore, was willing to assist a very second-class service to the extent named, we are justified in hoping that it will extend at least an equal patronage to a first-class service, and one which does not claim more than half the subsidy asked for by the line, and that, too, for only half the term. We are entitled also to ask for Imperial assistance in the transit of mails between San Francisco and London. There is a treaty extant between Great Britain and the United States which entirely covers all the ground between those two points. Earl KIMBERLEY has given us liberty to treat specially with Washington, and our Assembly have voted £1000 to cover the expense of a Commissioner to visit Washington and London to arrange for the transit of our mails. But there is really no necessity whatever for our Government to interfere in this matter at all. If the Imperial Government will only do its duty the task of treaty-making with foreign Powers need not be devolved on the Colonial Governments. We ought no more to be asked to negotiate at Washington for the trans-American passage of our mails than we ought to be asked to negotiate at Cairo for their passage across the African Isthmus. The British Government has full power to arrange for the carriage of mail matter between England and California. It can do this without any difficulty, and it ought to do it—not to please the colony, but as part of its Imperial duty. On the Suez line it undertakes that duty without demur, and agrees to take all the responsibility and cost of the transit of our mails between London and Galle. The request of the colony is that it will do precisely the corresponding service on the other route, and exercise on our behalf its treaty-secured rights.

Unsatisfactory as the late Intercolonial Conference was in some respects, one result is likely to spring from it which will be acceptable in Downing-street. English politicians have grieved over the tendency in Australia towards protective duties. New South Wales, though the firmest in its adhesion to free trade, has so far fallen away as to consent to the imposition of five per cent. ad valorem duties, but our Government has now boldly announced its intention of seeking next session to repeal them. Victoria is committed to protection, and the best method of giving Sydney its proper status as a commercial *entrepot* is to make it as nearly as possible a free port. Out of intercolonial jealousies, therefore, free trade is likely to recover its position in Australia, and we can hardly suppose that English statesmen can be indifferent to the efforts of New South Wales in this direction.

SUPREME COURT.—Business This Day.—Before the Court, at 10 o'clock: Equity appeals—Barton v. Muer, Thackeray and others v. Muller, 2248; Thackeray and others v. Muller, 2250; Davis and others v. Paul and others. Master's Office, at 10.30: M'Cullum and others v. Turner, special application to review minutes of decree. Graham and others v. Curran and others, adjourned report.

CRICKET.—Eglington Collegiate School v. Calder House.—A match between the above took place on the Oval, on the 18th instant, with the following result:—Eglington, both innings 88, the highest scorers being Young, Harris, and Ogden. Calder House 138; Combes, Moses, Lord, Williams, Procter, Collman, and Campbell, all making double figures. Mr. Sly's school thus won by 50 runs. The bowling of Lord and Combes for the latter, and of Young for Mr. Bowyer's school was very effective.

PRESENTATION TO LADY BOWEN.—A presentation was made to Lady Bowen, prior to her departure from New Zealand, by the members of the Archery Club. The form which the presentation took was that of an archery shield of silver, upon which was exquisitely engraved a view of the Auckland Harbour. An address accompanied the presentation.

SHIPPING FIRE DETECTOR.—Mr. J. A. Read exhibited his invention for the discovery of danger to a ship from fire, to a number of gentlemen interested in its success, on Friday last, at Smythe's Marine Insurance Office, in George-street. He demonstrated the aptitude of the apparatus for the object in view in the most satisfactory manner. It was clear that from his cabin the captain of a ship could be enabled to tell exactly the locality of any increase of temperature before it became dangerous, the instrument affording him this knowledge being simple, inexpensive, and easily applied. It is likely therefore, to be a great boon to the community, since it will reduce the risk of sea voyages both to life and property, and we cannot but hope that the inventor will be well rewarded for the thought, the time, and expense he has been put to in designing and perfecting the machine. To be fully appreciated it should be seen, and a good opportunity will be presented of working it at the Exhibition. When first the idea was propounded to the gentlemen who met on Friday the apparatus was not self-registering. This was a defect Mr. Read has since overcome. As it was described a few weeks ago in these columns, it will not be necessary to dwell on the construction, saving to say that the merchants and others who saw it on Friday were so pleased with its performance and promise that they agreed to patent the improvement, as well as the general principle already protected. Should it come into common use, it may be expected to have the effect of reducing the rates of insurance very considerably.

SUICIDE IN GEORGE-STREET SOUTH.—About half-past 9 o'clock yesterday forenoon, a man named William Orr, a drayman, residing at Valentine's-lane, off George-street South, was found by his wife hanging in his stable, suspended by a rope to a beam. The wife called in a neighbour named Harding, who cut her husband down. Life was extinct, and he had apparently been dead for some time. Deceased was about 50 years of age. It is understood that he had evinced some symptoms of mental aberration before the rash act was committed. An inquest will be held in the course of the day.

THE REV. J. F. SHERIDAN.—This Catholic clergyman has been appointed Dean of St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, by Archbishop Polding.

N. S. W. ACADEMY OF ART.—We understand that the valuable collection of casts and models ordered some time back by the council of the Academy have just arrived by the Somerset, the delay having been occasioned through an unusual press of business and the great difficulty experienced by Signor Brucciani, of Great Russell-street, London, in obtaining competent workmen. The collection (which is similar to that in use at the School of Design at South Kensington and other art drawing schools of Europe) comprises a large number of models from the most celebrated statues and busts, casts of scrolls, animals, fruit, and flowers, &c., &c. It is hoped that the council may be successful in their endeavours to obtain from the Government a suitable room, so as at once to render the collection available for the art students of New South Wales.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—On Saturday, shortly before midnight, as the Lane Cove River steamer was leaving Onion Point, two passengers, the worse for liquor, had a violent altercation, resulting in a personal conflict; in which the elder of the two was knocked by the younger man over the dividing bar on deck down upon the machinery. Happily the steamer was only just beginning to move, or the consequences must have been fatal. The luckless inebriate was promptly extricated from his perilous position by a bystander, and the driver, Edward Nunn, with admirable presence of mind, stopped the machinery, then just beginning to move. The unfortunate M'Keown was nevertheless rather severely cut about the head, and was bathed in blood, but, by a miracle, he was not dangerously wounded.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Friday night last, while a portion of the forces were going out to Botany, one of the members of the Permanent Force drew his sword-bayonet on the commanding officer. He was at once sent back to the cells under a strong guard. Some time after, on some one going into the cell, he was seen suspended by the neck by a strap, his feet resting on a slop-bucket. He was put down before life was extinct.

ACCIDENT.—On last Saturday night, two boys, while playing in Botany-street, Surry Hills, were knocked down by a horse which had jumped the fence of an enclosure in that street. One of the boys was so badly injured that he had to be removed to the Infirmary in a cab.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT A THRESHING-MACHINE.—On Monday last (the *Yass Courier* states) a threshing-machine, worked by horses, was in operation, threshing wheat at Mr. Grogan's, Limestone Creek, when the right arm of one of the workmen, named Richard Dorsett, was dragged into the machine, and horribly crushed. It appears that Dorsett was engaged at the stack, and called out to the man at the drum that the straw was going down along with the wheat. While the machine was working he reached out his hand to catch the falling straw, when it was caught by the beaters, and the arm, up to within a few inches of the elbow, was crushed in a terrible manner. A man near at hand caught hold of Dorsett, and prevented a worse accident happening, as the machine could not be immediately stopped. Dorsett was removed to the Yass hospital the same afternoon, and next morning Drs. Blake and Perry amputated the crushed arm a couple of inches below the elbow.

PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

Intercolonial Conference.—Mr. SAMUEL moved the House into Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of an address on the decision of the Intercolonial Conference, as to the terminus of the postal service via Suez.—Sir WILLIAM M. MANNING thought it would have been better to have dealt with the matter by resolutions to be assented to by the House and forwarded to his Excellency the Governor for transmission to her Majesty's advisers at home. He did not think there was any constitutional objection to the course proposed, but he objected to the form of the address.—Mr. DOCKER contended that on this question the Conference had proved a total failure, and agreed with Sir W. MANNING, that the proper way of dealing with the subject would be by resolution; but he offered no opposition to the proposed address.—The Council went into committee and considered and amended the address, which was reported to the Council and adopted.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

Divorce Bill.—A message was received from the Governor notifying that his Excellency, in the name of her Majesty, had assented to the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20.

Appointments to the Upper House.—Mr. DOCKER moved,—"1. That this Council, having taken into consideration certain papers respecting the constitution of the Legislative Council laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed on the 27th ultimo, comprising a document purporting to be a minute of the Cabinet, and as such signed by the Colonial Secretary, desires to express its deep regret that statements contained in that minute, injurious to the character of the Council, and not warranted by facts, should have been submitted to his Excellency the Governor, with a request that it should be transmitted with the annexed appendix, to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies. 2. This Council is furthermore of opinion that these statements, inasmuch as they impute to a majority of honorable members motives of action arising from 'party interest'—from the 'unsatisfactory character of their appointments'—and 'the facility with which outside and merely personal influences could be exercised upon their deliberations'—thus causing them, as a body, to 'fail to work in harmony with the elective branch of the Legislature, or in conformity to the constitutionally ascertained wishes of the people'—are a breach of the privileges of this Chamber, and subversive of its position and efficiency as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature. 3. That an address be presented to the Governor embodying the foregoing resolutions, with a request that his Excellency will be pleased to forward a copy thereof by the earliest opportunity to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of her Majesty's Government."—Mr. SAMUEL spoke at considerable length in opposition to the resolutions, which were supported by Sir WILLIAM MANNING, who, however, desired that they should be modified, so as to be more consistent with the dignity of the House.—The debate stands adjourned to Wednesday.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

The Suez Mail Service.—Mr. SPEAKER reported that the deputation appointed by the House had that morning presented to the Governor the address to her Majesty the Queen, in reference to the Suez Mail Terminus, and that his Excellency said the address would be forwarded by the first Mail. [The Address appeared in our last Summary.]

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

Amalgamation of Orphan Schools.—Mr. WILLIAM FORSTER moved resolutions affirming that the Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan Schools ought to be amalgamated, and that the system of instruction in the combined school ought, as far as possible, to be in conformity with the system of public instruction established for the time being by law. The hon. member said the continuance of State schools of a sectarian character was inconsistent with the legislation of the colony for some years past. State-aid to religion had been abolished, and a system of secular education had been established which was opposed to sectarianism. The schools in question were sectarian, and were consequently not open to the children of the State of all denominations, though they were maintained at the public expense. The amalgamation of the schools was also to be desired on the score of economy, as two separate establishments were now kept up where one would suffice, and additional expense in the management had to be incurred.—Mr. PARKES contended that the House could not, without stultifying itself assent to the resolutions, inasmuch as it had very recently requested the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into all the charitable institutions of the country, and particularly into the state and management of the Orphan Schools and that the report of the Commission ought to be received before the House entertained such resolutions. He was also opposed to the resolutions because it might appear on inquiry that it was expedient to have separate male and female schools, instead of both schools being amalgamated. He moved the previous question.—The resolutions were supported by Mr. WEBB, Mr. RAPHAEL, Mr. WEARNE, Mr. HURLEY (C. C.), Mr. STEWART, Mr. OAKES, Mr. GARRETT, and Mr. ROBERTSON. The previous question was supported by Mr. BURNS, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. NELSON, and Mr. BAKER.—The previous question was carried in the affirmative by 16 to 15; and the resolutions were then put and agreed to without division.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

Legislative Council Bill.—The adjourned debate on the second reading of the above bill was resumed by Mr. MACINTOSH, who opposed the bill. He argued that the Legislative Council had performed its duty well for many years past, and that this bill for effecting a change in its constitution would not have been introduced if the Council had not thrown out the measure of the Government for the settlement of the Border Duties question. He adverted to the dead lock between the two Houses in Victoria, to illustrate the danger of the Upper as well as the Lower House being elective, and said he thought experience was in favour of the nominee principle for the second Chamber.—Mr. BUCHANAN questioned the fitness of the House to reform the Legislative Council, until it could itself pretend to represent the country fairly, which it could not be said to do until it was chosen under an equitable Electoral Act. He was in favour of a single Chamber, which would be sufficient for all purposes, but if there were to be a second House, he would like it to be purely elective, and directly responsible to the people. He maintained that this bill would perpetuate nomineeism, and that it placed the suffrage on an illiberal basis. He would vote against the second reading.—Mr GREVILLE supported the bill. He believed that the House afforded a fair representation of the country notwithstanding the anomalies in the distribution of the seats, inasmuch as every man in the colony had a voice in the election of its members. The people were silent with respect to this bill because they saw that the principle of nomineeism was doomed by it in the way best open to the Government. He thought that the power of the Upper House in reference to money bills ought to be closely defined, and that the bill could be improved in the matter of the mode of voting, and in other details.—Mr. INNES replied at some length to the various objections put forward during the debate to the bill. He contended that the bill was decidedly liberal in its character, and that the insinuation that it was introduced by the Government, in consequence of the Council rejecting some of its measures, was entitled to no weight, in view of its principles being progressive, and such as the people wished to see represented in the second Chamber. He quoted from the works of J. S. Mill, Lord Brougham, and Mr. Lowe (Chancellor of the English Exchequer) in support of his argument that the Upper House ought to be elective.—Mr. GARRETT condemned the bill for being retrogressive, and that it was designed to establish a mixed system of nominated and elected members, such as existed in the colony many years ago, and against which the people struggled until they obtained a Lower Chamber entirely elective, and an Upper Chamber which could be made to accord with the popular mind on great questions, wherever it happened in the first instance to be at issue with the people. He said this bill would practically elect the present members of the Council for life, and that the principle on which the elective members were to retire under some contingencies, was so uncertain that a nominated Chamber, as at present, was to be preferred by the supporters of liberalism. He criticised unfavourably the qualifications for the elective members, the suffrage, and other provisions of the bill, and appealed to the House not to assent to the second reading.—Mr. WEBB supported the bill, as calculated to effect an improvement in the present condition of the Council. He had always been opposed to nomineeism in any shape, and he was in favour of this bill because its immediate effect would be to give more of the elective than of the nominee element to the Council, and eventually to make that Chamber wholly elective. He was opposed to the apportionment of the Electoral Districts, and other provisions of the bill, but he hoped to see the measure amended in committee.—On Thursday, February 27, Mr. FORSTER resumed the debate on the Legislative Council Bill. He opposed the bill at some length, contending that it had not been shown that the bill was necessary at the present juncture, or that it was demanded by the country. The only argument advanced in favour of a second Chamber was, that it was useful for preventing hasty legislation. He dissented from the opinion that a second Chamber was wanted as a drag on the legislation of the Lower House, and thought that all the delay that could possibly be advantageous to the public could be secured by the Standing Orders of a single Chamber. There was, apparently, no very strong feeling abroad at the present time against the Constitution of the Legislative Council. The agitation for the Council to be made elective seemed to have died out; and, as far as they were at present informed, there was a great change of feeling on the question. Even if it were true as had been alleged, that the Council had rejected measures of great public utility after they had been passed by the Lower House, there would be no occasion for this bill, as there was a constitutional course open to the Government, by following which they could bring the Council into harmony with the popular branch of the Legislature, and the public interests. The gravest objection which could be urged against the Council was that its members were too few in number. The objection could be removed by the Government, and it was their duty to set their faces against the authority, which had been illegally assumed, of declaring fresh nominations. But if the Council were to be made elective, the House ought not to pass this bill, as it would degrade the elective principle by placing the elected members upon unequal terms with the nominated members, which would be experienced with great force in times of dissolution, when the former would be liable to retire, while the latter would hold their seats for life. The hon. member also expressed his disapproval of the arrangement of the electoral provinces, and the qualifications of the electors as proposed in the bill, and said he intended to vote against the second reading. Mr. S. C. BROWN supported the bill. He said that the real question before the House was whether the second Chamber should be continued as at present, entirely nominated, or whether it was to be made practically elective. He wished to see the Council made elective, and it was for that reason that he intended to vote for the second reading of this bill, as it embodied the best compromise on the question that was likely to be obtained. He pointed out that Mr. Cowper, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Forster had, at different times, attempted to make the Council elective, and that the country had repeatedly declared itself in favour of the change. The objection that the House ought not to entertain a bill of this kind, on account of inequalities in the distribution of the representation in its own Chamber, was not worth much, when it was recollected that it was universally deemed to be competent to deal with other bills of equal, if not of greater, importance, and that the Opposition was insisting upon the duty of the Government to introduce a new Land Bill during the present session.—The House then divided, and the second reading was carried by 33 to 12.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

Appointments to the Legislative Council.—Sir JAMES MARTIN moved the adjournment of the House. He said he did so in order to draw attention to the minute of the Colonial Secretary of the 8th August last, upon the Constitution of the Legislative Council, which was forwarded by the Governor to the Secretary of State. The minute was, no doubt, intended to influence the Governor and the Secretary of State in deciding upon an application of the Colonial Secretary for the appointment of five additional members to the Council. He would prove that most of the statements contained in the minute were utterly fallacious, and that the Colonial Secretary was not justified in speaking in the disparaging terms he had used of the members of the Council who were opposed to him on the Border Duties question. The hon. gentleman then entered into a history in detail, of the members who had been called to the Council on his recommendation, or with his concurrence. He denied the allegation made in the minute that fifteen out of the thirty-one members of which the Council consisted were called on his recommendation, and that Mr. Parkes was a party to the nomination of only three members. He said that he (Sir James Martin) had been a party to the nomination, in all, of twenty members, of whom four had resigned and another had died, and that of the remaining fifteen Mr. Parkes had concurred and joined in the nomination of no less than twelve, five of them having been nominated in September, 1868, just before the hon. member retired from his Government. He gave the most flat denial to the representation that the Council threw out the Border Duties Bill through his influence, and pointed out that of the members who were called to the Council on his recommendation, or with his concurrence, five voted for and six voted against the bill—being about equally divided. He defended the members who exercised their constitutional right of voting against the bill from the attack of the hon. member (Mr. Parkes), who had said that they were persons of no political consequence, and he contended that they were, in common with the other members of the Council, gentlemen of education, character, and experience—who deservedly enjoyed the confidence of the New South Wales community. The hon. gentleman ridiculed portions of the minute, for being illogical and inconclusive, and expressed his disapproval of the efforts of the Colonial Secretary to render the Legislative Council completely subservient to his will.—Mr. PARKES said there were at present only two members of the Council to whose nomination he had been a party, and he declared that it was a mistake on the part of Sir James Martin to suppose that he had anything to do with the appointments of February, 1868, the fact being that he purposely remained away from the meetings of the Executive Council for some days before he left the Government of the hon. and learned member, and only heard of some two of the intended appointments in the way of conversation. He maintained his right to criticise the conduct of the members of the Council who threw out the Border Duties Bill in defiance of the wishes of the people as expressed at the general election, and subsequently ratified by their representatives, and he saw nothing offensive in describing the majority as consisting, with one exception, of gentlemen of no political consequence. He still believed that the rejection of the Border Duties Bill was due to the influence of Sir James Martin, and that the soundness of his (Mr. Parkes's) argument in favour of the extension of the number of members of the Council had been verified by the difficulty in obtaining quorums for the transaction of business. He denied that he wished to pursue an arbitrary course towards the Council, and said that he had always advocated the elective principle for that Chamber.

MONDAY, MARCH 3.

Legislative Council Bill.—There was a prolonged debate in committee on clause 6, relating to the qualification of the electors. An amendment moved by Mr. NELSON, enacting that aliens shall be qualified to vote before, as well as after naturalization after residing in the colony for five years, was agreed to. Another amendment, moved by Mr. GARRETT, to omit a portion of the clause, with the object of enacting that all persons qualified to vote at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly shall be qualified to vote at elections for members of the Legislative Council was negatived by 16 to 15.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

Amendment of the Electoral Act.—Mr. FORSTER moved a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of the House, a bill for the amendment of the law relating to the election of members of the Legislative Assembly ought to be introduced with as little delay as possible. The hon. member explained that the Electoral Act of 1858 was defective from the time it was first passed, and that the inequalities in the representation had gone on increasing since then until they had become too manifest to be questioned. The subject had all through been kept alive by the agitation of districts which did not possess a fair proportion of the representation, and various attempts had been made to amend the law, but so far without success. He then pointed out numerous inequalities in the distribution of the seats, which he contended ought to be corrected with as little delay as possible in order that the House might afford a fair representation of the country. He was in favour of Hare's system of representation, open nominations, the self-registration of electors, and referring disputed elections to a court of law, and he was opposed to the ballot, and also the practice of Ministers being compelled to seek re-election on their assuming office. He argued that the reform of the Legislative Assembly was of more importance than the reform of the Legislative Council, and that the passing of a new Electoral Act would not necessarily involve the dissolution of the House.—Mr. FARNELL urged that as the Government had promised to introduce an Electoral Reform Bill early next session there was no necessity for the motion of the hon. member for Illawarra.—Mr. LUCAS expressed his opposition to self-registration and gave additional instances of anomalies in the representation. He did not see that a dissolution would be required on the passing of a new Act.—Mr. R. B. SMITH supported the motion and dwelt upon the injustice done to the Electorate of the Hastings, through its claims for years past to additional representation being deferred. He drew the attention of the Government to the course pursued in Queensland, when the representation was amended in that colony. Additional seats were added in a New Parliament, without resort being had to General Election.—Mr. BURNS explained his opinions on Electoral Reform, and said he thought the resolution was unnecessary, as the Government promised to deal with the whole question next session.—Captain ONSLOW was strongly in favour of Hare's system for securing the representation of minorities, and hoped the new Electoral Act would contain provisions which would lessen the influence of the Government over members of the House.—Mr. GARRETT condemned self-registration as calculated to lead to the disfranchisement of a large proportion of the electors, and did not think the people would be fairly represented until the members were compensated for their services.—Mr. RAPHAEL hoped that payment of members would never be the law of the land.—The resolution was then put and carried.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

The Resources of the Colony.—Mr. CREED moved that the House should go into Committee, to consider a resolution affirming that in the event of war, famine, or other national calamity occurring in any country of Europe, it would be advisable for the Government to assist the immigration of artisans or tradesmen the prosecution of whose calling would be of advantage to the colony. The hon. member contended that it was only at such times as indicated in his resolution that tradesmen of the best class could be induced to leave their homes in the old world for the colonies, and that it would be a wise step to authorise the Government to take advantage of such occasions for the introduction of men who would be invaluable as colonists.—The motion was opposed by Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. STEWART, as unlikely to lead to any practical result that could be of advantage to the colony.—Mr. CREED replied, and the motion was put and negatived without division.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

Prince Alfred Hospital Bill.—The House went into Committee for the further consideration of this bill. The debate on the proposed constitution of the Board of Directors was resumed and clauses 5 to 10 inclusive were amended so as to enact that the Board shall consist of fifteen members, three of them to be nominated by the Government, ten to be elected by the subscribers, and the other two to consist of the Chancellor and Dean of Faculty of Medicine of the University. Half of the elective members to retire annually, but to be eligible for re-election. It was also enacted that the present directors shall hold office until the Hospital is open, and for thirteen months thereafter.—Clause 11, authorising the directors to deprive a member of his seat at the Board, was negatived. Clauses 12 to 19 were passed. Clause 20 was amended by the addition of a proviso, moved by Mr. RAPHAEL, enacting that the Samaritan Fund shall be for the benefit of necessitous outgoing patients, and was passed. The remaining clauses were verbally amended and agreed to. A new clause was added, on the motion of Mr. STEWART, reserving to Parliament power to alter or amend the Act.

MONDAY, MARCH 17.

Legislative Council Bill.—The House went into committee for the further consideration of this Bill. Clause 25, requiring the deposit by candidates with the returning-officer of the sum of £50 before their nomination, was amended by the insertion of a proviso making the Colonial Treasurer responsible for the return of the deposit, when not forfeited, and after a brief debate was passed. Clause 26, defining the duration of office of the members first elected, and also providing for periodical elections, was also debated and agreed to. Clauses 27 and 28, relating to the duration of office of members elected to fill vacancies, and also in respect of the duration of office of members after the reduction of the members of the existing Legislative Council, were passed without comment. Clause 29, enacting the retirement by lot of twelve members of the Legislative Council whensoever Parliament shall be dissolved by his Excellency the Governor, led to a long debate. Mr. GARRETT moved an amendment, with the object of rendering the whole of the members of the Council liable to dissolution, which was negatived by 25 to 2. Another amendment in the clause, moved by Mr. FORSTER, to subject the nominated as well as the elected members to retirement, by lots, was negatived by 27 to 4. Captain ONSLOW moved the omission of the proviso excluding the President of the Council from the drawing by lot, which was negatived by 27 to 5. Mr. GARRETT proposed as an addition to the clause that elective members should, on accepting office, vacate their seats for re-election, which was carried by 25 to 3. The clause, as amended, was then put and carried by 21 to 8. Clause 30, enacting penalties for the non-performance of duties by the President and members of the Judicial Committee of Elections, was verbally amended and passed. Clause 31, enacting the mode, of selecting the Judicial Committee of Elections, was amended by the insertion of a proviso that the committee shall consist exclusively of elective members, and was carried by 25 to 3.—On Wednesday, March 19, the House again went into committee for the further consideration of the Legislative Council Bill. Clause 32, enacting that the President shall be elected by the Council for the term of six years, and that he shall be eligible for re-election, was agreed to. Clause 33, providing that a quorum of the Council shall consist of at least fifteen members, excited some debate. An amendment, moved by Mr. GARRETT, to extend the number for a quorum to twenty, was negatived without division, and the clause was passed unamended. Clause 34, enacting that the Council may proceed to the dispatch of business at the time appointed by the Governor, notwithstanding the non-return of any writs not exceeding three in number, or the failure of the electors in any electoral province to elect a member was passed. Clause 35, declaring that Parliament shall not sit during the time between the periodical retirement and election of members of the Council, was debated at great length; and words of heat were used in the discussion of points of order which were raised. Mr. GARRETT moved the omission of the words enacting that the desirability to sit during the time in question shall include the Assembly as well as the Council, which was negatived by 21 to 16. The clause was put, after further debate, and carried by 23 to 9. Clause 36, enabling members of the Council to resign their seats after the time allowed for petitioning against undue returns, was passed without comment. Clauses 37 and 38, rendering seats vacant in consequence of the absence of the holders thereof, without permission, for a whole session of Parliament, and defining the disqualifications of members, were agreed to. Clause 39, relating to the powers of the Council, was passed, with an amendment, moved by Mr. PARKES, enacting that bills originating in the Assembly for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for remitting or imposing any rent of Crown property, or any rate, tax, or impost, shall not be dealt with by the Council, except as to their rejection, and not as to their alteration. Clauses 40, 41, and 42, in reference to the limitation of prosecutions, regulations for matters of detail, and the postponement of business falling on Sundays or holidays, were agreed to. The schedules were postponed, and the committee resumed the consideration of the postponed clauses. Clause 1, defining the short title of the Act, and the construction and interpretation of its terms, was verbally amended, and passed. Clause 5, as to the twelve Provinces, was passed with an amendment, moved by Mr. PARKES, constituting Bathurst, Cumberland, Dubbo, Goulburn, Grafton, and Armidale metropolitan suburbs; Mudgee, Namoi, Newcastle, Shoalhaven, Sydney, and Wagga Wagga, the Electoral Provinces, instead of the places named in the bill. Clauses 7 and 8 in relation to persons not qualified to vote as electors was amended and agreed to, with the omission, on the motion of Mr. PARKES, of the disqualification of persons in the receipt of wages, in various capacities. Clause 14, respecting the questions to be put to voters by registrars or their deputies, was amended so as to make it correspond with other portions of the Act, and passed. Clause 18, authorising the President to issue writs to fill vacancies, which was the last of the postponed clauses, was agreed to.—On Thursday, March 20, the House again went into committee, when the schedules were were amended so as to correspond with clause 6. A debate took place on the names given to the Provinces, except for Sydney, and with the concurrence of the committee were changed from Bathurst, Cumberland, Dubbo, Goulburn, Grafton, and Armidale, Metropolitan Suburbs, Mudgee, Namoi, Newcastle, Shoalhaven, and Wagga Wagga—to Wentworth, Gladstone, Cook, Cobden, Peel, Canning, Stanley, Russell, Carlyle, Chatham, and Palmerston. The bill was then reported with amendments, and the adoption of the report was made an order of the day for Monday (this day).

Superannuation Bill.—Mr. PARKES intimated that it was the intention of the Government to proceed with the Superannuation Act Amendment Bill on Wednesday next.

The Queensland Marine Board has reported that the loss of the Polmaise was caused by an omission on the part of the master to take necessary precautions for obtaining the correct position of the ship, and that the way she was navigated evinced a want of ordinary prudence and intelligence. The Board also considers that the captain showed undue haste in leaving the ship. His certificate has been suspended for twelve months; the certificates of the first and second mate have been returned.

THE GOVERNOR'S WESTERN TOUR.

His Excellency the Governor left Sydney on the 3rd instant for a tour to the West, accompanied by Lady Robinson, Captain and Mrs. St. John, Mr. De Robeck, and the Hon. Saul Samuel, Postmaster-General. As this was the first official visit of Sir Hercules to Bathurst and the adjacent counties, great preparations were made for the proper reception of the representative of her Majesty, which were right loyally carried out. The Governor was of course banqueted, and in replying to the toast of his health Sir Hercules gave expression to his opinions in clear and happy terms, which we reproduce.

PUBLIC DINNER AT BATHURST.

On Thursday evening, 6th March, a public dinner was given to his Excellency the Governor, in the Royal Assembly Room. The chair was occupied by the Mayor, and there was a large attendance. The following report is taken from the *Times*:—

The Chairman rose and gave in succession "The Queen," and "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," both toasts being enthusiastically received, and the band played the usual airs; and "His Excellency the Governor."

His EXCELLENCY rose amidst loud cheering to respond. He said: I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the kind terms in which you have proposed my health, and you, gentlemen, for the marked cordiality with which you have responded to the toast. I beg at the same time to avail myself of this opportunity to express my grateful sense of the loyal and warm-hearted reception which you have given me on the occasion of my first visit to the Western district—a welcome for which I cannot sufficiently express my acknowledgments. I can assure you that ever since my arrival in New South Wales I have looked forward with pleasure to visiting this most interesting district, which, I understand, surpasses the other great subdivisions of the colony in the marvellous natural wealth of its resources, whilst it is second to none as regards the enterprising and thoroughly loyal character of its population. (Cheers.) The earliest settlers appear to have little realised the extent to which this part of the colony was destined to contribute to the wealth, prosperity, and greatness of the country. It was only lately that I was looking over some of the records of the early days of the colony, and I was amused to find that in the year 1812 a Committee of the House of Commons reported that the settlements of New South Wales were bounded on the West by the Blue Mountains, beyond which no one had been able to penetrate the country. (Laughter.) The report proceeded to state that beyond 60 miles from the coast the land appeared to be nowhere practicable for agricultural purposes; and that beyond Port Stephens on the North, and Port Jervis on the South, these settlements would not be extended; whilst of the land within, one-half was actually barren. In 1813, however, a drought occurred, which forced on the colonists the necessity of again searching for a passage across the Blue Mountains, and in May of that year Messrs. Wentworth, Blaxland, and Lawson, with incredible toil and hardship, effected a passage, and were rewarded for their enterprise by discovering the fairest pasture country which had, up to that time, been seen—far exceeding even the famous "cow pastures" on the Nepean. A practicable road was soon made, and in April, 1815—just two months before the battle of Waterloo—Governor Macquarie set out to view what he called his "last conquest." On Sunday, May 5, just fifty-eight years ago, he fixed upon a site for a town at some future time, to which he gave the name of Bathurst. The fine old soldier was greatly elated with what he described in his despatch to Lord Bathurst as his discovery; but his utmost expectations only extended to the country supporting an isolated population by pastoral pursuits. He stated in his general order, which he published on the subject of his tour, that the difficulties which presented themselves in the journey from Sydney were so great and inevitable that those persons who might be inclined to become permanent settlers would probably content themselves with visiting the capital rarely, and so would have them seldom to encounter. Mr. Wentworth also, in writing upon the Western districts in his work published some years later (1820), observed that the new country was admirably suited for pastoral purposes, but that the difficulties in the way of land carriage across the Blue Mountains would always prevent that vast tract of country from assuming an agricultural character. A mere glance around is now sufficient to show how vastly the progress of this part of the country has exceeded those very moderate anticipations. Not only have the pastoral resources of this great Western district proved almost unlimited, but it has become the seat of a great and rapidly increasing agricultural industry; whilst below the surface of the soil the land has been found rich in mineral wealth to an extent which avarice could never have ventured to hope for, and which the imagination itself can hardly conceive. (Cheers.) The effect of these influences combined has been to remove almost entirely the difficulty and expense of the journey to the coast which Governor Macquarie described as great and inevitable. The intervening barren mountain range has been spanned by a first-class railroad—one of the finest pieces of engineering work in the world—and Bathurst and Sydney have been thus brought within a few hours easy journey of each other. Bathurst itself, too, appears to have well kept pace with the progress of the surrounding neighbourhood. The public buildings, the banks, and other mercantile establishments, all bear evidence of the commercial importance and prosperity of the place; whilst the educational establishments and the benevolent and other public institutions testify to a lively appreciation on the part of the townspeople of the importance of that moral and social advancement without which no community can flourish. (Applause.) I know of no sight more calculated to impress an Englishman with feelings of pride and thankfulness than to travel through a great new country like this, and to see on all sides the evidence which it affords of industrial progress and social improvement,—to see scattered everywhere thriving bustling townships and homesteads, where, but a few years since there was only the wigwam of the savage—to see lands, which within the memory of the present generation (within the recollection of the fine old gentleman who is here this evening), were unproductive swamps and primeval forests, covered with flocks and herds and corn, and administering to the wants and contributing to the happiness of hundreds of thousands of the human race,—and above all to see the land inhabited by thriving communities of citizens, who are striving to attain a high moral standard, who are enjoying to the utmost degree constitutional liberty, and who are proving by their loyalty and good order how well they appreciate its blessings. (Cheers.) I say that a sight such as this always makes me feel proud of the genius of my countrymen for colonization, and justifies me in looking forward with confidence to the future of this great country. (Cheers.) The resources of the land are boundless, and thousands upon thousands of working men who are often suffering in the old country from want or insufficient means would here find an easy and comfortable subsistence. The true policy to be pursued under these conditions appears to me to be obvious. It may be described in two words—intimate commercial association with the world without, and increased facilities for internal communication at home. By getting rid of all trammels upon enterprise, by loosening every band that hampers industry, and by supplying the means for cheap and easy transport throughout the length and breadth of the land, you will, by affording the means of living cheaply, attract labour, extend production, and eventually subdue all petty provincial jealousies and rivalries by binding together in a community of interest and sympathy the inhabitants of every portion of this fair and prosperous country. (Loud cheers.) I rejoice to perceive that one-half, at all events, of this programme is already in a fair way of accomplishment, as I observe that a measure is now being carried through Parliament for the expenditure of two-and-a-half millions sterling upon railway extension, roads and bridges, river navigation, and other public works of a similar or a useful character. Provision is being made in this measure for the completion of the railway to Bathurst, and the extension of the line to Orange, nearly fifty miles to the westward. This extension is, I trust, merely an instalment of still further operations, but it will assuredly, when completed, exercise a very beneficial influence on this town and neighbourhood, and, by developing still further the agricultural and mineral resources of the district, will contribute to the well-being and prosperity of the country at large. (Cheers.) I will not now detain you longer, but will merely repeat my thanks for the very cordial manner in which you have received the toast, and I will conclude by asking you to drink "Prosperity to Bathurst and to its Agricultural, Pastoral, Mineral, and Commercial Interests." (Prolonged cheering.)

ORANGE.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

On the 10th instant his Excellency was invited to a public banquet at the Masonic Hall, Orange, which was attended by most of the leading gentlemen in the town and district.

The MAYOR having proposed the usual loyal toasts, called upon the assembled company to fill a bumper to drink the toast of the evening, which, with a few appropriate remarks, he announced as "His Excellency the Governor." The toast having been drunk with three cheers, and one cheer more for Lady Robinson,

His EXCELLENCY, on rising, was received with repeated cheers, and spoke as follows:—Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—I beg to thank you for the very cordial manner in which you have responded to the toast which has just been presented to you, and also for the gratifying reception which you have given me in Orange—a welcome which has not been exceeded in warmth and cordiality by any that I have received in any part of New South Wales. Such a manifestation of your kind feelings has served to convince me that in being appointed to the government of this great colony it is my good fortune to be associated with a community who are as conspicuous for their loyalty as for their generous and warm-hearted sympathies. (Cheers.) I can assure you that I have enjoyed my visit intensively to this beautiful and interesting district, which possesses such an unrivalled climate, and which is so rich in mineral and agricultural resources. It was at Ophir, in this neighbourhood, about twenty years ago, that gold was first discovered in Australia—a discovery which has had such a wonderful effect on the progress and prosperity of all the Australian colonies, and is calculated so materially to influence their future destinies. (Cheers.) Since then, silver, copper, lead, tin, and iron have all been found in this district, and there are abundant indications that this neighbourhood is as rich in mineral wealth as any part of the colony. At present, however, the main resource of the district is cultivation, and the neighbourhood of Orange, from its soil and climate, is indisputably the finest in the colony for agricultural pursuits. (Cheers.) Other districts may possess as fine a soil, but this one has this great advantage, that it is exempt from those visitations of Providence—floods and droughts—which in other parts of the colony result in so much suffering and destruction of property. The land about Orange is capable of growing as fine wheat crops as any in the world; and I am glad to learn that the average produce per acre of the harvest which has been just reaped is over 25 bushels, whilst in some instances the yield has reached 35 and 40 bushels per acre. The district produces also fine crops of oats, barley, maize, peas, vetches, potatoes, and beetroot, whilst the show of all descriptions of English fruit and vegetables, which I have myself seen in the gardens of the neighbourhood, could not be surpassed by the produce of the richest market gardens in the old country. (Cheers.) The Free Selection Act appears at all events in this neighbourhood to have been a complete success. (Loud cheers.) It has effected its legitimate object of encouraging agriculture, and it has created a class of yeomen farmers, who, I venture to predict, will be found to be the very backbone of the country. (Applause.) Since the introduction of the Act in 1861, the population and production of the Orange district has increased ten-fold. The wheat crop alone of the late harvest is estimated at no less than 750,000 bushels; but I regret to learn that, from the want of easy access to outside markets, nearly one-third of this quantity is likely to be left on the farmers' hands unremunerative, or else disposed of at a sacrifice which will deprive them of the due reward of their labour. And this brings me to the great want of the district, which is unquestionably a cheap and easy outlet for your surplus produce. (Cheers.) I am glad, however, to know that this want will now shortly be supplied, as nearly £300,000 has been voted for the extension of the Great Western Railway to Orange. (Applause.) I am aware that the Government intend to push on this important work with the utmost dispatch, and I hope that before three years from this date, if I be spared so long, I may be able to accompany the first train running into your terminal station, and to declare the line open to the city of Orange. (Loud cheers.) When this great undertaking is accomplished, it will assuredly have a wonderful effect upon the progress and prosperity of your town and district. The railway will enable you to get up agricultural machinery and cheap manures—the latter a very important point, for you cannot expect to go on for ever obtaining grain crops from your land without giving it anything in return. (Hear, hear.) And it will enable you also to send your grain as well as your fruit and vegetables to the metropolitan market. New South Wales, as you are aware, at present imports wheat to the value of over half a million sterling yearly. There is no reason why this large sum should not be secured by Orange; and I fully believe that within ten years from the opening of the railway your district will succeed in rendering New South Wales in this particular independent of a foreign supply, and that in time wheat will even become an article of export. (Cheers.) As regards the town of Orange, the rapidity of its growth has been almost marvellous. Twenty years ago I understand, it consisted of three or four miserable hovels. To-day it has banks and stores and business premises which would grace the city of Sydney, whilst its churches and schools and public institutions show the strenuous efforts which the townspeople are making to advance the population in intelligence and virtue, and all those qualities which make a nation great and happy. (Applause.) Orange has also two other advantages which I must not omit to notice. It has an able and thoroughly respectable local newspaper, which I often read with pleasure and profit; and it has, too, the good fortune to be represented in Parliament by a gentleman of intelligence and perseverance, who takes very good care that in the scramble for the loaves and fishes, the claims of little Orange shall not be overlooked. (Laughter and cheers.) There is, however, one establishment wanting in Orange, which I think he himself has up to this overlooked, and I will therefore be happy to suggest it now for his consideration. I may premise by observing that looking to your situation—3000 feet above the sea—to your cool and healthy climate—to the picturesque scenery of the neighbourhood, and to the suitability of your soil for the growth of English fruits, vegetables, and flowers of every description, I feel certain that when the railway is open, Orange will become the summer sanitarium for Sydney, and that we shall see a monster hotel near your terminus, and the surrounding hills covered with suburban villas and pretty Swiss chalets. (Cheers.) What Simla is to Calcutta, what the Neilgherries are to Madras, what Kandy is to Ceylon, and what Poona is to Bombay, that Orange will be to Sydney; and I think that there should be in Orange or its immediate neighbourhood, as there is in the mountain sanitariums I have named, a suitable official summer residence for the Governor and his family. (Great applause.) I should not think of mentioning this if the financial position or future prospects of the colony had been in the slightest degree gloomy. But the Colonial Treasurer informs me that the Treasury is literally overflowing, and as far as it is possible to forecast the future there appear to be years of great prosperity in store for New South Wales. The policy which is being pursued by the Government is, I venture to pronounce, a wise and far-seeing one. It is their desire to free industry, to facilitate and cheapen the means of communication, to offer easy terms for the acquisition of land, and to frame regulations for the encouragement and the development of the marvellous mineral resources of the country. (Hear, hear.) The colony also possesses many great and remarkable natural advantages. Its central position, vast area, rich resources, magnificent harbours, with coal and iron close to navigable waters, all point it out as the first of Australian colonies, and eventually as the head-quarters of Australian Confederation. (Cheers.) I do think, therefore, that it is somewhat unbecoming in a colony enjoying such a prosperous present, and with such a brilliant future, that her Majesty's representative should, during the hot summer months, be lodged at the mouth of the Sydney city sewer (hear, hear), and that his family should, during the hot season, be compelled to retire to their beds soon after dark, to avoid being entirely devoured by mosquitoes. (Loud laughter and cheers.) I think the time has come to provide a remedy for this discomfort; and I make the suggestion to your member more in the interest of my successor than myself, as if a country residence were commenced to-morrow it could scarcely be completed much before the conclusion of my term of office. I do not think that the measure suggested need entail any very heavy expense on the public. All that would be required would be an unpretentious English country house, such as is provided by the little colony of Ceylon, in the beautiful pavilion of Kandy. A very moderate sum would, I believe, provide upon some of your neighbouring hills a summer residence and garden and grounds, which would be a credit to New South Wales, and an example to the neighbouring colonies. (Cheers.) But whether this suggestion bears fruit or not, I do not think that the prosperity of Orange is dependent on any such incidental advantages, and I look forward with the utmost confidence to the future of your district. You have good and cheap land, you have a cool and healthy climate, you are mercifully exempt from casualties of flood and drought, and you will in a few years have a cheap and easy access for your surplus produce to the markets of Sydney and the neighbouring colonies. (Cheers.) What more do you require to make you truly great, save the possession of those mental and moral qualities in which true greatness consists, and which I am glad to perceive you are doing your utmost to instil in the breasts of your sons and of your daughters. (Cheers.) I earnestly hope that these bright anticipations may be realised, and in the fullest confidence that a brilliant future awaits you, I ask you to unite with me in drinking, "Prosperity to the town and district of Orange." His Excellency resumed his seat amidst enthusiastic and prolonged applause.

Mr. TRAPPETT responded for the pastoral interest, Mr. TORPHY for the mining, Mr. W. DALE for the agricultural, Mr. DALTON and Mr. NELSON for the commercial.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN then proposed,—"The Ministry and Parliament of New South Wales."

The Hon. G. A. LLOYD responded for the Ministry.

Mr. H. L. NELSON, M.P., responded for the Parliament.

HILL END.

On Wednesday, the 12th instant, his Excellency the Governor arrived at Hill End, accompanied by the Hon. G. A. Lloyd, Captain St. John, aide-de-camp, and Mr. De Robeck, private secretary. The *Hill End Observer* gives a lengthy account of the proceedings, from which we learn that great preparations were made to do honour to the vice-regal visit; floral arches were erected, and there was a very creditable display of bunting on the occasion.

After a visit to Tambaroora the Governor was invited to a banquet at the Clubhouse Hotel, Hill End, at which were present also the hon. Colonial Treasurer, Captain St. John, and Mr. de Robeck. His Excellency took his seat on the right of the president, Mr. J. W. Lees, P.M., the Hon. G. A. Lloyd occupying the place on the left of the chair.

In proposing the health of Sir Hercules Robinson, the chairman congratulated the residents of Hill End on the honour that had been conferred upon them by the present visit, more especially as this mark of condescension was unexpected, and it was therefore the more pleasing to notice the interest shown by the Governor in the welfare of this portion of the colony.

His EXCELLENCY said:—Mr. Lees and Gentlemen,—I hope you will add to the many acts of kindness you have already shown me since my arrival at Hill End by not expecting from me to-night a long or a formal speech, for I received such a buffeting and tossing on my passage here from Bathurst yesterday that I have ever since felt unequal to the slightest mental exertion. (Laughter and cheers.) And here I may observe in passing that I think it a crying shame that districts which in the last twelve months have added to the wealth of the colony upwards of £900,000 worth of gold should not be provided with a better outlet. (Cheers.) For my part, I can say that I never in all my experience over travelled on wheels over anything so bad before. I shared a carriage with my hon. friend the Treasurer, and I think during the ten hours we were together we described every parabola which the science of projectiles has yet discovered—(laughter)—and we were delivered at each other's heads every few minutes with a force and velocity as if we had been discharged from a catapult. (Laughter.) The consequence was that I arrived here with my body black and blue, and my brain addled, and I did nothing all last night but dream that I was engaged in a succession of pugilistic encounters with the Treasurer, and that between the rounds my head was being passed through Mr. Chappel's quartz-crushing machine. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Under these circumstances you must not expect much of a speech, but I should be sorry if on that account you were to imagine that I felt the less grateful, or that my thanks were the less sincere, for I assure you I am deeply sensible of the cordiality with which you have responded to the toast which has just been proposed to you, and of the welcome which you have given me in Hill End—a welcome which has not been exceeded in warmth and kindly feeling by any that I have ever received in any part of the world. (Cheers.) Ever since my arrival in New South Wales I have heard of the marvellous wealth of your golden mountain, and have felt a strong desire to inspect the place for myself; but I may say that the picture which my fancy had painted fell far short of the reality which I have witnessed since my arrival here. I had seen a photograph of your main street taken about eighteen months ago, with a bullock team dragging a waggon out of a swamp opposite the door of this hotel. I had heard also that a couple of years ago the place consisted only of a few hovels; and judging, too, by the condition of the approach, I certainly did not expect to find much of a settlement at the end of it. But to my surprise I found a large well laid out town, with straight streets, and well built stores and business premises, four churches and parsonages, three banks, two newspapers, a Public school, and a hospital, and in short an appearance on all sides of comfort and stability and importance which would have been creditable in a city of fifty years' standing. (Cheers.) As regards the population, I thought that perhaps I might have been met by a few hundreds of rough but enthusiastic miners; but to my astonishment I was received at the entrance to the town by about three thousand well-dressed, orderly, and intelligent-looking men and women, accompanied by five hundred of as beautiful children as ever I saw in my life, and the whole procession headed by the members of the various societies of Freemasons, Oddfellows, and Temperance Unions, whilst the whole body appeared to me to be animated by a feeling of enthusiastic loyalty which convinced me that, although oceans separate you from the old country, your hearts are British still—(loud cheers)—and that you retain in your distant isolated mountain home of Tambaroora those feelings of personal devotion to the Queen, respect for constituted authority, and love of law and order, which form the marked characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon race. (Applause.) I must say I think it is too much the fashion in New South Wales to depreciate mining communities, and to compare them unfavourably in consequence of their roving, unsettled, and speculative character, with those who are engaged in pastoral and agricultural pursuits. I think this is unjust. If it were not for these special characteristics, the miners would all probably be shepherds or husbandmen, and whatever question there may be as to whether such pursuits would or would not be more to their own advantage, there can be no doubt whatever that, without the aid of the mining community, the colony would never have advanced with the unexampled rapidity which it has done in commerce, in industry, and in wealth. (Cheers.) I should like to know how many hundreds of years must have elapsed before Australia would have attained its present state of prosperity, if it had been dependent alone for its progression upon wool and wheat, and tallow and hides. (Loud cheers.) But the gold discovery, and the energy of the miners, have developed Tambarooras, and Gulgongs, and Bendigos, and Ballarats, over the whole country. (Cheers.) Cities have been raised in the primeval forests, and the homes of civilization have been reared in places where a few years since there was only the wigwam of the savage; and an impetus has thus been given to commerce and enterprise of every kind, the influence of which has extended not only throughout Australia, but to every portion of the habitable world. (Loud cheers.) Having had an opportunity of inspecting to-day most of your principal mines, I must say that it gave me great pleasure to find that they were all being worked in an honest, open, straightforward manner in the interest of their shareholders, and not with any reference to the manœuvres of the bulls and the bears of the Sydney Stock Exchange. (Great applause.) I was much amused a few weeks since in Sydney to hear one morning that the city was much depressed, as Krohmann's had only declared a dividend of 12s 6d. (Laughter.) Now considering that this dividend was 62½ per cent. upon the original capital, and considering also that the mine had yielded a few months before 20s 6d, making a total cash return in about nine months of 165 per cent. on the capital, I confess I could not see any great cause for depression. (Cheers.) Solomon has wisely said that "there are three things that are never satisfied, yea four things say not, it is enough. The grave; and the barren womb; the earth that is not filled with water; and the fire that saith not, it is enough." I think if Solomon had lived in our day, he might have added to his list of things that never are satisfied the stock jobbers of the Sydney Exchange. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer, but will merely once more ask you to believe that I shall never, as long as I live, forget the gratifying reception you gave to me yesterday, and ever feel the deepest interest and sympathy in your welfare and prosperity. Allow me to propose "Success to Hill End and the mining interests of the district." His Excellency resumed his seat amidst loud and prolonged applause.

The toast was responded to by Mr. A. CHAPPEL and M. RENATEAU.

The Hon. G. A. LLOYD, who responded, said, the very felicitous speech of his Excellency the Governor, delivered with such great good taste and embracing almost every topic upon which he intended to have spoken, had left him high and dry like a stranded vessel. (Cheers.) As, however, the Ministry and Parliament had been proposed in such complimentary terms, and so cordially received, it was his duty as well as his privilege to respond, which he should do as briefly as possible. He had long desired to visit the celebrated Hill, now famed throughout the colony and the world for the marvellous nature of its gold-producing character, but he found it impossible to escape from the duties which bound him to the metropolis until last week, when his hon. colleague who started with the Governor was laid aside by the gout, and he had the honour of an invitation from his colleague to supply his place. (Cheers.) He deeply regretted the calamity which had laid aside his friend, but he rejoiced in the opportunity it gave *him* of seeing the interesting locality which was now attracting so much attention in every direction. He believed the sun shone on no more loyal people in the universe than the inhabitants of New South Wales. (Cheers.) But there, in the remote district of Hill End, among those vast mountain passes, a reception had been given to his Excellency, which excelled anything he had witnessed elsewhere. (Great cheering!) The Masons, the children, the arches, the mottoes, the banners, the shouts, and that dinner, were indicative of an attachment which could not be doubted, and must be as gratifying to his Excellency as it was creditable to themselves. (Cheers.) He felt bound to take exception to the statement of the proposer, that the Ministry had failed in the "Border duties," and the "Conference;" and that in fact they were too honourable. He thanked the gentlemen for that addition, and he hoped that while the present Government continued to hold the seats of office they would ever be found acting on the same noble principle. (Cheers.) With regard to the Border duties, they had done everything that human beings could to accomplish the settlement of the question, consistent with a due regard to the interest of their revenue; but when they had to deal with gentlemen who must have all their own way, or they would not act at all, it complicated matters very much. As to the Conference, he felt proud of the position taken by the delegates of New South Wales. (Cheers.) Never did men stand higher than those delegates when the minutes of that Conference and the letters which followed were published. (Great cheering.) It might be thought that they had sustained a serious loss in the removal of the terminus to Melbourne, but he would rather be without any terminus than obtain one upon such terms as that was secured. (Cheers.) And it remained to be proved whether New South Wales would not gain immensely in the long run, if she was true to herself, and her Ministers were supported, as he believed they would be, in the policy they would adopt. He thought the result would show that she was still able to maintain her supremacy as the premier colony of Australasia. (Cheers.) The Ministry had but one object in view, and that was the best and highest interests of this great colony by the development of its vast resources. They had introduced measures which they hoped would accomplish this object, and amongst others one in which they were all deeply interested, "a Mining Bill." He could not suppose for one moment that the bill as introduced was not capable of improvement. There was no doubt it could be amended with advantage in many points, and it was for them to consider and suggest where any defects could be remedied, and he was warranted in saying that their suggestions would receive the most careful consideration. (Loud cheers.) They had other measures before the House, which he need not detain them by specifying. Some allusion had been made by a previous speaker to promises made by the Premier on his recent visit, which had not been fulfilled. He did not know what they were, but if they knew the work which his honourable colleague had performed since the Conference commenced its sittings, he was quite sure they would excuse any apparent delay in the accomplishment of their wishes. When he returned to Sydney he would mention the matter to the Premier, and he felt persuaded that every promise made would be faithfully performed. (Cheers.) He need not say anything about the Parliament, as that body was well able to speak for itself, and the only fault it had was the faculty sometimes of speaking too much—still it was a grand institution; and, as had been very properly said by a previous speaker, it was just what the people made it. He again thanked them for the honour they had done the Ministry and Parliament, and he hoped they might all participate in the general prosperity. The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amidst cheers.

His Excellency and suite left the Clubhouse on Friday, and reached Sydney on Saturday, 15th instant.

EXTRAORDINARY RAINFALL AND FLOODS.

ON Sunday, the 23rd February, and two following days, the rainfall along the coast was very great, indeed unparalleled, and caused a large amount of damage to property and growing crops. Mr. Russell, the Government Astronomer, furnished us with the following observations:—The rainfall, measured at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, is the heaviest that has ever been recorded since the establishment of the Observatory at Sydney, and there are only three greater falls recorded since observations have been taken in the colony—two at South Head of 20 inches each, on 29th of April, 1841, and 20th October, 1844; and the third, 11·17 inches, at Newcastle, on 18th March, 1871, 10½ inches of which fell between 1.30 and 4 p.m. On Monday little rain fell until midnight, when it began to come down steadily and with a gradual increase; yet up to 2 a.m. only 7-10ths of an inch had fallen; from that time to 9 a.m. it came down a perfect torrent. 8·200 inches fell in the seven hours. It was heaviest between 7.15 and 8 a.m., and during part of this time came down at the rate of half an inch in ten minutes. The greatest previous 24-hours fall recorded in Sydney was on 29th April, 1860, when 7½ inches fell in 22 hours. During the whole of the night there was a steady gale from N.E. to S.S.E., varying in force from 25 to 40 miles per hour. The rain measured since Friday is as follows:—9 a.m.; Friday, 0·037 inches; Saturday, 0·430; Sunday, 0·612; Monday, 2·175; Tuesday, 8·960; Tuesday to 5.15 p.m., 4·208 (of this 4·168 fell before 2.5 p.m.)—total, 16·392 inches.

In the city of Sydney several of the lower parts were

submerged, and the lower stories of houses were invaded by the water. The water from the eastern slope of Church-hill was carried towards Bridge-street. The main sewer which crosses that street not far from its junction with Pitt-street North, burst, and the storm water in that vicinity found its way into the Tank Stream, and this also became surcharged. The torrent speedily effected a vent by forcing in the cellar wall of the Exchange-buildings, at the corner of Pitt and Bridge streets, under which the stream runs. In Hunter-street, between Pitt and George streets, the street was at times half covered with water, and the pathway on the south side rendered impassable—several cellars were flooded.

On Sunday night and Monday forenoon the whole of the space between the Belmore Markets and the Castlemaine Brewery on the east and west, and from the northern side of Campbell-street, Haymarket, to Gipps-street, was under water. There were several feet of water, both on Sunday night and on Tuesday, in the cellar of Mr. Smith's Burrangong Hotel, at the junction of Hay and George streets, causing considerable damage to the stock which it contained. A large three-story shop in George-street, two doors from the Burrangong Hotel, tenanted by Lenehan, Brothers, but now unoccupied, had the cellar filled. The rush of water at this spot was so great, that the foundations were seriously shaken, and the front of the building had to be supported by large beams which were inserted beneath the level of the street, a deep excavation having to be made that these supports might be introduced. The premises between Mr. Smith's hotel, and the shop lately occupied by Lenehan, Brothers, in the occupation of Mr. Uhde, butcher, had the cellar flooded, and a large quantity of salt destroyed. Mr. Uhde had also a good deal of salt destroyed in a store in Parker-lane, Haymarket, where it had been placed. The mill, now in the occupation of Messrs. Pemell, in Hay-street, had to stop work, owing to the overflow of the water into the premises. The shops on the eastern side of George-street, between Campbell-street and Gipps-street, all suffered severely. The low-lying grounds about Newtown were flooded. This was also the case with the valley between Erskineville and Waterloo. The open space in front of the Albert Cricket Ground was submerged. On Sunday night a bridge in Myrtle-street, which crossed the sewer, and finds an outlet in Blackwattle Swamp, was carried away. And this sewer, in passing through Chippendale, on its way to Parramatta-street, overflowed into several of the houses which lay near its channel. There was a great quantity of water collected on the flat between Abercrombie-street and Shepherd's Paddock. A large dwelling-house, lately erected in George-street, Redfern, by Mr. Williamson, was so undermined by water that it had to be propped up. Several shops at the western side of Parramatta-street, opposite the Sugar Works, suffered severely, entailing considerable losses on their occupants. The flats between Pyrmont and the southern parts of the city were under water, in some places to the depth of at least twenty feet. The damage in the low-lying portions of Woolloomooloo, extending from William-street to the Domain, and from thence to Dowling-street, was something considerable. The storm-water poured down into Woolloomooloo from the steep declivities of Darlinghurst in great volume, and some of the narrower thoroughfares were for the time being converted into rushing streams. Our public parks and recreation grounds have suffered very much. The paths in the Botanic Gardens, the Outer Domain, and Hyde Park are impassable, and hundreds of loads of ballast and gravel will have to be laid down before they regain their wonted appearance. The paths have all been much cut up by the large bodies of water which had been unable to find an outlet by the usual channels. Mr. Charles Moore, of the Botanical Gardens, estimates that it will take twelve months to place the gardens in the same condition that they were before the recent downpour of rain. In the suburbs all the low lying portions of ground were converted into small lakes for the time being.

The Southern districts suffered severely. The flood was the highest known at Bombala and Cooma. At Shoalhaven the river rose considerably, and so strong was the current, that the river steamer was torn from her moorings and taken out to sea, where she was capsized. The railway line was much injured at Menangle. At Berrima the bridge was cut away, and several houses were flooded. The highest flood known in the district occurred at Liverpool. Several houses were swept away. The residence of a farmer near the dam fell into the river. The woolwashing establishment of the Hon. Saul Samuel was partially covered, and the flood has entailed considerable loss. The Holdsworthy farmers have been washed out, and their hay has been destroyed. A subscription to afford them relief has been set on foot. In the town there was much inconvenience, but no serious damage has been done. Some idea of the height of the flood may be obtained by those who know the country, when it is stated that George's River and a creek which runs through Mr. Weoll's farm, met. The rush of water displaced large quantities of soil, and injured the railway.

The Hawkesbury River rose sufficiently high to inundate a large quantity of land along the Richmond Bottoms and Cornwallis. The district around Windsor was inundated. On the one side there was the unfortunate South Creek land, which was completely flooded, and scarcely a vestige of anything to be seen. At Wilberforce the land in general is higher, but a large quantity of that extensive portion of the district has been subjected to inundation, and many hundreds of acres of maize lost. Rickaby's Creek and the Chain of Ponds were also largely flooded, the water being within five or six feet of the top of the Fairfield viaduct, and halfway up Roberts' hill, on the Richmond Road.

THE INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.

The annual contest between the cricketers of New South Wales and Victoria came off this year on the Albert Cricket Ground, near Sydney. The two teams were considered to be by far the best that have met to fight for the honour of their respective colonies with the willow and the leather; the New South Welshmen being previous to the commencement of the match slightly the favourites. The weather was extremely wet on Thursday, 27th ultimo, and had been so for days previous, and the ground was in altogether too bad a condition for playing. The match, however, commenced on Friday, the Victorians going to the wickets, and between the showers they managed to score 109 before the stumps were drawn; the whole innings reaching 113. The ground was altogether too dead for the New South Wales style of bowling. On Saturday the New South Wales team went in, but all their wickets fell for 44—10 to 1 being freely offered on Victoria. The inclemency of the weather necessitated a further postponement to the 7th March, on which day, to the surprise of everyone, the Victorian team were disposed of for 56. New South Wales went to the wickets, and scored 32 for a wicket, leaving 96 to win, which it was confidently expected would be got. Victoria however scored another victory, winning by 24 runs. There was a very large attendance, on the last day estimated at 10,000; indeed the Albert Ground never looked so gay, from the number of ladies present. Reasons were of course urged why the match was lost by this colony: the most feasible one being that the delay on Friday contributed to, if it did not actually cause, the result. The Victorians attribute much of their success to the excellent bowling of Cosstick, who was, however, run very close in the average by Pocock of Sydney.

The following is the score:—

VICTORIA.—FIRST INNINGS.

Gaggin, c Kellick, b Coates	13
Campbell, b Coates	0
Cooper, c Pocock, b Gregory	32
Gibson, c Hewitt, b D. Gregory	32
Cosstick, c Jeffries, b Moore	14
Fanning, c D. Gregory, b Pocock	11
Boyle, c and b D. Gregory	0
Elliott, b Coates	4
Carr, c Kellick, b Pocock	0
Allee, c Bannerman, b Pocock	2
Loughnan, not out	4
Wide	1
Total	113

NEW SOUTH WALES.—FIRST INNINGS.

D. Gregory, b Allee	13
Jeffries, c Allee, b Cosstick	4
Kellick, c Elliott, b Cosstick	0
Powell, b Cosstick	3
Pocock, b Cosstick	9
E. Gregory, run out	2
Bannerman, b Allee	1
Oliver, b Allee	6
Hewitt, b Cosstick	6
Coates, b Cosstick	1
Moore, not out	0
Byes	2
Total	44

VICTORIA.—SECOND INNINGS.

Gaggin, b Pocock	7
W. Campbell, l b w, b Coates	1
Cooper, c E. Gregory, b Moore	19
Gibson, not out	15
Cosstick, b Moore	2
Fanning, b Coates	0
Boyle, c and b Moore	6
Elliott, c Moore, b J. Coates	2
Carr, b Coates	0
Allee, b Coates	0
Loughnan, b Coates	0
Leg bye	1
Total	56

NEW SOUTH WALES.—SECOND INNINGS.

Kellick, c Allee, b Boyle	18
Oliver, c Elliott, b Allee	10
D. Gregory, run out	5
Jeffries, b Cosstick	3
Powell, lbw, b Allee	29
E. Gregory, c Gibson, b Boyle	4
Hewitt, b Cosstick	7
Bannerman, b Cosstick	0
Pocock, c Elliott, b Cosstick	0
Coates, not out	19
Moore, b Cosstick	5
Bye	1
Total	101

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

VICTORIA.—FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	M. O.	Wickets.
Bannerman	21	6	0	0 (1 wide)
Coates	129	40	13	3
D. Gregory	147	24	15	3
E. Gregory	16	5	1	0
G. Moore	80	24	7	1
Pocock	48	10	7	3
SECOND INNINGS.				
Coates	161	19	31	6
E. Gregory	8	5	0	0
Pocock	52	14	6	1
G. Moore	104	17	16	3
NEW SOUTH WALES.—FIRST INNINGS.				
Cosstick	69	15	9	6
Boyle	32	17	0	0
Allee	36	10	4	4
SECOND INNINGS.				
Cosstick	245	38	43	5
Allee	104	28	10	2
Boyle	140	36	22	2

RELIGIOUS MEMORANDA.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

February 16.—Diamond Valley Church, Bathurst diocese, was opened for Divine worship. The incumbent read the prayers, and the sermon was delivered by the Rev. A. R. Blackett, B.A.

18.—The first annual meeting of the Ryde branch of the Sydney Church Society was held in the schoolroom, the Rev. J. G. Southby in the chair. The year's contribution to the parent society amounted to £49 10s. 4d.

25.—A meeting was held in the schoolroom of St. Paul's, to bid the incumbent, Canon Stephen, "God speed" on his approaching voyage to England. The Dean occupied the chair. Dr. Hansard presented an address from the congregation, and Mr. A. Gordon performed a like service for the teachers of the Sunday school. On the following day some of the congregation waited on Mr. Stephen, and begged his acceptance of a purse of 147 sovereigns in further testimony of their love and respect.

25.—A valedictory meeting was held at Wellington—Mr. Daniel, J.P., in the chair—at which a complimentary address and a purse of sovereigns were presented to the Rev. James Stack, about to leave that district.

28.—Bishop Thomas, of Goulburn, consecrated the Church of St. Bartholomew, Crookwell, assisted by the Rev. J. C. Betts, the incumbent.

March 4.—The first annual meeting of the Balmain Auxiliary to the Church Society was held in the schoolroom, Adolphus-street, Bishop Barker in the chair. The sum of £129 was the pecuniary result of the past year.

7.—The seventeenth annual meeting of the St. Philip's Auxiliary to the Church Society was held, the Rev. Canon O'Reilly in the chair. The receipts of the year amounted to £338 10s., exclusive of an amount annually contributed to the Gold-fields Mission Fund.

9.—The Right Rev. Dr. Marsden held an ordination service in All Saints' Cathedral, Bathurst, at which the Revs. F. M. Dalrymple, C. Vaughan, and E. Dunstan were admitted to priests' orders; and F. W. Stretton was ordained deacon.

9.—Bishop Tyrrell, of Newcastle, held an ordination service, at which the Revs. J. Dixon and A. H. Colville were admitted to the priesthood.

The Rev. J. D. Brennan has been appointed to officiate at St. Paul's, Redfern, during the absence in Europe of the Rev. Canon Stephen; and the Rev. J. Barnier, of Waterloo, has been appointed to St. Barnabas, Sydney, in the room of the Rev. Canon Smith, who has accepted the incumbency of All Saints', Bathurst.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

March 2.—After mass in the Cathedral, Goulburn, Archbishop Polding laid the first stone of St. Patrick's College, in the presence of many ecclesiastics and a large number of laymen. The structure is designed in the Elizabethan style, and will have three wings, each measuring 33 x 18 feet. The sum of £1523 was contributed on the spot towards the building fund.

PRESBYTERIAN.

March 4.—The Presbytery of Sydney met within St. Stephen's Church. The demission of the Rev. John Ayling of the pastoral charge of the congregation at Port Macquarie was accepted, and some routine business was disposed of.

5.—A half-yearly meeting of the Presbytery of Bathurst was held. A call from Dubbo in favour of the Rev. Colin R. Greig was unanimously sustained. The Rev. C. Stewart asked for the appointment of a successor in his missionary charge at Mitchell's Creek. The Presbytery agreed upon a memorial touching interference with its rights and privileges by certain members of the Presbytery of Sydney; and upon the ground of such interference decline to appoint a successor to Dr. Geikie, who resigned his membership of the Church Extension Committee.

21.—The Rev. Adam Thomson appointed Principal of St. Andrew's College.

WESLEYAN.

March 17.—The annual meeting of the Surry Hills and Woolloomooloo branch of the Missionary Society was held in Bourke-street Church, Mr. J. Wearne, M.L.A., in the chair. This branch contributed £141 12s. to the funds of the Society, of which £47 was raised by the juvenile collectors in the Sunday schools.

23.—The new church in William-street opened for public worship.

CONGREGATIONAL.

March 11.—In commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Newtown Church, a tea meeting was held, followed by a public meeting, at which the Hon. Thomas Holt, presided. The financial statement showed that no less a sum than £648 3s. 1d. had been raised for church purposes during the year, besides considerable sums for missions and Sunday schools. It was mentioned by the chairman that this church was parent of two churches in the neighbourhood, of which the Rev. Messrs. Brown and Matheson are the pastors.

March 13.—The fourth anniversary of the opening of the Burwood Church was celebrated by a tea meeting, followed by a public meeting under the presidency of Mr. Learmonth, of Dobroyd. The pastor gave a satisfactory report on the progress of the church and its several organizations. The financial statement showed that, for church purposes and for objects outside, £409 was raised during the year, in addition to £210 towards the building fund. The sum of £200 was paid or promised at the meeting, which effort set the building free of debt.

Camden College (Congregational) has just received a donation of £500, from a private gentleman, to assist in educating students for the Christian ministry.

NON-SECTARIAN.

February 27.—The annual meeting of the Glebe branch of the New South Wales Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in the Wesleyan Church, Glebe Road, Captain Cameron in the chair. The Auxiliary raised over £56 in the course of the past year.

March 10.—The annual meeting of the New South Wales Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in the Masonic Hall, the Hon. G. Allen, Esq., in the chair, and was supported on the platform by ministers of the several Protestant denominations. The treasurer's statement showed that the sum of £854 had been received as free contributions during the year, that the receipt for sales amounted to £514—the two forming a larger amount than had been received in any previous year. £500 had been forwarded to the parent society as a free contribution and a like sum for purchase account.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS—PASTORAL.

Warm summer weather has prevailed since the last mail left. On the 23rd ultimo a heavy storm burst over the city, and besides inundating low-lying localities and houses, did some damage to the streets. Two days afterwards the heaviest recorded rainfall for many years occurred, upwards of eight inches of rain falling in seven hours. The sewers in places proved inadequate to carry off the heavy water supply, and again the lower parts of the city were flooded, and further loss was occasioned by the inundation of cellars, the bursting of one or two sewers, and by damage to the footpaths and streets of the city. The rain extended towards the west and flooded the Hawkesbury district, destroying a portion of the crops. In the southern part of the colony there has been a great downpour of rain, and the farmers have suffered great losses by the destruction of their maize and potatoes on the coast lands in that direction. The wheat crop—an unusually good one there as in most other places—has also been partially destroyed by the wet before it could be garnered. In other parts of the colony the weather has been moderately favourable for agricultural operations, and the crops in the ground, chiefly maize, potatoes, and hay, are coming on well. It is said that the yield of wheat in the Orange district has this year been very prolific. Instances are given where the average was 40 bushels to the acre, and most lands appear to have given upwards of 25 bushels. From New England, we hear of equally large returns from the wheat harvest. At the annual show of the New England Agricultural Association, held lately, there were some splendid samples of wheat exhibited. Sugar cane crushing has been carried on in the Clarence district, and there has been a good yield from what has been crushed, and the prospects of the new industry continue of a hopeful character. As far as we can gather from local sources, the return to the vigneron this year will not be so good as usual, owing to the presence of the oidium in the vines, and to the damage done to the fruit by the wet weather prevalent at harvest. There are, however, instances of fair average results, where special exertions were taken to get in the grapes quickly. A dairy farmer in the south has begun the manufacture of condensed milk, with the view of sending the article to the Sydney market, where, as it is said to be of good quality, it will probably meet with ready sale.

From the pastoral districts there is a continuation of the good news we have had to chronicle for some time past. The prospects are most encouraging. There is everywhere an abundance of feed and water, and the stock are in excellent condition. The present appearances indicate the prospect of a good lambing and an excellent clip, the winter season promising to be most propitious. There has been an unusual absence of bush fires this summer in the various squatting districts, to be accounted for by the frequent rains and consequent freshness of the verdure. The grasshoppers are still rather plentiful in parts of the interior, but as the grass is abundant, their ravages are little felt. Pleuro is said to infect some few cattle in the north-west district. Remedial measures are being adopted to prevent its spread. There have been exhibitions of fine stock in various parts of the colony during the month. Owing to the excellent prospects, the prices for stations and stock still keep up. The demand for store stock is largely in excess of the supply.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

VICTORIA.

Mr. Duffy explained, at a meeting of St. Patrick's Society the reasons which actuated him in accepting knighthood. Had he declined, he said, his motives would have been misconstrued. He also said that he was previously offered the Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and that he declined the honour.

It is stated that Sir George Bowen, the new Governor of Victoria, intended leaving Auckland on a date which will enable him to reach Melbourne about the 27th instant. His Honor the Chief Justice purposes leaving for England on the 25th instant, and it is considered that Sir George Bowen should, if possible, assume the reins of government before his departure. In the hope that it may facilitate his arrival, and also as a mark of respect due to his position, the Government have determined on sending H.M.C.S.S. Victoria to Sydney to meet his Excellency, and take him on to Melbourne.

The affairs of the Order of St. Andrew have been before the Police Court, on account of alleged illegal practices on the part of the office-bearers.

Great alterations and improvements are contemplated in the Parliament buildings. They are to cost nearly £80,000.

The boarding-out system, as applied to the children of our industrial schools, seems likely to be fairly tested by experiment. The ladies throughout the colony appear to have taken the matter up in a very proper spirit, and about forty committees have been formed, of which about one-half are sufficiently organized to enable them at once to take charge of some of the children, and place them in homes which are ready to receive them. About a hundred offers to take children on the Government terms have been received by these committees already, and there is no doubt that the number will soon be doubled.

It was hoped, says our correspondent, that the late Conference would have agreed to a combined subsidy for a daily European message, but that having failed, our Ministers have since been appealed to by the Press to place a sum of ten or twelve thousand pounds upon the Estimates, for the purpose of subsidising a free daily telegram. The difficulty which at once suggested itself was, that if Victoria alone paid for the message, the other colonies would secure all its advantages for nothing, and the gentlemen of the Press here have not yet been able to show how this is to be prevented. However, the Cabinet are to consider the matter, and to come down to Parliament, on its assembling, with some definite policy on the subject. They are also considering the question of abolishing the postage on newspapers.

Mr. James Harrison, of Melbourne, whose patent for supplying ice has been worked for some years, has also a freezing invention for meat preservation. In order to test the question as to whether it could be carried out on a large scale, and throughout a voyage to Europe to make it remunerative, a number of gentlemen have subscribed £2500. Mr. Harrison does not propose to encase whole carcases in cylinders reduced to a freezing temperature, but the meat cut into quarters and joints is reduced to a frozen condition, and decay thereby intercepted.

On Monday evening, 3rd instant, the premises of Messrs. Connell, Watson, and Hogarth, wholesale grocers, Flinders-lane, Melbourne, were destroyed by fire. The stores were filled with the largest stock in the colony, including quantities of spirits and other inflammable goods. The building and stock were insured in fifteen offices, which lose about £60,000.

The Roman Catholic body have taken the first step in the way of open hostility to the Education Act. The clergy are determined not to part with their control over the education of the children of their Denomination if they can get the laity to co-operate with them, but their success has been very partial at present, as a large number of the laity are disposed to acquiesce in the provisions made by the Act for the instruction of the people. On Sunday, the 9th instant, the foundation stone was laid of a school for girls, which is intended to be conducted by Sisters of Mercy, and if funds can be provided, a school for boys is also to be built, in which the Christian Brothers are to be the teachers. The absence from Sunday's ceremonial of all the leading Catholic politicians was considered significant.

A Mrs. Bayley was washed overboard from the deck of the ship Nelson during her voyage from Liverpool to Melbourne. In consequence of the heavy sea some cargo was thrown over.

A train on the Sandhurst line has been stopped by the locusts rendering the rails slippery.

Mr. Michie, barrister, has been appointed Agent-General for Victoria in England.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Independent Order of Rechabites of Victoria has been holden at Geelong. The report stated that the present strength of the order comprises 9864 members, and the total district funds amounted to £19,000 of sick and contingent funds held by the tents, thus making a total of upwards of £28,000 to the credit of the order in Victoria. It was resolved that the accumulated funds be invested in freehold properties only.

Walter Clark, of Glenarm, a very old colonist, long engaged in squatting pursuits, has died from the effects of a buggy accident.

QUEENSLAND.

The Marine Board consider that the loss of the Polmaise was caused by the omission, on the part of the master, to take necessary precautions in regard to obtaining the correct position of the ship. They are of opinion that the way she was navigated evinced a want of ordinary prudence and intelligence. They also considered that the captain showed undue haste in leaving the ship. They have suspended his certificate for twelve months. The certificates of the first and second mates were returned.

The first proceedings in the Queensland colony under the Kidnapping Act passed by the Imperial Government last year were commenced on Friday, by a monition or summons being granted by Mr. J. M. Shaw, Surrogate of the Vice-Admiralty Court, on the application of Mr. Thynne (for Mr. G. L. Hart, acting as Queen's proctor), calling on the master and owner of the barque Krishna, recently seized by H.M.S. Basilisk, to appear on the seventh day after service, and show cause why the ship should not be pronounced to have been carrying, without license, native labourers of islands in the Pacific Ocean, not being in her Majesty's dominions, nor within the jurisdiction of any civilized Power, such islanders not being part of the crew. For this offence, if proved, the ship, cargo, furniture, &c., are liable to condemnation and forfeiture.

The schooner Franz, Captain Redlick, which arrived at Cape York on the 10th, reports that the mate and seventeen hands were murdered by natives of New Guinea.

TASMANIA.

Mr. Henry's flour mill, Deloraine, was burned down on Sunday morning. There was great destruction of property. It has partially insured in the Cornwall office.

On Monday, the 3rd instant, there was a strike amongst the Tasmanian labourers on the main line of railway. The arrival of the first batch of navvies from Victoria, who are to be paid 1s. or 1s. 6d. a day higher wages than the Tasmanians, was the signal for discontent, and the Tasmanians struck and demanded the wages then due to them. The agents of the company refused to pay them until pay day, which was the following Saturday; nor would the police magistrate grant them summonses when they applied for them.

The revenue returns of Tasmania for the year 1872 show that the Customs realised £136,129 14s. 3d.; bond rents and charges, £2102 7s. 6d.; inland revenue, £22,558 13s. 1d.; and estimated amounts not received, £14,500; making the total of the general revenue for the year £234,608 19s. 9d. The territorial revenue returns, according to the *Cornwall Chronicle*, are far from encouraging. The land sold by auction represents a value of only £26,073 16s. 9d.; the rentals, £6807 2s. 11d.; and various fees were paid amounting to £3662 8s. 5d. Certain small repayments were made, leaving the total land revenue for the year 1872, £36,307 0s. 1d.

The North Tasmanian dog show took place at Launceston on the 17th ultimo, under the auspices of the N. T. D. Society and the patronage of his Excellency the Governor, who, however, was unable to be present. A schedule of prizes in 67 classes embraced setters, pointers, spaniels, kangaroo dogs, greyhounds, terriers, Newfoundland, Dalmatians, bulldogs, mastiffs, sheep and cattle dogs, &c., and specimens were sent in 42 out of the 57 classes.

The Intercolonial Cricket Match has been decided in favour of the Tasmanians, who in their second innings made 77. The Victorians scored 61. Tasmania won by 87 runs.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Government Resident at Port Darwin and his party were attacked by natives at Melville Island. None of the party were injured.

The Chamber of Commerce has resolved to urge upon the Government the importance of adopting a liberal and comprehensive scheme of immigration.

As now estimated, the produce of the wheat fields of South Australia last harvest was 9,400,000 bushels. This gives 12¼ bushels per acre, or about 5,433,000 bushels more than the harvest of 1871-2. The home consumption amounts to 1,200,000 bushels (bread, corn, and seed). The remainder for export then is 7,100,000 bushels, or about 170,000 tons; being less by 30,000 tons than was expected two months since. Some portion of the surplus will find its way into old markets on the eastern coast of this continent, but the greater part will be sent to London, where it will go but a small way to satisfy the wide mouth there open for it.

A private telegram from Yam Creek states, concerning reefs opened on Winnis claims, that the stone is incredibly rich.

A child six years of age was lost in the bush near Tarunda, South Australia, for twenty-four hours, all through a wet night. She crossed the Gawler River and the Barossa Range, and passed through a forest of considerable extent. She was found, eventually, sitting in a ditch in an exhausted state. The poor little thing had wandered a distance of eleven miles. She went astray when dispatched on a simple errand by her parents to a house on a district road, not far from home.

Telegrams are being received confirming the richness of the reefs in the northern territory.

NEW ZEALAND.

A Ministerial crisis has occurred owing to the resignation of Mr. Waterhouse. On the 2nd March, the Governor and the members of the Ministry asked Mr. Fox to become Premier, and on the same day he consented to do so on the express understanding that he should resign as soon as the arrival of Messrs. Vogel and Reynolds from Sydney should enable the continuing members of the Ministry to meet together, and take upon themselves the responsibility of future action.

The following is a return of the yield of gold in the colony during the year 1872:—Auckland, 104,890 oz.; Picton, 1682 oz.; Nelson, 8550 oz.; Westport, 33,650 oz.; Greymouth, 68,217 oz.; Hokitika, 67,732 oz.; Okarito, 2880 oz.; Lyttelton, 195 oz.; Dunedin, 152,321 oz.; Southland, 5350 oz. Total, 445,370 oz. The total decrease as compared with the yield of 1871 was 284,659 oz., and in value £1,056,259.

The Christchurch Chamber of Commerce has adopted the following resolution:—That the Government be requested to apply without delay to the Admiralty for instructions to be given to Captain Nares, of H. M. S. Challenger, to take deep-sea soundings between New Zealand and Australia, also New Zealand and Tasmania, so that in the certain event of having to lay down a telegraph cable to connect the Australian-European line with New Zealand, they may have the necessary information as to the best position for laying it down.

The agricultural statistical returns for 1873 issued by the province of Canterbury, New Zealand, show a yield of 1,462,658 bushels of wheat from 67,335 acres, 892,018 bushels oats from 36,990 acres, and 134,607 bushels of barley from 6810.

Agricultural statistics show that Otago will yield one million five hundred thousand bushels of wheat, giving an average of 32 bushels to the acre.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ABRAHAM—March 17, at her residence, 446, George-street, Mrs. John S. Abraham, of a son.

AGGS—February 25, at her residence, 7, Parramatta-street, the wife of William Aggs, of a daughter.

ALKIN—February 21, at her residence, Toowoomba, Queensland, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Vernier Alkin, M.A., of a son.

ANDERSON—March 15, at her residence, Hunter's Hill, the wife of Mr. J. J. Anderson, of a daughter.

BELLET—March 5, at Milson's Point, North Shore, the wife of H. T. Bellett, of a daughter.

BETTINGTON—March 20, at Oatlands, Parramatta, the wife of J. B. Bettington, Esq., of a daughter.

BLIGH—February 16, at Gympie, Queensland, the wife of John O'Connell Bligh, Esq., of a son.

BODE—March 15, at St. John's Parsonage, Newcastle, the wife of the Rev. F. D. Bode, of a daughter.

BOSTON—February 23, at her residence, Newtown, the wife of Mr. E. Boston, of a daughter.

BOYLSON—March 6, at her residence, Boylson-terrace, Ashfield, the wife of J. Boylson, of a son.

BRADFORD—March 7, at her residence, Albion-street, Surry Hills, the wife of Percy Bradford, of a son.

BRENTNALL—February 12, at Windsor, the wife of the Rev. F. T. Brentnall, of a son, still-born.

BROWN—February 26, at Parramatta, the wife of Walter Brown, M.D., of a daughter.

CAMPBELL—March 13, at No. 3, Argyle-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern, the wife of Mr. James R. Campbell, of a son.

CHAUVEL—February 27, at Tabulam, Clarence River, the wife of C. H. E. Chauvel, Esq., of a daughter.

CLOUTING—March 14, at the Public school, Macquarie Plains, the wife of Jonathan R. Clouting, of a son.

COLEMAN—March 12, at her residence, North Shore, Mrs. George L. Coleman, of a daughter.

GROEN—March 12, at her residence, 548, George-street, Mrs. S. de Groen, of a daughter.

CROOK—March 18, at her residence, Fairfield, near Guildford, Mrs. S. E. Crook, of a son.

CUNNINGHAM—February 23, at Bourke, the wife of M. W. Cunningham, of Woodhouse Station, River Burdekin, Queensland, of a daughter.

CURRAN—February 27, at her residence, 145, Campbell-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. Robert J. Curran, of a daughter.

DALEY—February 28, at Wilberforce, the wife of Mr. Patrick Daley, jun., of Terry Hie Hie Station, of a son.

DASEY—February 12, at her residence, the Gap, Mrs. Thomas F. Dasey, of a son.

DAVIS—March 4, at her residence, Baptist-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. W. Holme Davis, of a daughter.

DEAN—February 13, at her residence, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst, the wife of J. S. Dean, of a daughter.

DOUGLASS—February 28, at her residence, 262, Darlinghurst Road, Mrs. S. H. Douglass, of a son.

DOUST—February 19, at her residence, Church-street, Parramatta, Mrs. C. Doust, of a son.

DEL-SARTE—March 3, at her residence, Montmartre Villa, 123, William-street, Woolloomooloo, the wife of Monsieur Camille Del-Sarte, of a son.

DYMOCK—January 31, at the Bank of Australasia, Christchurch, N.Z., Mrs. William Dymock, of a daughter.

EARNSHAW—February 21, at her residence, the Nell Gwynne Inn, York and Market streets, the wife of Robert Earnshaw, of a son.

ERWIN—February 24, at her residence, 120, Clarence-street, Mrs. James Erwin, of a son.

FALLICK—February 20, at Harcourt Villa, Kingston, Newtown, the wife of Alfred Wadmore Fallick, of a son.

FITZPATRICK—March 17, at her residence, Walker's Wharf, Lower Fort-street, the wife of Mr. A. Fitzpatrick, of a daughter.

FRENCH—February 25, at her residence, 41, South Head Road, the wife of Mr. Henry French, of a son.

GAVIN—March 5, at her residence, Emerald Isle Hotel, Mrs. Patrick Gavin, of a son.

GEE—March 15, at Waverley, Mrs. Daniel Gee, of a son.

GOTTHELF—March 4, at her residence, 209, Darlinghurst Road, Mrs. Moritz Gotthelf, of a daughter.

GRAY—March 19, at South Kingston, Mrs. George Gray, of a son.

GREENWOOD—February 24, at her residence, Richmond Villa, Waverley, the wife of Rev. J. Greenwood, M.A., of a daughter.

GRIFFIN—February 4, at her residence, Tarean, Limeburners' Creek, Raymond Terrace, the wife of Captain F. H. Griffin, of a daughter.

HALL—March 13, at her residence, Orange, the wife of George Hall, of a son.

HARRISON—March 1, at New Cook's River Road, Marrickville, the wife of G. R. Harrison, of a son.

HELY—February 19, at her residence, 39, Kent-street North, Mrs. Thos. Hely, of a daughter.

HERFORD—March 3, at her residence, Campbell-street, Parramatta, the wife of Mr. John Herford, of a son.

HICKEY—March 10, at her residence, No. 12, Union-street, the wife of Mr. James Hickey, of a daughter.

HORDERN—March 9, at her residence, Shoubra Park, Ashfield, the wife of Mr. Anthony Hordern, Jun., of a daughter.

HORN—March 2, at her residence, Goulburn, Mrs. Frederick Horn, of a daughter.

HOY—March 1, at her residence, South Head Road, Paddington, the wife of Joseph Hoy, of a daughter.

HUGHES—February 17, at Kinsoppal, Elizabeth Bay, the wife of John Hughes, of a daughter.

HUMPHREYS—March 9, at her residence, Foy-street, Balmain, the wife of Luke Humphreys, of a son.

IRELAND—March 3, at her residence, Enfield, the wife of Mr. W. H. Ireland, of a son.

IRVINE—March 1, at 231, Fitzroy-street, the wife of James C. Irvine, of a son.

JAMES—February 28, at her residence, Hogarth Cottage, Kangaloon East, the wife of George Christopher James, teacher of the Public school, of a daughter.

KELLETT—February 16, at her residence, 37, Botany-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. H. Kellett, of a son.

KINGSBURY—February 26, at her residence, Newtown Road, Newtown, the wife of Mr. John Kingsbury, of a daughter.

KINNANE—March 11, at her residence, Argyle Hotel, Camden, the wife of Michael Kinnane, of a daughter.

KREFFT—March 15, at the Australian Museum, College-street, the wife of Gerard Krefft, of a son.

KROKSBERG—March 7, at her residence, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, the wife of F. Krokeberg, of a daughter.

LAIDLEY—February 28, at Hill Side, Edgecliff Road, Mrs. William Laidley, of a daughter.

LEVI—March 6, at her residence, 150, Crown-street, the wife of Mr. J. Levi, of a daughter.

LEWIS—February 21, at Edgecumbe House, Newcastle, the wife of Mortimer W. Lewis, jun., Esq., of a daughter.

LIARDET—February 21, at Picton, the wife of Lieutenant E. A. Liardet, R.N., of a daughter.

LOVE—February 11, the wife of the Rev. James Graham Love, Moruya, of a daughter.

LYNCH—December 21, at her residence, Coonamble, Castlereagh River, the wife of M. D. Lynch, B.A., of a daughter.

MACCABE—February 23, at Mandemar, Berrima, the wife of F. P. MacCabe, Esq., of Russell Vale, Illawarra, of a daughter.

M'CARTHY—March 17, at Wy Wya, North Shore, the wife of Mr. W. F. M'Carthy, of a son.

MACFARLANE—March 13, at 4, Reservoir-terrace, Campbell-street, Mrs. Neil Macfarlane, of a son.

M'RAE—March 16, at Gundare Station, Coolah, the wife of D. M'Rae, of a daughter.

MARCH—March 15, at Sydney, the wife of E. March, Esq., of a son.

MARR—February 25, at her residence, Bulwarrandah, Illawarra, the wife of Henry James Marr, of a son.

MARTIN—February 15, at her residence, Vine Cottage, Holt-street, Strawberry Hill, the wife of Francis F. Martin, of a son.

MASTERS—March 1, at her residence, 2, Twickenham-terrace, Stanmore, the wife of Edward Masters, of a son.

MAXWELL—February 25, at her residence, Upper William-street, the wife of A. H. Maxwell, of a son.

METHVEN—January 11, at Southampton, England, the wife of Robert Methven, Commander of P. and Oriental Co., of a son.

MINCHIN—February 27, at Wagga Wagga, the wife of Stapleton Minchin, Esq., of a son.

MOSS—March 4, at her residence, The Stones, Scone, Mrs. Moses Moss, of a daughter.

MOWLE—March 15, at her residence, Armmore Cottage, Randwick, Mrs. S. M. Mowle, of a daughter.

MURPHY—February 22, at her residence, Parramatta-street, the wife of G. F. Murphy, of a daughter.

NEPEAN—February 20, at Miller's Point, the wife of Molyneux Nepean, Esq., late 66th Regiment, of a daughter.

NOLAN—February 24, at the Wesleyan parsonage, West Maitland, Mrs. Nolan, of a daughter.

NORTH—March 5, at her residence, West Carcoar, the wife of E. S. W. North, Esq., solicitor, of a daughter.

OLIFF—March 14, at her residence, Lower Fort-street, Mrs. William Oliff, of a daughter.

OLSON—March 1, at her residence, Electric Telegraph Offices, Grenfell, Mrs. J. P. Olson, of a daughter.

PENNY—March 15, at her residence, 60, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo Bay, Mrs. Frederick Penny, of a son.

PIERCE—February 21, at her residence, High-street, West Maitland, Mrs. John Pierce, of a son, who only survived its birth.

PITT—March 1, at her residence, "Sunny Side," the wife of G. M. Pitt, jun., of a son.

PITT—March 20, at 406, George-street, Mrs. Charles Pitt, of a son.

RICHARDSON—February 15, at her residence, St. Peters, Cook's River Road, the wife of Mr. John Richardson, of a son.

RICHARDSON—March 2, at her residence, Macleay-street, Mrs. R. P. Richardson, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—March 6, at Musclebrook, Mrs. J. J. Robertson, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—February 8, at Marieville, near Campbelltown, Mrs. Throsby Robertson, of a daughter.

ROBINSON—February 27, at her residence, George-street, the wife of H. R. Robinson, of a son.

ROYLE—March 14, at her residence, 333, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. John Alfred Royle, of a daughter.

SANGUINNETTE—March 7, at her parents' residence, Newtown Road, the wife of Mr. F. Sanguinnette, of the Reefer's Arms, Solferino, of a son.

SCOLES—February 20, at her residence, Short-street, Balmain, the wife of Mr. W. J. Scoles, of a son.

SEABORN—March 1, at the Parsonage, Young, the wife of the Rev. F. R. Seaborn, of a son.

SEATON—March 8, at Spring Side, Orange, the wife of George Seaton, of twins.

SECCOMBE—February 26, at Mullenroo, Paterson River, the wife of G. T. Seccombe, Esq., of a son.

SELBY—February 27, at her residence, Thomas-street, Eveleigh Estate, the wife of Mr. Arthur Selby, of a daughter.

SHADLER—February 25, at her residence, Hunter-street, the wife of Mr. A. Shadler, of a son.

SHEPHERD—March 9, at 125, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, the wife of F. W. Shepherd, of a daughter.

SHOOBERT—February 11, at Penrith, the residence of her mother, Mrs. Chisholm, the wife of Mr. Henry Shoobert, of a daughter.

SIMPSON—February 24, at Sherwood House, Stanmore, the wife of W. A. Simpson, of a son.

SOLOMON—March 5, at her residence, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. Henry Solomon, of a daughter.

SOUTH—February 22, at her residence, No. 144, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, the wife of Mr. William South, of a son.

STORY—March 11, at Montrose, West Kempsey, the wife of C. J. A. Story, solicitor, of a son.

SUMMERBELL—February 21, at her residence, 3, Windmill-street, Mrs. Thomas Summerbell, of a daughter.

TERRY—March 1, at Eastwood, Ryde, the wife of E. Terry, of a son.

THOMAS—February 8, at the Peak Downs Copper Mine, Queensland, the wife of M. Thomas, of a daughter.

THOMAS—March 4, at 27, Regent-street, Mrs. S. H. Thomas, of a son.

THOMPSON—March 11, at her residence, Milson's Point, North Shore, Mrs. John Thompson, of a son.

THROSBY—February 27, at Lincoln House, the wife of P. H. Throsby, of a son.

TIMMINS—March 14, at her residence, the Welcome Home Inn, Clarence-street, Mrs. Thomas Timmins, of a son.

TODHUNTER—March 6, at the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Mudgee, Mrs. Todhunter, of a son.

TUNKS—March 2, at her residence, Church-street, Parramatta, Mrs. George Tunks, of a daughter.

TURNBULL—February 22, at the Post-office Store, Bulli, the wife of Mr. George Turnbull, of a son.

TURNBULL—March 13, at St. Leonards, North Shore, Mrs. A. Turnbull, of a son.

VILES—March 2, at her residence, Banana Cottage, Elliott-street, Balmain, the wife of Mr. John Viles, of a son.

WALL—February 9, at her residence, Coogee Bay, Mrs. Joseph Wall, of a daughter.

WALL—March 7, at her residence, Coogee Bay, Mrs. George Wall, of a son.

WARD—February 21, at Waverley, the wife of Edward Grant Ward, of a son.

WARDELL—March 4, at her residence, No. 6, Adelaide-terrace, Cooper-street, the wife of A. W. Wardell, of a son.

WATSON—February 25, at Young, the wife of Thomas Watson, Esq., J.P., of a daughter.

WHEATE—March 13, at her residence, 76, King-street West, the wife of William Wheate, of a daughter.

WHITING—March 5, at Crookwell, the wife of J. Whiting, jun., of a son.

WILKINSON—March 2, at Palmer-street, Balmain, Mrs. R. E. A. Wilkinson, of a son.

WILSON—February 28, at her residence, Darling Road, Balmain, the wife of F. S. Wilson, of a son.

WOLTMANN—January 4, at 35, Carlton Hill, N.W. London, the wife of E. Woltmann, Esq., of a daughter.

WOODS—March 14, at Curtis Road, Balmain, Mrs. Arch. Woods, of a son.

YATES—March 10, at 48, Margaret-street, the wife of Leopold Yates, of Springfield, North Yass, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AIREY—AHEARN—February 15, at Deepwater, by the Rev. Father Malony, Walter S. Airey, Esq., of the Grant Hotel, Tenterfield, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Denis Ahearn, Parramatta.

ASHTON—FREEMAN—March 10, at All Saints' Cathedral, Bathurst, by the Rev. E. Dunstan, M.A., Edwin Ashton, of Trunkey, to Sarah, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Freeman, of Bathurst.

BALLS—ROBSON—February 22, at St. James's Church, by the Rev. G. C. Bode, George Charles Balls, youngest son of Mr. Thomas F. M. Balls, of Dulwich, England, to Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Robson, 102, Market-street, Sydney.

BARKER—LUTHERBORROW—March 17, by the Rev. N. Pidgeon, at his residence, George Henry Barker, of Sydney, native of Colchester, Essex, England, to Lucy Ann Lutherborrow, daughter of Mr. William Lutherborrow, of Pennant Hills, near Parramatta, New South Wales.

BENNETT—SCHILLER—December 12, at the parish church, Caterham Valley, Surrey, England, by the Rev. C. de Boulay, assisted by the Rev. T. Calvert, Marcus Elmer Bennett, of Boston, U.S., and Foo-choo, China, to Madeline Gertrude, third daughter of the late Heinrich Carl Schiller, of Kensington, London.

BLAKENEY—CAMPBELL—February 22, by special license, at the Sacred Heart Church, by the Rev. G. Leeming, John Blakeney, compositor, of Paddington, to Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Patrick Campbell, of Windsor, New South Wales.

BOGIE—COAR—February 18, at St. James's Church, by the Rev. G. C. Bode, William Huddleston Bogie, to Harriette Clara Ives, third daughter of J. I. Coar.

BORGNIS—DOUGLAS—March 11, at St. Philip's Church, by the Rev. Thomas O'Reilly, Thomas Borgnis, of New Caledonia, to Isabel Elizabeth Douglas, of Sydney, the youngest daughter of the late James Alexander Douglas, of Ryde, Parramatta River.

BURFITT—FITZMAURICE—February 22, at St. Patrick's Church, Sydney, by the Rev. J. Mounier, Charles T. Burfitt, storekeeper, of Dubbo, to Annie, third daughter of the late Walter Fitzmaurice, county Cork, Ireland.

BURTON—ROBINSON—March 1, by the Rev. R. Lowers, Charles, second son of Mr. John Burton, to Charlotte Maria, only daughter of Mr. Charles Robinson, late of Margate, Kent, England.

CABLE—COOPER—February 20, at St. Barnabas Church, by the Rev. Canon Smith, Mr. Charles Cable, of the Railway Department, Weatherboard, to Bessie, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Cooper, of Collett Swamp.

CAMPBELL—SKINNER—March 4, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Glen Innes, New South Wales, by the Rev. A. Cameron, Donald Alexander, second son of the late Alexander Campbell, Esq., Inverell House, New England, to Jane Brodie, youngest surviving daughter of Dr. Skinner, of Glen Innes.

CARSLAKE—BROWN—March 19, at the Scots Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, Mr. Philip Carslake, butcher, a native of London, to Janet, only daughter of the late Mr. George Brown, builder, of the Glebe, a native of Sydney.

CHRISTIE—WILKINS—February 13, at the Manse, Palmer-street, by the Rev. Dr. M'Gibbon, John F. G. Christie, eldest son of Mr. William Christie, of Sydney, to Maria, only daughter of Mr. William Wilkins, Custom House, Sydney.

CONNELL—DOHERTY—February 25, by special license, at St. Mary's pro-Cathedral, by the Rev. P. Welch, William Morgan, eldest son of the late John Connell, of Gulgong, to Bridget, eldest daughter of the late John Doherty, of Letterkenny, Ireland.

CREWES—PINSON—January 25, at St. Silas's Church, Waterloo, by the Rev. Joseph Barnier, William James, eldest son of Mr. Richard Crewes, of Marian-street, Redfern, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Pinson, of Harris-street, Pyrmont.

CRIGHTON—TYNAN—March 11, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, John Crighton, Esq., to Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. E. Tynan, and youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Robson, Melbourne.

DOUST—DUNLOP—March 6, at the Wesleyan Church, Newtown, by the Rev. H. H. Gaud, Isaac, second son of Mr. Ebenezer Doust, Taree, to Lucy Ellen, second surviving daughter of the late Mr. Robert Dunlop.

EDWARDS—M'KEOWN—February 15, by special license, at the Wesleyan Church, Willoughby, by the Rev. E. J. Rodd, Mr. James George Edwards, teacher of the Public School, Lane Cove, to Rebecca, third daughter of W. H. M'Keown, Esq., of Rosedale, Lane Cove.

FALLS—TUCK—February 25, by special license, at St. Mary's Church, West Maitland, by the Rev. Lovick Tyrrell, Frederick Jones, eldest son of the late Alexander Falls, to Jemima, fourth daughter of John Warn Tuck, both of West Maitland.

GLOVER—CLIFT—March 10, at St. Thomas' Church, St. Leonards, North Shore, by the Rev. W. C. B. Cave, M.A., Henry Heath Glover, to Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. George Clift, Usk, Monmouthshire.

FOSTER—SLATTERY—February 25, by special license, at St. Francis' Church, by the Rev. Father Carroll, William, only son of the late John and Bridget Foster, of Sydney, to Margaret, second eldest daughter of the late James Slattery, Ireland.

GRAY—FERRIS—March 12, at the Scots' Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, Mr. Edward James Gray, mariner, a son of the late Captain Edward James Gray, R.N., a native of Dalry, Scotland, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. James Ferris, shipmaster, a native of Sydney.

HARDERS—WATSON—February 26, at St. Paul's Church, Redfern, by the Rev. Canon Stephen, Claus Harders, of Woollahra, to Rose, eldest daughter of William Watson, Redfern.

HARDY—WALTON—February 24, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, A. O. Hardy, to the widow of the late Samuel Walton, and eldest daughter of Robert Mitchell, of Pitt Town, near Windsor.

HARNETT—HENSLEIGH—February 18, by special license, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mountain View, Bendock, by the Rev. J. J. Carroll, William, second son of the late Laurence Harnett, of Rosebrook, New South Wales, to Margaret, fourth daughter of the late John Square Hensleigh, of Bendock, Victoria.

HENRY—GRAVES—March 5, at St. Matthew's Church, Windsor, by the Rev. C. F. Garnsey, Philip Hitoti, youngest son of the late Rev. William Henry, of Ryde, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late H. A. Graves, Esq., of Sydney.

HORSLEY—HALL—February 20, by special license, at Christ Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Canon Vidal, assisted by the Rev. Hulton S. King, William Rowley, second son of Charles Henry Horsley, Esq., of Glebe Point, late H.E.I.C.S., to Emma Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Hall, Esq., Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney.

HUDSON—TALL—February 1, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Canon Stephen, M.A., George, fourth son of W. H. Hudson, of Ashfield, to Ruth, third daughter of the late George Tall, of Sydney.

HUME—CLAYTON—February 19, at St. Peter's Church, Campbelltown, by the Rev. R. S. Willis, John Kennedy Hume, Esq., second son of F. R. Hume, Esq., Castlesteads, Burrowa, to Emma Johnson, second daughter of the late Dr. B. Clayton, of Balmain.

HYAM—JONES—February 9, at Lawrence, by the Rev. F. Davis, B.A., of Tenterfield, J. M. Hyam, fourth son of M. Hyam, Esq., J.P., Shoalhaven, to Theresa, eldest daughter of J. T. Jones, Grafton, Clarence River.

INNES—COX—February 12, at St. Mary's Church, George Town, Tasmania, by the Rev. W. A. Brooke, John Henry, son of the Hon. Frederick Maitland Innes, of Newlands, Hobart Town, to Cornelia, daughter of the late James Cox, of Clarendon, Esq.

JAMES—PARSONS—February 24, at St. James's Church, William James, youngest son of John James, of Woolloomooloo, to Sarah Ann Parson, eldest daughter of John Parsons, of Ultimo-street, Glebe.

JEFFERY—SMITH—February 20, by special license, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, by the Very Rev. the Dean, Alexander, fourth son of Captain James Jeffery, of Morayshire, Scotland, to Jane Ellena, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Smith, of Sydney.

KEAYS-YOUNG—WENTWORTH—December 17, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Rev. Charles G. C. Dunbar, M. A., and the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, M. A., Vicar of St. Paul's, Captain Henry William Keays-Young, 18th (The Royal Irish) Regiment, Brigade-Major at Shorncliffe, son of the late H. Young, Esq. formerly Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to Laura, fourth surviving daughter of the late William Charles Wentworth, Esq., of Vaucluse, Sydney, New South Wales.

M'CAFFREY—KEAREY—February 15, by special license, at the Sacred Heart Church, by Rev. Dean Forde, William, the eldest son of Edward M'Caffrey, of Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late John Kearey, coach builder, of Pitt-street, Sydney.

M'KINNON—MILLETT—March 10, at All Saints' Church, Bathurst, by the Rev. E. Dunstan, M.A., John Alexander M'Kinnon, of Palmer's Oakey, to Mary Ann, daughter of Walter W. Millett, of Palmer's Oakey, Sofala.

MACLEOD—CARMICHAEL—February 15, at Brumby House, Elizabeth-street (the residence of the bride's uncle, Captain F. Walters), by the Rev. Dr. Beg, Donald Alexander, fourth son of the late Colin Macleod, of Glenelg, Darling Downs, Queensland, and grandson of the late Major-General Macleod, of the Madras Army, and of the late Captain Fraser, of H.M. 80th Regiment, to Jessie, youngest daughter of the late John Carmichael, of Shoalhaven.

MACPHERSON—VYNER—March 5, at Tumut, by the Rev. D. E. Jones, Alexander Macpherson, licensed surveyor, Upper Murray district, to Delicia Anne, third daughter of Frederick Wheler Vyner, Police Magistrate, Tumut.

MALARTIC—ALDWELL—February 22, at St. James's Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Canon Allwood, Henri St. Ville, youngest son of Monsieur Malartic, Courbevoie, Paris, to Madeline, eldest daughter of the late William Montgomery Aldwell.

POPPLEWELL—SIMS—February 1, at their residence, by the Rev. T. Gainford, Mathew George Popplewell, of Berley, Kent, son of Captain T. J. Popplewell, late of West Kent Militia, and grandson of the late Captain M. J. Popplewell, R.N., to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late John Sims, of Balmain, Sydney.

POWELL—MACHATTIE—February 22, at St. Stephen's, Bathurst, by the Rev. A. C. Geekie, D.D., Henry Watson, second son of the late Henry Powell, Esq., M.D. (Oxon.), to Marion Constance Sarah, third daughter of Richard Machattie, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), of Bathurst.

PRENDERGAST—FITZGERALD—February 10, at St. Mary's Church, Castlemaine, by the Rev. H. Allen, Robert Prendergast, Esq., Sydney, to Sabrina, eldest daughter of Edward Fitzgerald, Esq., Castlemaine.

PULLEN—WATKINSON—February 14, at Balmain, by the Rev. James Cosh, M.A., Frederick Josiah, eldest son of Frederick Pullen, of Horsleydown, London, to Alice Ann, eldest daughter of the late John Watkinson, Balmain.

SEARLE—ARNOLD—February 22, at the Bathurst-street Baptist Chapel, by the Rev. Allan Webb, Charles, the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Searle, to Ann, the eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Arnold, of Strawberry Hill, Sydney.

SIME—SELLAR—January 30, at the residence of the bride's brother, Barcom Glen-terrace, Darlinghurst, by the Rev. James Cosh, M.A., Robert Doig Sime, to Christina Renwick Sellar, only daughter of the late John Sellar, builder, of this city.

SLADE—THOMPSON—March 1, at St. Mark's Church, Warwick, Queensland, by the Rev. James Love, William Ball Slade, of Glengallan, to Sophia, youngest daughter of William Thompson, manager of the Bank of New South Wales, Warwick.

SMITH—ISAAC—March 5, by the Rev. J. Milne, M.A., at the bride's residence, James William, fifth son of David Milne Smith, Old South Head Road, Paddington, to Amelia Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Isaac, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

SMITH—JONES—March 17, at St. Philip's, Sydney, by the Rev. Canon O'Reilly, T. Mainwaring Smith, late of Liverpool, England, to Helen, eldest daughter of Anne Jones, of Sydney.

SPARROW—FLAVEL—At the parish church, Scarborough, by the Rev. H. T. Sale, M.A., curate, Frederick Henry, only son of Frederick Turton Sparrow, Esq., of Habberley Hall, county Salop, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Sidney Flavel, Esq., of Leamington, and niece of Mrs. Tait, Carthona, Darling Point.

STOW—KENT—February 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by A. Webb, Baptist minister, William Blundell, son of Mr. John Stow, of Parramatta, to Rosetta Elenor, youngest daughter of Mr. W. E. Kent, of Vine-street, Darlington.

WANT—DOYLE—February 12, at St. John's, Darlinghurst, by the Rev. Robert Chapman, of St. Mary's, West Maitland, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Haydon, M.A., Sydney, Alfred, third son of the late R. J. Want, to Ellen Frances, daughter of the late B. Doyle, of Killarney, Narrabri.

WILSON—IRONSIDE—January 22, at St. Stephen's Church, Penrith, by the Rev. John Vaughan, William Alexander, eldest son of the late Mr. John Wilson, of Mulgoa Forest, Camden, to Lydia Matilda, third daughter of the late Mr. John Ironside, of Penrith.

WOLFF—FAIE—February 11, at St. James's Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Canon Allwood, Frederick Ferdinand Wolff, of Ravenswood, Queensland, eldest son of Frederick Wolff, Esq., Kyritz, Prussia, to Mary Anne, third daughter of William Edward Faie, Gloucestershire, England, late of Ryde, Sydney.

DEATHS.

BAGOT—March 21, at the residence of her parents, Eveline Cottage, 505, Crown-street, Surry Hills, Maud Eveline, the dearly beloved infant of George Samuel and Annie Bagot, aged 8 months.

BALL—January 12, at his residence, Francis House, Highgate, Middlesex, England, Mr. Thomas Ball, aged 83, the beloved father of James Ball, Botany-road, Redfern, for nearly twenty-five years in the establishment of Charles Rivington, Esq., Fenchurch-street, London, solicitor to the Hon. E. I. C.

BARDSLEY—February 19, at Mudgee, the Rev. W. F. Wareing Bardsley, Curate of St. John's, Mudgee, and youngest son of the Rev. Canon Bardsley, Manchester.

BARLOW—March 1, at Gulgong, through bursting of blood-vessel, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. John Barlow, saddler, Gulgong, aged 57 years.

BEAVER—March 12, at his residence, Canterbury, James Beaver, in his 63rd year.

BENJAMIN—February 26, at the residence of his son, 513, George-street, Ralph Benjamin, in the 84th year of his age, the beloved father of Mrs. M. Nelson and H. and L. Benjamin, of this city.

BENSON—March 8, at his residence, Kurrajong, John, youngest son of the late W. M. Benson, Richmond, aged 28 years.

BERRY—March 3, at Coolangatta, Shoalhaven, Agnes Berry, sister of Alexander Berry, Esq., of Crows' Nest House, St. Leonards.

BLAND—March 21, Mr. Joseph Bland, of Terminus-street, Redfern, in his 63rd year, a native of Yorkshire, England, accidentally killed by a circular saw.

BOWDEN—February 24, at the residence of his parents, Macquarie-street South, James William, the beloved son of John and Mary Bowden, aged 2 years and 8 months.

BOYLE—January 29, at Copperfield, Matilda Boyle, formerly of Blackwall, Poplar, near London, England, and who came out to Rockhampton, Queensland, in 1866, in the ship Light Brigade, the beloved wife of Mr. Francis Edward Boyle, of Copperfield, Queensland.

BRANDON—February 27, at his late residence, 57, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, Mr. John Cooke Brandon, in his 70th year.

BRENNAN—February 22, at her residence, 512, Kent-street South, near Liverpool-street, Margaret Ann, wife of William Brennan, and sister of Mr. J. H. Monaghan, of Melbourne, Victoria.

BRISTOW—November 16, off Quillon, of dysentery, Captain Frederick Bristow, R.N.R., of the ship Milford, second son of Robert James Bristow, Esq., of London, and brother of Captain H. B. Bristow, of Parramatta, aged 49 years.

BROWN—February 26, at the residence, of her parents, Patent Slip Hotel, King and Sussex streets, Jessie Elizabeth, the beloved daughter of Anders and Janet Brown, aged 5 months and 7 days.

BUCHANAN—March 16, at the residence of his parents, 210 Dowling-street, George, third son of William Buchanan, after a few days' illness, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends, aged sixteen years and four months.

BYRNE—Of your charity, pray for the repose of the soul of Charles Byrne, Esq., J.P., of Cadgee, N.S.W., who departed this life, after a short illness, at his residence, on the 12th February, in the 65th year of his age. May he rest in peace. Amen.

CHRISTIE—March 19, at his residence, Point-street, Pyrmont, Major William H. Christie, formerly Postmaster-General, aged 65 years.

CLARK—February 6, at his parents' residence, 99, Duke-street, Woolloomooloo, Cuthbert, the youngest son of John Stroud and Annie Clark, after an illness of two days, aged 10 months 13 days, beloved by all who knew him.

CLARKE—March 21, at her residence, Little Macleay-street, Elizabeth Clarke, aged 50 years, the beloved mother of Joseph and Charles Clarke.

COBB—February 16, at Major's Creek, of typhoid fever, after nine days of intense suffering, Charles Harry, the beloved and only son of Henry A. and Martha Cobb, aged 9 years 2 months.

CONNELL—March 8, at her residence, William-street, Sydney, Elizabeth Ann, the beloved wife of Henry Connell, Assistant Commissary-General.

COOPER—March 20, at Tivoli, Paddington, Maud Annie, daughter of John Cooper, Esq., aged 1 year and 5 months.

CORY—March 7, at his residence, Edward Gostwyck Cory, aged 76.

CRAWFORD—March 6, Alexander Fitzgerald Crawford, of Moona Plains, New England, New South Wales, formerly of Gola, County Fermanagh, Ireland, aged 82 years.

CRONIN—February 24, at Kinvarra, Balmain, James Edgar, infant son of James D. Cronin, Esq.

CURLEWIS—February 7, at Ipswich, Queensland, Florence Ethel, infant daughter of F. C. Curlewis, aged two months.

DAWSON—January 29, at his residence, Wyndham-street, Waterloo, Sydney, Mr. Samuel Dawson, late of Northiam, Sussex, England, in the 74th year of his age.

DRUITT—February 13, at his residence, Lane Cove, Joseph Druitt, aged 88 years, of heart disease, leaving a wife and six children to mourn their loss.

ELLIS—March 10, at his residence, Ashfield, Knox Ellis, Esq., aged 50 years.

EVANS—February 18, at her residence, Clinton-street, Goulburn, Mary, the beloved wife of W. Arthur Evans, aged 40 years. *Requiescat in pace.*

FROST—March 6, at her residence, No. 413, Crown-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. Caroline C. Frost, aged 60 years.

FURLEY—February 25, at his parents' residence, Garden-street, Alexandria, William, beloved infant son of James and Elenor Furley, aged 10 months.

GREIG—March 5, at his parents' residence, Market-street, after a short and severe illness, Arthur William, the youngest beloved son of Peter and Ann Greig, aged 7 years and 9 months.

HAGERTY—March 14, at the residence of his parents, Inner Domain, Government House, Joseph, youngest son of Joseph and Mary Anne Hagerty, aged 1 year and 10 months.

HARRISON—February 2, at his residence, 775, George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, suddenly, of sanguineous apoplexy, Mr. Charles Harrison, in his 42nd year, youngest son of the late Mr. Harrison, of Bath, nephew of late Miss Harrison, No. 45, Milsom-street, of the same place, and brother to Mr. Thomas Harrison, No. 4, Edgeware Road, London, England.

HITCHINS—January 12, at the residence of his daughter, Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, London, James Cruikshank Hitchins, youngest son of the late John Hitchins, Esq., of Garston Hall, Essex, in his 80th year. He formerly held the office of Coroner for the city of Lincoln and county of the same city for upwards of thirty years, and was prominently connected with most of the public and charitable institutions of that place.

HOADLEY—March 18, at her residence, Lighthouse, Port Stephens, Anne, the beloved wife of Henry Hoadley, in her 49th year, after a lingering illness. Her end was peace.

HORDERN—At Carlton, near Melbourne, Victoria, James Hordern (of Manchester), and late of Sydney, aged 37.

IRELAND—December 22, at her residence, Lockingdon [illegible], Battersea Park, London, Mrs. Ireland, sen., beloved mother of Mrs. Thomas Fisher, of Forbes-street, Darlinghurst, Sydney, in the 76th year of her age, deeply regretted.

JACKSON—January 26, at his residence, Newtown, near Sydney, of liver complaint, Mr. William Vickers Jackson, of Kersmoor, Lancaster, England, son of the late Leicester Vickers Jackson, Esq., who died at the Isle of Man, whilst on a visit for his health, and grandson of James Leicester, of Broughton, in the county of Lancaster, Yeoman, for many years Baptist minister of Brosley Lancaster; aged 58 years, leaving a wife and three children to deplore their loss; respected by all who knew him.

JEREMS—February 21, at his late residence, Wright-street, Adelaide, Edwin Lewis Jerems, printer, leaving a wife and three children to mourn their loss, aged 27, late of Sydney.

JEWELL—March 6, at her residence, Harris-terrace, George-street, Brisbane, Rachel, relict of the late M. M. Jewell, and beloved sister of Mrs. E. Davis, 56, Margaret-street.

JOHNSON—February 28, at the residence of Walter Scott, Rosebank, Glebe Point Road, Margery Johnson, after a long and painful illness, aged 50 years, widow of the late Henry Johnson, of Orange, New South Wales, and eldest daughter of the late William Morrison, Queenstown, Ireland. Deeply regretted by numerous friends.

KELLETT—March 18, at his residence, Sydney, Robert Kellett, of Brisbane, aged 38.

KELLY—January 11, at Bullymoute Lodge, Tuam, County Galway, Ireland, Patrick Kelly, Esq., formerly of Grove House, Tuam, in the 75th year of his age.—R. I. P.

KREFFT—March 17, at the Australian Museum, College-street, William Albert, infant son of Gerard and Annie Krefft.

LAWRENCE—March 5, at Brisbane, Queensland, at the residence of his parents, David, third beloved son of William L. and Charlotte Lawrence, aged 4 years.

LEES—February 28, at his mother's residence, No. 6, Caldwell-terrace, Liverpool-street, after a short illness, Ebenezer James, the youngest son of the late Mr. Samuel Lees, aged 21 years and 10 months.

LONGMORE—November 4, at Gratz, Styria, Joanna Mary, relict of the late Alexander Longmore, Esq., solicitor, formerly of this city. Of your charity, pray for the repose of her soul.

MACAFEE—January 11, at his residence, Brixton, London, in the 83rd year of his age, the Rev. Daniel Macafee, the beloved father of Mr. A. H. C. Macafee, of this city.

MACLEAN—March 8, at his residence, Rushcutter's Bay, Fergus Maclean, Esq., Mayor of Paddington, in the 56th year of his age.

M'LENNAN—February 9, at Cardbeign, Queensland, Archibald M'Lellan, Esq., in the 26th year of his age.

MANNING—March 9, at Nelligen, Clyde River, from disease of the heart, Henry Manning, aged 52 years.

MARCH—March 19, at Ina-terrace, Double Bay, Sydney, the wife of Edward B. March, Esq., aged 27 years.

MARSTON—March 10, at his residence, Crown-lane, Surry Hills, Mr. Edward Marston, aged 58 years, native of Birmingham, England. His end was peace.

MILHAU—December 29, at Paris, the Count de Milhau, eldest brother of the Viscount de Milhau, of Hunter's Hill.

MOORE—March 8, accidentally drowned, while on a visit at Raymond Terrace, Fred Warby, eldest and beloved son of Benjamin Robert and Eliza Moore, of the Glasgow Arms, George-street, aged 9 years and 6 months.

MORTIMER—February 28, at his residence, Redfern, Benjamin Miller Mortimer, aged 41 years.

NATHAN—February 26, at the residence of his parents, Mary, the beloved son of Samuel and Francis Nathan [illegible], Castlereagh-street South.

NICHOLL—March 3, at his parents' residence, [illegible]-street, Woolloomooloo, John Hardie, dearly beloved [illegible] son of Charles Walford and Isabella Nicholl, aged 6¾ months.

ORRELL—March 1, at his residence, Falcon-street, St. Leonards, North Shore, William Orrell, rope maker, aged 79 years.

OWEN—February 26, at his residence, 228, George-street, Mr. George Owen, in his 51st year, native of Bath, Somersetshire, England.

PEDLOW—March 14, at his residence, 674, George-street, Mr. James Pedlow, in the 32nd year of his age.

POUPART—March 2, at the residence of his parents, 111, Liverpool-street, Sydney, Arthur William, youngest son of James and Emma Poupart, aged eleven months and three weeks.

POWELL—March 18, at his parents' residence, Wentworth-street, Evan Thomas Powell, the only son of James and Marion Powell, aged 1 year and 2 days, after a lingering illness.

QUAIFE—March 3, at his residence, Lenham Cottage, Woollahra, the Rev. Barzillai Quaife, aged 74 years.

QUINLAN—March 4, at his parents' residence, 165, Premier-terrace, William-street, Alphonsus, infant son of Henry and Susan Quinlan, aged 8 months.

REID—November 11, at her residence, Donoughboy, Kilkee, county Clare, aged 92 years, Mary, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Reid, and dearly beloved mother of the late Rev. Thomas Reid, P. P. Kockerra and Killimer, also grandmother of Mary J. Reid, Sydney. May God have mercy on her soul.

RODICK—February 23, at Milson's Point, North Shore, John, infant son of John and Sarah Rodick, aged 9 weeks and 4 days.

ROSS—March 17, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Manse, Newcastle, after a very short illness, Alexander Thomson Ross, of Balmain, aged 67; an old and respected colonist, who was about 30 years an officer in her Majesty's Customs, leaving a sorrowful widow and a large number of relations and friends to lament their loss. Deceased was son of the late James Ross, Esq., for many years magistrate in Tain, Ross-shire, Scotland.

ROWLEY—February 25, at his residence, Little Hartley, George Henry Rowley, Police Magistrate, aged 62 years.

RUSDEN—January 12, at Plymouth, Dorothea, beloved wife of the late James Rusden, Esq., Commander, R.N.

SCOTT—January 16, at Sandhurst, Victoria, Oscar Scott, brother of Walter Scott, of Sydney, New South Wales.

SHEPPARD—January 20, at Buckland-terrace, Plymouth, Eliza, widow of the late Thomas Bates Sheppard, Esq.

SIDEY—November 25, 1872, at her residence, Edinburgh, Ann, widow of John Sidey, Esq., late of 2, Lord Russell-place, Edinburgh, and mother of R. K. Sidey, of this city.

SIRKETT—February 27, at Redfern, in the 65th year of her age, Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Augustin Sirkett, an old colonist of blameless character.

SMITH—March 10, at his father's residence, 189, Campbell-street, Surry Hills, Charles second eldest son of James and Margaret Smith, aged 18 years and 9 months.

SMYTH—November 16, at Clover Hill, Belturbat, county Cavan, Ireland, Mr. W. H. Addison Smyth, the beloved father of Mrs. Sayle, Tontine Hotel, Market-street, and Mr. W. H. Smyth, Rockhampton, aged 70 years.

SMYTHE—March 13, at his brother's residence, 27, Hunter-street, John Edward Smythe, dentist, aged 42 years.

SPENCE—January 7, at her residence, South Port, Selkirk, Scotland, Isabella Fairbairn, relict of the late Mr. William Spence, and mother of Mrs. Alexander Gow, Balmain, aged 78 years.

SPRINGETT—March 11, at 28, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, after a long and lingering illness, Fanny, aged 15 years, youngest daughter of Mr. R. C. Springett, late of Bathurst, New South Wales.

STACK—January 3, at the residence of her son, Rev. C. M. Stack, Kilmarron Rectory, Monaghan, Ireland, Tempe, relict of the late Rev. E. Stack, and mother of the late Rev. Canon Stack, of Sydney, New South Wales, aged 89 years.

STACPOOLE—February 22, at the Sydney Infirmary, after a long and painful illness, Mr. John Massey Stacpoole, the beloved father of Mrs. William Shirley, aged 64 years.

STARTIN—December 24, at his country residence, Highamhall, Woodford, Essex, James Startin, Esq., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., of Saville Row, London, in the 67th year of his age.

STATHAM—December 19, very suddenly, of diphtheria, at 3, Grove Villas, Homerton, the Rev. Francis Kington Statham, Curate of St. Barnabas and Chaplain of the Fever Hospital, formerly Lieutenant in her Majesty's 59th Regiment of Foot, the lamented and much beloved son of the Rev. Francis F. Statham, Rector of St. Peter's, Walworth, aged 35.

STENHOUSE—February 15, at his residence, Waterview House, Balmain, Nicol Drysdale Stenhouse, aged 66 years.

STRONG—March 13, at his father's residence, No. 8, Holt-street Strawberry Hill, of consumption, Henry William, the eldest beloved son of Mr. Joseph Strong, aged 19 years.

TAYLOR—December 8, at Madras, Mary, the wife of J. H. Taylor, Esq., commander of S.S. Viceroy.

THERRY—January 6, of consumption, at the residence of his mother, 236, Darlinghurst Road, in the 21st year of his age, Edward, second son of the late James Therry, Esq., of Kingville, Waterford, Ireland.

UPTON—March 14, at her residence, 56, Brisbane-street, off South Head Road, Eliza, the beloved wife of the late Mr. George Upton, aged 37 years.

WALLWORK—March 3, at his residence, Woodford Island, Clarence River, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, John Wallwork, late Paymaster of her Majesty's 99th Regiment, eldest son of the late Joseph Wallwork, Esq., J.P., of Highfield House, Highfield, Bolton, Lancashire, England, aged 63 years, leaving a fond wife and large family to mourn their loss.

WATSON—March 5, at the residence of her parents, Elizabeth-street, Redfern, Georgina, second daughter of George and Elizabeth Watson, aged 9 years and 7 months.

WEBB—February 12, at Solferino, Amelia, the dearly beloved daughter of Henry and Catherine Webb, aged 1 year and 3 months.

WILLIAMS—February 22, at her residence, No. 24, Duk-street, Woolloomooloo, Annie, the beloved wife of Mr. George Williams, aged 25 years.

WILLIAMS—March 17, at his residence, 168, Clarence-street, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, John Williams, for many years blacksmith in George-street, aged 70 years, leaving a fond wife and a large family to mourn their loss.

WILSON—March 19, at his parents' residence, Enmore Road, Newtown, Stuart Holt, only child of William and Annie Wilson, aged 7½ months.

WOODWARD—February 26, at his father's residence, 8, Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo, Joseph, the only beloved son of James and Mary Woodward, aged 37 years.

WRIGHT—March 1, at his residence, Cedar Grove, Jamberoo, Mr. Thomas Wright, sen., aged 74 years; a native of London, England.

YOUNG—March 4, at her parents' residence, Walker-street, Redfern, Edith Mary Emily, the beloved daughter of John and Emily Jane Young, aged 2 years and 4 months.

SHIPPING SUMMARY.

ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.

February 23.—Black Adder, ship, 915, Bassett, from Start Point, 82 days.

February 23.—Duke of Abercorn, ship, 1650, Dalrymple, from Scilly, 94 days.

March 2.—Alexander Duthie, ship, 1159, Norie, from Start Point, 104 days.

March 3.—Coleroon, ship, 960, Montgomery, from Start Point, 108 days.

March 12.—Shahpore, ship, 1496, Lihon, from Liverpool, 113 days.

March 14.—Argonaut, ship, 1072, Nicolson, from Isle of Wight, 93 days.

March 15.—Damascus, ship, 964, Ross, from the Lizard, 91 days.

March 16.—Inverness, ship, 724, Donkin, from Portland, 103 days.

March 19.—Somerset, ship, 1800, Hicks, from the Downs, 107 days.

DEPARTURES FOR ENGLAND.

February 27.—William Duthie, ship, 988, Thompson, for London. Passengers—Mrs. Finchk and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, Miss Cummings, Dr. Graham, and Mr. Fitzner. Cargo: 3054 bales wool, 5543 ingots 1528 cakes copper, 300 casks treacle, a quantity of copra, 33 casks tin ore, 500 ingots spelter, 159 bales leather, 8 bales cotton, 11,281 horns, 13,065 bones, 19 bales hair, 2 packages, 653 cases meat.

March 5.—Commissary, ship, 900, Wagstaff, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Stratford, Misses Stratford (3), Master Stratford, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry and servant, Rev. Mr. Gill, Mrs. Gill, and 4 children, Dr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Price, Misses Hills (2), Mrs. Wagstaff and 2 children, Rev. Canon Stephen, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, child and servant, Messrs. E. D. Maxwell, S. Cox, Giles, Henderson, Clarke, Smith, Chandler, Higgins (2), Morgan, Bickerton, Thomas, Hooker, Reed, Buchanan, and 3 in the steerage. Cargo: 1849 bales wool, 23 bales skins, 17 bales cotton, 5 bales leather, 216 hogsheads treacle, 51 logs timber, 28 casks 1115 bags 763 slabs tin, 721 cakes 1729 ingots copper, 2970 sacks flour, 529 cases meat, 1 case tortoiseshell, 40 packages exhibits, 5 cases specimens, 56 bundles whalebone, 6 packages sundries.

March 6.—Canning, ship, 919, Beadie, for London. Passengers—Captain and Mrs. Sellick and child. Cargo: 3353 bales wool, 449 packages tin ore, 13,164 ingots 3296 cakes copper, 15 bales cotton, 15 bales skins, 5 packages.

March 19.—Bessie Morris, barque, 509, Coleman, for London. Cargo: 882 bales wool, 152 bales cotton, 33 bundles leather, 247 packages copra, 18 packages tin ore, 2 cases tortoiseshell, 1545 hides, 21 bales skins, 10 tons bones, 41 cases pearlshell, 6 casks beeswax, 2799 cases preserved meat, 351 packages beche-de-mer, and a quantity of horns.

March 20.—Christiana Thompson, 1079, Murray, for London. Cargo: 3174 bales wool, 9 bundles sheepskins, 67 bales cotton, 183 bales leather, 16 bales hair, 240 casks tallow, 153 casks butter, 26 cases meat, 145 casks cocoanut oil, 23 packages whalebone, 2 cases beeswax, 160 casks treacle, 8 cases tortoiseshell, 128 cases pearlshell, 10,000 horns, 17,590 bones, 314 packages tin ore, 60 ingots tin, 345 bags copper ore, 1753 hides, 5 casks paint.

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

March 20.—Golden Sea, ship, 1418, Byford, for London. Passengers—Captain Seaward, Mrs. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Levanser, Mrs. M'Evoy, Miss M'Evoy, Messrs. M. Susman, M'Evoy, R. Devon, and 24 in the steerage. Cargo: 2485 bales wool, 241 bales cotton, 95 bales leather, 124 bales rugs, 85 casks tin ore, 979 cakes 7237 ingots copper, 75 bags copper ore, 1751 casks tallow, 107 casks bone-dust, 318 casks butter, 35 casks sperm, 40 tons old iron, 159 bags guano, 54 bags cottonseed, 787 hides, 11,300 horns, 1 bale hair, 3 cases beeswax, 12 cases pearlshell, 132 tons 761 bags copra, 4 tons 11 cwt. bones, 5 packages.

ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

February 22.—Melrose, barque, 370, Bell, from Mauritius.

February 22.—Alice Cameron, barque, 340, Carter, from Ilo Ilo.

March 2.—Otto Antonio, ship, 1137, Gendersen, from Baker's Island.

March 12.—Bangalore (s.), 2060, Burne, from Galle.

March 22.—Brunette, barque, 375, Jackson, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

For Shanghai.—February 20: Lizzie and Rose, barque, 380, O'Hagan. 25th: E M. Young, barque, 345, M'Machin. 27th: Huntly Castle, ship, 623, M'Auley. Verulam, brig, 213, Cook. March 20: Thermopylæ, ship, 966, Kemball.

For Launceston.—February 24: Agate, barque, 525, Ballard.

For Galle.—February 25: Mooltan (s.), 1628, Almond. Passengers—For Southampton: Rev. John Graham, Mrs. Graham, Master Graham, Mr. G. E. Crane, Mr. H. C. Wood, Rev. J. Johnston, Mrs. Johnston, Mr. W. J. V. Miles, Mr. Justice Francis, Mr. J. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bell, Misses Bell (2), Masters Bell (2), Mr. J. G. Cohen, Miss Cohen, Mr. G. H. Scourgall, Mr. J. L. Magee, Mr. F. Barraclough, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Tickle and 2 children. For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Levy, Mr. A. C. Garrick, Mr. J. M. Clark, Mr. C. L. Bucholz, Mr. Dominico Macheloto, Mr. Cartase Giovanni, Mr. E. March. For Brindisi: Mr. L. Myles, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, Mr. Andrew Browne, Mr. Jacob Pearce, Rev. Dean Lynch. For Galle: Mr. H. H. Beauchamp. For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark. For Suez: Mr. E. de Salge. For Melbourne: Mrs. Olliver, Mr. R. Horsley, Mr. L. H. Johnson, Mr. Renwick, Mr. and Mrs. Barlee, Mrs. Leake, Mr. J. G. W. Wilmot, Mr. Sydney Jacobs, Mr. Thomas Del Panno. Gold and specie: 100,000 sovereigns, 12,341 oz. gold, Bank of New South Wales; 50,000 sovereigns, Commercial Bank; 3000 sovereigns, 1900 oz. gold, H. Moore; 450 sovereigns, Sum Kum On; 2213 sovereigns, Sum Kum Ty; 1 box coin (value, £300), Hardy, Brothers.

For Hongkong.—February 28: Day Dawn, barque, 398, Barrington. March 15: Jessie M'Donald, schooner, 280, Sevewright.

For Ilo Ilo.—March 4: M. A. Annison, barque, 296, Creekmore.

For San Francisco.—March 11: Amelia, schooner, 307, Foye.

For Mauritius.—March 15: Mary Blair, barque, 328, Carson.

For Honolulu.—March 15: Serena Thayer, schooner, 250, Brown.

DEPARTURES FROM NEWCASTLE.

February 24.—G. C. Loveeny, for San Francisco, with 395 tons coal.

February 24.—Jenny, for Hong Kong, with 340 tons coal.

March 3.—Yvonne, for Hong Kong, with 431 tons coal.

March 3.—Bluck, for Galle, with 706 tons coal.

March 4.—Norham Castle, for Shanghai, with 1000 tons coal.

March 9.—Bulwark, for Callao, with 1600 tons coal.

March 10.—Inverdrurie, for Hong Kong, with 850 tons coal.

March 11.—Mariner, for Tahiti, with 270 tons coal.

March 11.—Thomas Brown, for Hong Kong, with 850 tons coal.

March 12.—Janet Stewart, for Saigon, with 300 tons coal.

March 13.—Felian, for Hong Kong, with 322 tons coal.

March 14.—Flying Cloud, for Shanghai, with 544 tons coal.

March 19.—Titania, for Shanghai, with 1190 tons coal.

March 19.—Cantabre, for Hongkong, with 460 tons coal.

SHIPS LOADING.

At Sydney.

For London.—Agnes Rose, The Tweed, Botanist, Windsor Castle, Moravian, Damascus, Alexander Duthie.

For Shanghai.—Cutty Sark, Black Adder, Duke of Abercorn.

For Hongkong.—Melrose.

At Newcastle.

For San Francisco: Middlesex. For Tahiti, Tawera, Hongkong: Madam Demorest, Paranle, Fearless, Laura, Georgiana; China charter: Solid, Helen and Malcolm. For Shanghai: Hammonia, Rebecca. For Zebu: Aberdeen. For Batavia: Finzel.

FREIGHT.

At Sydney.

For London.—Wool, clean, ¾d, greasy, ½d; tallow, 60s to 65s and 5 per cent.; hides, 35s to 60s; cocoanut oil, 75s; copper, 20s to 30s; tin ore, 30s; copra, 60s to 90s; preserved meat, 45s to 50s; measurement goods, 50s and 5 per cent.; leather, 65s to 70s; cotton, ¾d.

At Newcastle.

For Shanghai, 42s; Hongkong, 40s to 42s; Amoy, 40s; Yokohama, 38s to 39s; Valparaiso, 40s; Java, 20s; Bombay, 34s; Mauritius, 22s 6d; San Francisco, 34s.

NAVAL.

Men-of-War on the Station.

Clio, 21 guns, Commodore Stirling, at Sydney.
Rosario, 3 guns, Commander Challis, on a cruise.
Blanche, 3 guns, Commander Simpson, on a cruise.
Basilisk, 5 guns, Captain Moresby, on a cruise.
Dido, 8 guns, Chapman, at South Sea Islands.
Ethel, 1 gun, Simpson, at Sydney.
Nea, 1 gun.
Eg'entine, 1 gun.
Barham, 1 gun.
Georgie, 1 gun.

The schooner Challenge, and barque Melanie, taken possession off by H.M.S. Basilisk in Torres Straits, are now in port awaiting the decision of the pending trial in the Vice-Admiralty Court.

The Challenge, from Torres Straits, arrived on the 1st instant, in charge of a quarter-master belonging to H. M. S. Basilisk, having been seized by that vessel for not having the necessary papers authorising her to carry natives of the South Sea Islands. She has on board 31 South Sea Island men and 1 woman. Two of the men died on the passage from the Fitzroy.

The Melanie, when off the Fitzroy River, January 5, was boarded by H.M.S. Basilisk, and an officer placed in charge, owing to the vessel not having the necessary license to carry natives.

SHIPS' REPORTS.

Argonaut.—The Argonaut, from London, arrived on 14th inst. She left the basin of the West India Dock at 6 a.m. on the 7th December, 1872; 7.30 p.m. 11th December discharged the pilot, Needles light bearing N.E. by N. ½ N., St. Catherine's light E. by S. ½ S., being then a moderate breeze at N.E.; 5 p.m. 12th December, Eddystone light E. by N. ½ N. 10 miles; from this time until December 28th experienced a succession of gales from the S.W. and westward, ship being continually under reefed sails; 29th wind at N.W., which gradually veered round by the N. to N.E. until the trade winds were got, which were fresh and well to the eastward; January 5, at noon, wind shifted to the southward, in latitude 0·0 N., longitude 22·30 W.; after which we had light variable winds, principally from either N. or S. until we crossed the equator, which we did in longitude 26·15 W.—35 days out from London—light S.E. trades, losing them in 25° S; got the first westerly wind on January 30, in 38° S. and 21 W.; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope February 8, 64 days out; and the S.W. Cape of Tasmania on 5th instant, 92 days from London, having carried moderate winds in running down the easting, which was effected on a parallel of 43° S.

Bangalore.—The P. and O. Co.'s Bangalore left Bombay on the 8th, Colombo on the 13th, and Point de Galle on the 17th February; experienced fine weather to 18° S. latitude, thence to 32° S. strong S.E. trades and heavy head seas, and then light to strong variable breezes with squally weather remainder of the passage to King George's Sound, where she arrived at 4.20 a.m. on the 4th March. Left the same day at 4.40 p.m., passed and signalled Cape Otway at 11.30 a.m., and arrived at her anchorage in Hobson's Bay at 8.20 p.m. on the 9th March, having met with fine weather during the run from the Sound. Cleared Port Phillip Heads at 4 a.m., and rounded Wilson's Promontory at 1 p.m. on the 10th, passed Gabo Island at 5 a.m. on the 11th, and Cape St. George at 5.40 p.m. the same date, arriving off Moore's Wharf at 2.30 a.m. on the 12th March (2 days 12½ hours in advance of contract time), having had moderate S. to S.E. winds, and fine weather during the run from Melbourne, the run having been made from Heads to Heads in forty-six hours.

Alexander Duthie.—This clipper ship arrived from London on 2nd instant, after a rather lengthy passage, which has been further protracted by a vexatious delay of eleven days on the coast. Captain Norie, who is again in command, reports that he left the Start Point on November 18, and experienced severe S.W. gales for fourteen days, which drove him into the entrance of the St. George's and Bristol Channels. She passed the Scilly Islands on December 2, and had fine weather from thence to the Equator, passing inside of the Cape de Verde Islands. Crossed the Equator 26 December in longitude 26° W. Had light S.E. trades to latitude 23° S., and passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on January 20, in latitude 43° S. Had remarkably fine weather across to Tasmania, running down her easting in latitude 44·30 south. Made the South Cape of Tasmania on February 18, and experienced easterly gales and very unsteady weather all along the coast, with rain and squalls incessantly for three days off Jervis Bay.

Black Adder.—This ship arrived on February 23. She left London on November 21st, but was detained in the Downs by heavy south-west gales till the morning of the 2nd December, when she proceeded with wind light at N.E.; noon, 3rd, discharged pilot off the Start; from the Start to the latitude of Madeira, which place was passed on the 8th day out, experienced strong W. and W.N.W. gales; took the N.E. trades in latitude 27° N., and lost them in 4° N., being sixteen days out—the greatest day's run being 306 miles; had light airs and calms to the Equator, which was not passed till the twenty-first day out; had light S.E. trades to 22° S., and passed the Island of Trinidad on the 8th day from the Line and 29th from the Start; after losing the trades had light southerly breezes and calms to latitude 30° S. On the thirty-sixth day out, in latitude 32° S. and longitude 27° W., signalled ship Alexander Duthie, fifty days out, for Sydney, and was in company with her for four days, but on the fortieth day out a strong breeze sprang up, and the ships parted company. The meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was passed in latitude 40° S., forty-eight days out, and Cape Leeuwin was passed on the sixty-fourth day out, and sixteen days from the Cape of Good Hope, the easting being run down between the parallels of 46° and 47° S., with strong N.W. to W.S.W. breezes throughout. Rounded Tasmania on February 16 seventy days from the Start. From longitude 20° W. to Tasmania the distance run was 7255 miles in thirty days, or at the rate of 242 miles per day, average ten knots per hour. The best day's run from the Cape of Good Hope was one of 320 miles, one of 316, three of 300, and five of 290 per day. Passed latitude of Flinders Island, Bass's Straits, on the seventy-second day out, but then met with light N.E. and N. winds and calms. Sighted Cape Howe on the seventy-fourth day out.

Coleroon.—The ship Coleroon, from London, which arrived on the 3rd instant, left the Downs on the 10th November, and cleared the Channel on the 15th. She had very good N.E. trades, which she carried to latitude 7° N., when the wind became variable. The Equator was crossed on the 9th December in longitude 24·27 W., thirty days out; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 4th January, in latitude 42·40 S., fifty-six days out, and she ran down her easting on a parallel of 44° S., but the winds held principally from the eastern quarter, entirely destroying the possibility of making a passage. The S.W. cape of Van Diemen's Land was rounded on the 11th February, and Cape Howe on the 14th; here she encountered strong gales from the N.E., which headed her off the land, and on the 27th, in fetching up again, after being buffetted about, Cape Howe was again made, when a second gale from the eastward compelled her again to keep clear of the coast, and the wind being very scant, she had to reach off on the port tack; the current in-shore was setting to the southward at the rate of four knots per hour, but when in longitude 153° E., Captain Montgomery found that the set of current was in the opposite direction, for in two days he found his vessel abreast of Broken Bay, although the wind had fallen light; she had thus been swept north 200 miles in 24 hours.

Damascus.—The regular trading ship Damascus, Captain Ross, arrived on 15th inst., after a passage of 91 days from the Lizard. She left the East India Docks on the 4th December, and anchored on the 10th at the Downs; at 8 p.m. on that day a barque came into collision, and in consequence the Damascus had to slip her cable, losing 75 fathoms chain. Passed the Lizard on the 14th, Madeira on the 28th, and crossed the Equator on the 9th January; passed the meridian of Greenwich on the 3rd February in 41½ south, and ran down her easting in between 43° and 44° S.; rounded the Cape of Good Hope on the 8th February, and the south Cape of Tasmania on the 6th March; Cape St. George Light was sighted on the 12th, where the vessel was detained for four days by unfavourable winds and a strong southerly current, which was running at the rate of four knots. Throughout the passage light unsteady winds have prevailed. The N.E. trades were very good, but the S.E. were light and unsteady. On the Australian coast light baffling airs were experienced. Dr. James Inglis, the ship's surgeon, who was making the voyage for the good of his health, died on the 4th January of chronic bronchitis and heart disease, and was buried on the same day.

Duke of Abercorn.—This vessel, which arrived on February 23, left Gravesend on 15th November, and passed Scilly on the 21st. Here she fell in with a terrific S.W. gale, which lasted to the 24th, during which time the barometer was down to 28·60; much damage was suffered, the lower topsails were split, and the fore, main and mizen stay sails were blown to ribbons. After a lull of twenty-four hours the gale again came on with redoubled fury, and lasted to December 2, on which date Scilly Islands bore N.N.E., distant eighty miles; moderate N.E. trades were experienced; crossed the Equator on the 22nd December in longitude 30 W. Took the S.E. trades on the same date, and carried them to latitude 21° S.; passed the meridian of Tristan d'Acunha on 5th January, not sighting the island. The meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was passed on 20th January, and the easting was run down on a parallel of 45° S., the winds prevailing from the W. and N.W., with the ordinary weather. The S.W. cape of Tasmania was rounded on the 17th February, and Twofold Bay was passed on the 20th.

Inverness.—The Inverness left Portland on December 3, and encountered heavy S.E. weather to Cape Finisterre, which was passed on December 11. She had moderate N.E. trades; crossed the Equator on the 29th, in 28° W., and had moderate and light S.E. trades; passed the meridian of Greenwich on the 21th January, in 38° S., and ran down her easting between 41° and 43°, with very unsettled weather. In longitude 108° E. and latitude 41° S., she fell in with a heavy S.S.E. gale, blowing with hurricane violence; was off the Otway on the 10th March, and passed through Bass's Straits with a fine S.W. breeze. On the coast experienced N.E. winds and strong southerly current.

Shahpore.—This iron ship, hitherto employed in the Calcutta trade, is a fine vessel of 1500 tons, and is new to this port. Although possessing in appearance all the qualities of a speedy ship, the winds experienced on the passage have been so adverse that it has been absolutely impossible to make even an ordinary trip. On reference to the ship's log, it will be seen that from the Cape of Good Hope to the S.W. Cape of Tasmania calms and very light winds prevailed. The Shahpore left Liverpool on the 17th November, had no N.E. or S.E. trades of any importance. The Equator was crossed on 21st December in longitude 28° W., and the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 12th January. She ran down her easting on a parallel of 45° S., the winds prevailing from N.E. to S.E., but very light, the vessel for days not making more than from two to three knots per hour. She rounded Tasmania on 25th ultimo, and has had a tedious time on this coast owing to the strong southerly set and the want of sufficient wind to stem it.

Somerset.—The Somerset, from the Downs, arrived on 19th instant, bringing a very large general cargo. She is a fine roomy vessel, and has arrived in excellent order. With respect to her passage, we learn that she took her departure from the Downs on the 2nd December, and after a good run down channel passed the Lizard on the 4th, with the wind from W. and N.W. She had moderate N.E. trades, and crossed the equator on 31st December in longitude 23·30 W. Here she picked up the S.E. trades, and carried them to 30° S. The meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was crossed on 3rd February, and from thence to the S. W. Cape of Tasmania, which was reached on 6th instant; she had good winds from N.W. to S.W., her easting being made in a parallel of 44° S. When off Tasmania she encountered a violent S.W. gale attended with a high confused sea, which constantly broke on board, filling the decks and washing adrift some iron water tanks that were lashed on deck, besides doing other damage. Light baffling winds have prevailed on this coast.

WRECKS.

The Dayspring.—The captain and crew of the Dayspring, belonging to the Presbyterian Missionary Society, arrived on 13th instant from New Caledonia in the steamer Havilah. They report the loss of the Dayspring at Aneiteum on Monday, the 6th January. From the official log-book of the vessel, kindly shown to us by the chief officer, we learn that the Dayspring left Port Resolution, in the Island of Tanna, at 9 a.m. on the 2nd January, and anchored off Mr. Underwood's house, in Aneiteum Harbour, on the 3rd, in 11 fathoms water. Veered out 45 fathoms cable, and furled all the sails. On the 4th January the sky became overcast, with a falling barometer, and every appearance of heavy weather. Early the next day the wind blew in gusts from W.N.W., the barometer falling rapidly; sent down the topgallant yard, and let go the port anchor with 30 fathoms cable, and gave the starboard anchor 75 fathoms. The wind increased towards noon, when it was blowing hard from N.N.W.; at 4 p.m. housed the topgallantmast and paid out more chain, also securing the boat on the davits; at midnight blowing hard, with heavy rain. Monday, January 6.—Blowing hard from the northward, and raining in torrents; at 2 a.m. the wind suddenly changed to N.E., and blew with terrific force; paid out more chain and secured the cables, the water all round perfectly white with foam. The port boat was lifted out of the davits and lost. Bar. 27·89. At daylight the vessel dragged both anchors and struck on a reef near the entrance of the harbour. The first sea carried away the forecastle bulkheads and hove the vessel on to the reef in 4 or 5 feet of water. Cut away the masts to save the lives of the crew and prevent the vessel from rolling off the reef into deep water. Stopped by the wreck until 7 a.m., when Mr. Underwood came alongside and took the native teachers, together with the ship's instruments and papers, ashore to the mission house. Captain Jenkins and the crew afterwards left the vessel, as there was no hope of saving her, being full of water, and they remained at the mission house for about a month, when they left for New Caledonia in the schooner Sea Witch, from whence they were brought on to Sydney in the steamer Havilah.—The Marine Board held an investigation into the circumstances attending the loss of the missionary vessel Dayspring, of 115 tons, wrecked at Port Aneiteum, in the island of Aneiteum, on the 3rd January last; and found that the master, Benjamin Jenkins, and the mate, James M'Arthur, were both free from blame, as the vessel was driven on a reef and became a total wreck during a severe hurricane, notwithstanding that every precaution was taken to endeavour to save her.

The Polmaise.—An inquiry into the loss of the barque Polmaise having been instituted by the Shipping Inspector at Rockhampton, by direction of the Marine Board, the evidence taken has been forwarded to them for their consideration. The Shipping Inspector at Rockhampton was assisted during the inquiry by Captain Hunter, J.P. The Board, having carefully examined the evidence taken by the inspector, and having also obtained further viva voce evidence from the captain and chief officer of the Polmaise, find as follows, viz.:—"It would appear that though the Polmaise was about to start for England, no arrangements for rating the chronometers had been made. The master, by sights taken in the morning the vessel was off Cape Capricorn, finding one of them giving an error of ninety miles, and the other twenty-two in her position, he proposed, he states, to heave-to off Lady Elliott's Island, and get a second set of sights for a rate. There was a patent log on board the ship, the existence of which, however the captain denied. It was not used on this occasion, nor were any means adopted for ascertaining the speed of the ship, nor was the lead hove when approaching the mainland, nor until after the breakers were reported on the lee bow. Having duly weighed the evidence taken in this case, the Board cannot but come to the conclusion that the island sighted from the Polmaise on the afternoon of the 1st February was not Masthead Island at all, but the north-west islet of the Capricorn Group, and that the most ordinary reflection on the part of the master would have shown him that it was impossible, with a lee tide the greater portion of the time, to make twenty-five miles to windward in seven hours, and that it was equally impossible to stand for six hours at a rate of six or seven miles an hour towards a shore not thirty miles distant, and at the end of that time to be still six or seven miles from the land. Nothing, however, seems to have raised any suspicion in the mind of the master as to the accuracy of his reckoning. The Board are of opinion that when Bustard Head light, which is visible from a distance of about twenty-four miles, was sighted at 2.30 a.m., bearing, as stated by the master, S.E by S., it should have been kept in sight in accordance with the local directions, and that the tacking the ship to the northward in the middle watch just as the light was becoming visible from the deck, was a gross error of judgment. The Board would also place on record their surprise at the navigation of a valuable ship, with a cargo estimated to be worth £40,000, being dependent, during a long voyage, upon chronometers rated as proposed by the master, and also the safety of her position in narrow waters at night being contingent upon the accuracy of bearings taken with a box compass, unilluminated by any binnacle lamp, and placed at random on the top of the skylight; the value of the bearings of Bustard Head light taken by it during the night being at best but extremely doubtful. In conclusion, the Board consider that the loss of the Polmaise was caused by the omission on the part of the master to take the necessary precautions for obtaining the correct position of the ship by the use of the lead, log, and sufficient cross bearings; and that the way in which she was navigated evinced a want of ordinary prudence and intelligence. And they are also further of opinion that the master showed undue haste in leaving the ship. They, therefore, adjudge that Captain Seward's certificate be suspended for twelve months. Captain Seward stated on oath, at Rockhampton, that his certificate of competency, No. 7242, had been left behind in London. The Board return the certificates of the first and second mates."

Wreck of the Barque Ellesmere.—Messrs. Broomfield and Whittaker, owners of the Ellesmere, received a telegram on Saturday from the Richmond River, reporting the wreck of their vessel at the Richmond Heads. She was laden with cedar and pine for this port, and went ashore while towing out. The Ellesmere was an iron barque of 179 tons, and is insured in Metcalfe's office for £500; the cargo is uninsured.

Agate.—The Agate left Sydney on February 24 bound for Liverpool. She had put into port leaky and with loss of spars, being from Baker's Island, and bound for home. After survey, it was decided to caulk the topside and fit her with new spars. This was effected by Mr. Cuthbert, and, as stated above, the ship proceeded on her voyage. However, the second night out she sprang a leak, which gradually increased although the weather was fine, but Captain Ballard persevered in the hopes of its taking up. It, however, gradually increased, and when in latitude 43° E., and longitude 151 E., the vessel was making 18 inches per hour, and then the master determined to bear up for Sydney. She is being discharged.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Tidal Signals, Cleveland Bay.

On and after the 1st March, the following tidal signals will be exhibited from the flagstaff near the mouth of Ross Creek, when vessels require to cross the bar during the night:—

Depth of water on the bar: 6 feet, red light; 6 feet 6 inches, green light; 7 feet, red light over white; 7 feet 6 inches, red light under white; 8 feet, green light over white; 8 feet 6 inches, green light under white; 9 feet, red light over green; 9 feet 6 inches, red light under green; 10 feet, two red lights vertical; 10 feet 6 inches, two green lights vertical; 11 feet, two red lights horizontal; 11 feet 6 inches, two green lights horizontal; 12 feet, red and green lights horizontal.

G. P. Heath, Commander R.N., Portmaster.
Department of Port and Harbours,
Brisbane, 18th February, 1873.

Presentation to Mr. N. Johnson.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that the barque Lizzie and Rose took fire while alongside Cuthbert's wharf on the 24th December last—on which occasion, Mr. N. Johnson, Mr. Cuthbert's foreman, being promptly on the spot, utilised all the available means of the establishment, and under his advice the vessel was taken over to Johnston's Bay, scuttled, and sunk. The promptitude with which the whole affair was carried out doubtless saved the ship from total destruction, and in recognition of Mr. Johnson's services the underwriters have presented him with a valuable gold watch and chain. The case of the watch bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. Nicholas Johnson by the underwriters on the barque Lizzie and Rose, January, 1873." The gift was supplemented with a letter, of which the following is a copy:—"Australian Marine Assurance Company, Sydney Agency, 19th March, 1873. Mr. N. Johnson, Cuthbert's Wharf. Dear Sir,—On behalf of the underwriters interested in the barque Lizzie and Rose, at the time of her taking fire on the 24th of December last, we have much pleasure in presenting you with the accompanying watch and chain, which we trust you will receive as a token of the appreciation of those chiefly concerned of the energy and foresight displayed by you on that occasion. We are, dear Sir, yours truly, Montefiore and Montefiore."

FRIGHTFUL MASSACRE AT THE FIJI ISLANDS.

By the arrival of the Pride of Viti, which came into port on Thursday morning last, the full particulars have at length arrived of the late frightful tragedy on the Ba River. News arrived in Levuka last week of this truly horrible occurrence; but it was still hoped that it would turn out to be one of the tales the natives are so fond of circulating, and that though perhaps founded on fact the particulars furnished might turn out to be in the main untrue. However, the details brought by the steamer leave no doubt that a horrible murder has been committed; and the only question now (and it is to be feared that it will prove a very grave problem to solve) is, how effectually to check the repetition of such frightful occurrences and at the same time to so arrange matters with the least possible effusion of blood, for in the interests of humanity each man, one and all, much naturally wish not for blind, brutal, blood-thirsty vengeance, but for speedy, strong, and effectual justice. The circumstances of the outrage can be briefly told, and perhaps it is well not to linger too long on the sickening details. From all that can be gathered, the mountaineers who had threatened Mr. Burns many times came down in force to the number of about 200, and concealed themselves in the cotton during the night. Mr. Burns when proceeding to call his labour in the morning was rushed and almost instantly tomahawked. The murderers seemed to have divided, and while part attacked the labour—massacring twenty-one of them—the remainder attacked the house. Mrs. Burns and her three children were brutally slaughtered; their bodies being covered with wounds, and every article of furniture, fittings, or anything of the sort in the house was utterly smashed and ruined by the insensate rage of these blood-intoxicated semi-demons. One of the labourers, a Tanna man, fled to the plantation of Mr. M'Intosh about three miles distant and gave the alarm. That gentleman immediately dispatched his two overseers, with 30 or 40 armed labourers, to the scene, where they arrived just in time to save the bodies from becoming the material of a cannibal debauch. The bodies of the unfortunate labourers, however, by the mutilation they had sustained, showed too plainly the work of man-eaters, and portions of their corpses have no doubt figured in the horrible orgies of these devil-worshippers. An inquest was held on the remains, and a verdict returned to the effect that the unfortunate deceased were murdered by the Kai Coloa, together with a rider strongly censuring the Government for their late action, to which the neighbouring settlers, quite disregarding the previous threats of the mountaineers, which date over a period of about two years, ascribe their melancholy fate. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the district, and the settlers have—as one man—collected to defend the remaining residents of the Ba. When the news first reached Levuka an excited public meeting was held, and a small force left on Saturday night—personal friends of Mr. John Berry, who was then in town—to defend his house and goods from outrage. On Sunday, Lieutenant Pritchard, with a few whites, and about fifty or sixty native troops, left for the scene of action, and the Minister for Native Affairs has since followed. The Government are straining every nerve, and mustering all the forces at their disposal, besides calling for volunteers to protect the lives of the settlers, as well as to punish the atrocious miscreants who have committed this awful crime; and it is sincerely to be hoped that party differences will not be allowed to hinder them in their righteous wrath.—*Levuka Gazette, February 15.*

An Ocean Waif.—A Taranaki (New Zealand) paper says:—We have been shown by Major Tuke a document found in a bottle which had been washed ashore near the White Cliffs. This waif was forwarded to him by Captain Rowan, A.C., who is stationed at Pukearuhe. In a memorandum to Major Tuke, Captain Rowan states that the document was picked up on the beach a little beyond Tirorongs, the settlement near Parinihihi. It was enclosed in a tightly-corked square bottle of white glass, which, when found by Tamati M'Latchie, on Tuesday last, the 28th January, was thickly covered with shells or barnacles. Captain Rowan broke the bottle and dried the paper, which was wet at the edges, although there was no other sign of moisture in the bottle. The document enclosed is written on cream-laid foolscap in large handwriting, and is perfect with the exception of being slightly discoloured in the places where it has been dried. It will be seen by the date that this bottle has been three years floating about, and it is curious to notice the way the currents set to these shores. The bottle has evidently come through the Strait, and then meeting a south-westerly current it was carried to the spot where it was found. As the document, which has travelled some thousands of miles may be interesting to those whom it concerns, we publish it as it was written:—"Ship Ethel, 575 tons, latitude 51.15 south, longitude 50.37 west. Passed Cape Horn on Sunday last, the 30th January. Many passengers very sick. Mr. Percy Boyd the worst by far. The Ethel left Tasmania on the 31st December, 1869. If this should be picked up either on land or sea, Mr. Percy Boyd requests the finder to have it inserted in one of the Tasmanian papers, so that if it should meet the eye of Mr. George Smith, whose father and mother, &c., live in Jamaica Cottage, Wellington-street, Hobart Town, Tasmania, he will know that the said Mr. Percy Boyd has often thought of his dear and much-valued friend and benefactor (the said George Smith) while far away from him on the boundless ocean. Dated this 3rd of February, 1870."

MONETARY AND MERCANTILE REVIEW.

No matters of any great moment have transpired since we wrote for the February mail. Perhaps the most important, as far as the mercantile community are concerned, has been the promise given by the Premier that the Government will propose the abolition of the ad valorem duties at an early period next session of Parliament. Though these duties have considerably augmented the public revenue, they have proved a constant source of annoyance to the Government officials, and of inconvenience to the importers. The Protectionist element in our Legislative Assembly will doubtless make an effort to retain them, and may obtain assistance from members who oppose the present Ministry on other grounds. An opinion is gaining ground that as far as possible every restriction which in any way fetters the trade of this port should be removed, and that in this lies our true strength in any rivalry we may have with the Victorian capital. The revision and simplification of our tariff, which has been also promised, has already created some alarm amongst our Southern neighbours. It is believed that when the revenue statements for the current quarter are published, they will prove satisfactorily that the Government are justified in reducing taxation unless they consider it imperative that an improvement in the public finances ought to be met by increased expenditure. The Customs revenue received at this port during the month ending the 28th ultimo was as follows:—Spirits, £30,654 9s. 6d.; wine, still, £2785 19s.; wine, sparkling, £78 16s. 6d.; ale, porter, and beer (in wood), £1409 11s.; ditto (in bottle), £919 16s.; tobacco and snuff, £3196 18s.—unmanufactured, £1416 2s.; cigars, £1082 7s. 4d.; tea, £6948 9s. 8d.; coffee and chicory, £690 16s. 6d.; sugar, refined, £3 11s. 8d.; ditto, unrefined, £3689 19s 2d; molasses, £8 7s. 6d.; opium, £529 3s.; rice, £618 9s. 9d.; dried fruits, £797 9s. 8d.; nuts, £11 10s. 1d.; malt, £68 12s. 6d.; hops, £146 3s. 6d.; ad valorem duty, £20,412 13s. 9d.; specific duty, £6431 6s. 9d.; bonding warehouse duty, £150; rent of goods in Queen's warehouse, £5 2s. 6d.; gold, £785 19s. 8d.; pilotage, £380 4s. 6d.; harbour and light dues, £350 2s. 8d.; harbour dues, £101 10s.; pilotage outports, £15 16s. 4d.: total, £83,689 8s. 6d., or £13,737 17s. 1d. in excess of the amount collected in February, 1872. During the first two months of this year the Customs revenue exceeded that for the corresponding period of last year by 29,206 13s. 2d.

The following were the monthly receipts in both years:—

	1872.	1873.
January ..	£74,875 12 11	£90,341 9 0
February	69,951 11 4	83,689 8 5
	£144,827 4 3	£174,030 17 5

In the money market no alteration has taken place. Capital is extremely plentiful, and the amount of gold held by our banking establishments still very heavy, though our export to England in three months (inclusive of March) will not fall far short of one million sterling. To balance this we have had heavy receipts of bullion both from our own mines and from Queensland. We see no reasons for anticipating any immediate change in the value of money nor in the amount of the bank reserves. A great deal will depend upon the next London wool sales. If the reduced prices established at the February series is maintained, it will require the export of a considerable amount of gold to balance exchanges. If this decline is recovered money must continue plentiful and discounts low.

Last month's gold yield, though considerably in excess of the returns for January, suffers by comparison with the escort receipts for February last year. The total quantity was 26,316 oz., of which 20,426 was from the Western district, 4870 from the Southern, and 1020 from the Northern. During the corresponding period of 1872, the receipts amounted to 37,113 oz.; towards which the Western district alone contributed 31,009 oz. We can no longer consider that the receipts for one or even two months afford a true index to the state of the mining industry. A large quantity of gold is now obtained from quartz-reefing; and as several of the richest companies only crush about once a quarter, their returns cause considerable fluctuations. As a proof of this we have had, during the present month, one escort from the West exceeding in amount the whole of last month's receipts from all our mines. This with others to follow will probably make the apparent yield of the month larger than that of any similar period during the past ten years, and bring up the quarter's returns to above the average of last year's. At present the figures are, first two months of 1872, 59,407 oz.; ditto 1873, 46,301 oz.

The following table exhibits the quantity of gold received per Government escorts from each district during the first two months of 1872 and 1873:—

	Western.	Southern.	Northern.
	oz.	oz.	oz.
1872.			
January	14,134	7,257	903
February	31,009	5,123	981
	45,143	12,380	1,884
1873.			
January	14,112	4,783	1,090
February	20,426	4,870	1,020
	34,538	9,653	2,110

Dividend-paying investments are daily becoming more scarce and prices higher. This is particularly the case as regards Government debentures, of which all offered found a much better market here than they would in England. In other respects a good business has been done in the stock and share markets.

Banks.—Sales have been numerous, and on the whole prices have been satisfactory. Closing rates are not so high as those ruling a fortnight since. Commercial ranged between 74 and 75, closing at the higher figure. A large business was done in City at 10¼ to 10½, buyers now look for a slight decline. Joint Stock advanced 12s. 6d. higher than last month's quotation, but have since become weaker. New South Wales were also unsteady, late sales showing a decline of 20s. on the highest rate of the month. New Zealand quiet; sellers at 17⅞. Union declined to 48, and National of Queensland, after dropping to 2s. 6d. dis., have gone to par.

Debentures in good request, at extreme prices, and few offering. New South Wales terminables sold at the unprecedented price of 108½, a figure not supported by recent sales. Interminables have risen 20s. Queensland fours unaltered. City of Sydney bonds not so scarce; short-dated sold at 106, long at 109. Australasian Steam six per cents, having eight years' currency brought £5 premium.

Insurance.—Investors look upon these stocks unfavourably, as they have not proved profitable for some time. Sydney Fire are the only description not offered below par—sales, 2¾ to 3. Pacific offering at 1s. advance on the amount of the last call. United were done at 8s.

Steam.—Australasian in moderate request, Illawarra steady at 4½. The declaration of a dividend of 5 per cent. for the past half-year, and a favourable report has increased the value of Hunter River, and they are now held for 12½ ex div.

Gaslight.—A ready sale for all offered at from 16 to 16½ for old stock, and £5 premium for new issue, £1 paid up.

Mining.—Coal: Since the settlement of the disputes between masters and men, shares have increased in price, with few offering. Shale oil were less salable and prices declined to 28s.

Copper.—Favourable news from England respecting the price of copper caused Peak Downs to rally, and close 15s. dearer than the lowest price of the month. Other Queensland mines have not recovered, and their shares are difficult to quit. The mines in the Bourke district command increased inquiry. Southern Cobar have gone up to 10s. All the stock of a new company called the Northern Cobar was taken up at once.

Gold.—Worthless properties, floated upon untruthful prospectuses, and in some instances by dishonest practices, have thrown quite a chill upon the enterprise of scores who during last year invested their money freely to aid in developing our auriferous wealth. Contributing shares in non-dividend paying mines can hardly be given away at present, while those of companies now on gold command high premiums. In the latter list are nearly all the famous Hawkins Hill claims. Some surprise has been occasioned by statements in English papers received by last mail that these mines are in Victoria. Now, as they happen to be the richest deposits of gold-bearing quartz ever discovered in any part of the world, we may as well state that they are located in New South Wales. Krohman's is turning out wonderfully rich stone, and paid a dividend of 62½ per cent. out of their last crushing. The adjoining claim, known as Beyers and Holterman's, paid 25 per cent. out of the proceeds of ten weeks' work. Carroll and Beards and Star of Peace are also on rich stone. The marked fluctuations in prices shown in the annexed course of sales have been the result of Bull and Bear operators. There have been no alterations in the prospects of the mines to warrant them. Tin shares almost unsalable at any price. The value of the deposits has been greatly overestimated, and the large amounts for which companies have been floated will render the dividends paid comparatively trifling.

The course of sales for the past month has been:—Banks: Joint Stock, 13, 13½, 13½, 13¼, £13 6s, 13½, 13⅝, 13½; City, 10⅜, 10¼, 10⅜, 10½, 10⅜, 10½; Commercial, 75, 74, 74½, 74, 74¼, 74½; New South Wales, 48, 48½, 48, 47½, 47¾, 48, 47½, 48; New Zealand, 17½, 17⅝, 17½; Union, 49, 48; Queensland National, 4½, 3½. Steam: A. S. N., 16½, 16⅜, 16⅝, £16 13s 6d; Illawarra, 4 1-5, 4½, 4 1-5, 4½; Hunter River, 12 x. d. Insurance: Pacific, 20s 6d, 21s, 20s 3d, 21s; United, 8s; Sydney Fire, 2¾, 3, 2¾; Gas Light, £16 3s 6d, 16, 16¼, 16½; ditto (new shares 6). Debentures: N. S. Wales 108, 108½, 108; ditto Interminable 105, 106; Queensland (4 per cents.), 94½; Queensland Treasury Bills 101¾, 102, 101½; New Zealand Treasury Bills 103; City of Sydney 106, 109; A. S. N. Co. (1876), 103½, (1881), 105.

Mining.—Coal: Wallsend 11, £11 3s 6d, 11½, 11¼, 11¼, 11¼, 11¾, £11 6s 6d, 11¼; Waratah, 8; Bulli, 12. N. S. W. Shale and Oil, 30s, 28s, 28s 6d, 28s, 28s 6d, 28s. Copper: Mount Perry, 18s, 17s 6d, 17s, 17s 6d; Normanby, 9s, 5s 6d, 7s, 7s 6d, 5s 9d, 6s; Peak Downs, 55s 6d, 57s 6d, 55s, 52s 6d, 54s, 55s, 62s 6d, 66s 6d, 57s 6d, 62s 6d, 63s, 66s, 65s, 67s 6d; Peelwood, 10s; Southern Cobar, 7s, 6s 6d, 6s 10d, 7s, 7s 3d, 7s, 7s 6d, 7s 9d, 7s 6d, 7s 9d, 9s 6d, 10s; Western Peak Downs, 3s 6d, 2s 9d, 2s 6d. Gold; Browns, 13s 9d, 14s, 13s 6d, 12s 6d, 10s; Brown's Creek, 6s, 5s 6d; Beyers and Holtermanns; 73s, 71s 6d, 72s, 72s 6d, 72s 9d, 71s 3d, 71s 6d, 72s, 72s 3d, 72s 6d, 72s 9d, 70s, 71s, 72s, 72s 3d, 56s, 55s, 57s 6d, 55s, 54s, 56s, 54s 6d, 49s 6d, 50s, 49s 6d, 47s, 46s, 50s, 51s, 50s 6d, 51s, 52s 6d, 53s, 52s 6d, 53s 6d, 57s, 57s 6d, 58s 6d, 60s, 61s 6d, 62s, 62s 6d, 59s, 60s, 60s, 59s; Carroll and Beards, 50s c.d., 49s 6d, 50s, 48s, 47s 6d, 48s, 47s, 47s 6d, 48s, 47s, 47s 6d, 47s 9d, 47s 6d, 48s, 47s 6d, 48s, 49s 6d, 50s, 50s 6d, 51s, 53s, 52s, 53s 6d, 53s, 54s, 53s, 53s 3d, 53s 6d, 54s, 54s 3d, 54s 6d, 53s, 53s 6d; Dayspring, 7s 9d, 8s 3d, 8s 6d, 7s 9d; Caledonian Amalgamated, 9s, 9s 3d; Grenfell Consols, 15s 9d, 15s 3d; Fisher and Beards, 17s 6d, 17s 9d, 18s; Hickson, Creighton, and Beards, 18s 9d, 19s, 18s 9d, 17s 6d, 18s 3d, 18s 6d, 18s 9d, 19s, 18s; Krohmanns 64s, 64s 6d, 64s, 65s 6d, 63s 6d, 64s, 51s cum div., 65s x.d., 62s 6d, 50 x.d., 47s 6d, 46s, 46s 6d, 47s, 47s 6d, 48s, 50s, 46s, 48s, 50s, 51s, 52s, 54s, 54s 6d, 56s, 52s 6d, 53s, 54s 6d, 55s, 55s 6d, 55s 9d, 56s, 57s, 57s 6d, 58s, 58s 6d, 60s, 61s, 60s 6d, 62s, 61s, 61s 6d, 62s, 62s 6d, 63s, 64s, 62s, 62s 3d, 62s 6d, 63s, 63s 6d, 63s, 62s 6d; Marcolini, 7s 6d, 7s; Monte Christo, 26s, 27s 3d, 28s 6d; Paxton's, 10s 9d, 9s 9d, 10s 6d, 9s 6d; Rapp and Co., 21s, 20s 9d, 20s 6d, 21s, 20s 9d, 20s, 18s, 17s 6d, 20s, 19s, 17s 6d, 18s, 18s 6d, 19s, 18s, 18s 6d, 18s 9d, 20s, 21s, 23s 6d, 23s 3d, 23s 9d, 24s, 24s 3d, 23s, 22s, 21s 6d, 21s, 19s, 20s, 21s, 19s, 19s 3d, 19s 6d, 18s 6d, 19s, 18s 9d, 19s 6d, 19s 9d, 19s, 19s 6d, 20s, 20s 3d, 20s 9d, 20s, 20s 3d, 20s, 20s 3d, 20s 6d, 20s 9d, 21s 6d, 21s 3d, 21s, 20s, 21s, 21s 6d, 21s 3d, 21s 9d, 21s 6d, 21s 3d; Star of Peace, 20s, 25s 6d, 26s, 25s 6d, 26s 6d, 27s, 27s 6d, 28s, 26s, 27s, 27s 6d, 28s, 27s 6d, 26s, 26s 6d, 28s, 29s, 30s, 30s 6d, 31s, 28s 6d, 26s 6d, 28s 3d, 30s, 31s, 31s 3d; Williams, 19s, 22s, 21s; Band and Albion, 32s 6d, 33s; Hustler's Great Extended, £13 12s 7d, 13½, 12⅞, 13, 13½, 13½ x. d., 14½, 4½, 14½, 14, 14½; Hustler's Tribute, 59s, 60s, 62s 6d, 64s, 72s 6d, 67s, 70s, 67s 6d, 70s, 65s, 68s, 71s, 72s, 73s, 75s; New North Clunes, 80½, 81, 82, 81.

The following table exhibits the state of the Share market at close:—

COMPANIES.	Capital (nominal.)	Capital paid up.	Share paid up.	Closing Prices.
BANKS.	£	£		
Australasia	1,200,000	1,200,000	£40	55
Commercial	400,000	400,000	25	74½, 75
City	240,000	240,000	8	10⅜, 10½
Joint Stock	484,656	484,656	8	13½, 13⅝
New South Wales... ...	1,000,000	1,000,000	20	48, 47½
New Zealand	500,000	500,000	10	17⅞
Union	1,250,000	1,250,000	25	49
Mercantile	120,000	120,000	8	
DEBENTURES.	Issue.	Due.	Interest.	
N. S. W., terminables	8,783,500	1871 to 97	5	108
Ditto interminables	240,850	inter.	5	105, 106
Queensland Government	3,022,000	1881 to 91	6	112
Ditto	500,000		4	94½
Ditto Treasury bills	800,000	71 to 74	6	101, 102½
New Zealand ditto	229,000	1873 & 4	6	103
A. S. N. Co. ...	100,000	1874 & 6	6	103
City of Sydney ...	163,100	1871 to 7	6	109, 106
Pyrmont Bridge ...	29,300	1874	8	102
Clarence Steam ...	10,600	1874	8	100
Colonial Sugar Co.	60,000	1875 to 77	8	
INSURANCE.				
General Marine ...	600,000	18,000	1½	
New South Wales Marine	150,000	15,000	2	30s
Pacific Fire and Marine	1,000,000	31,742	3	21s, 20s
Sydney Fire ...	250,000	50,000	2	2¾, 3
Sydney Marine ...	100,000	10,000	10/	9/
Southern... ...	1,000,000	100,000	1	
United	500,000	25,000	1	8/
STEAM.				
Australasian ...	320,000	320,000	20	16¾
Clarence and Richmond	50,000	37,500	10	
Ditto, Preferential	8,330	8,330	10	10, 9½
Hunter River ...	55,000	55,000	10	12½
Illawarra... ...	57,000	57,000	5	4½
Clarence and N. E.	13,271	13,271		4¾
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Gaslight	144,000	144,000	6	16½, 17
Pyrmont Bridge ...	50,000	34,645	5	
Sydney Exchange...	30,000	26,475	10	
Omnibus Co. ...	40,000	19,000	£1	22/, 22/6
MINING.				
Bulli Coal	28,050	28,050	10	12
Ditto, pref. (12½ per cent.)	8,420	8,420	10	15½
N. S. W. Shale and Oil	...	...	£1	28s
Wallsend Coal ...	100,000	100,000	10	11½
Waratah Coal ...	60,000	59,088	6	8, 9
Boolboonda Copper	60,000	60,000	£1	
Cobar	20,000	20,000	£1	40s
Cowflat	65,000	65,000	£1	10/, 12/6
Drummond	100,000	7,500	2/6	2s
Kroombit... ...	60,000	30,000	3/6	3s 6d
Mount Perry ...	85,000	85,000	£1	17/6
Mount Coora ...	60,000	60,000	£1	
Mulloon	...	...	2/6	3s 6d
Moolboolaman ...	60,000	30,000	...	2s
Normanby	60,000	30,000	£1	5s, 7s
Peak Downs ...	100,000	100,000	1	65/, 70/
Peak Downs Consols	30,000	...	2/6	2s 6d
Phoenix	50,000	50,000	...	
Western Peak Downs	75,000	...	...	2, 2.6
Wolca	60,000	...	6/	
Peelwood... ...	...	...	10/	10/, 10/6
Peabody... ...	40,000	...	6/	6s
Cowra	5,000	4,000	100	
Armstrong's Gold...	6,000	4,000	£1	42s 6d
All Nations ...	25,000	...	£1	7/
Brown's	35,000	35,000	£1	10/, 12/6
Beyers and Holtermann's	72,000	72,000	£1	58s
Bismark	20,000	20,000	12s	
Carroll, Beard, and Co.	90,000	90,000	£1	53/
Bayspring ...	60,000	60,000	£1	7/
Great Extended ...	9,000	...	50s	
Frenchman's ...	10,000	10,000	£1	6s 6d, 7s
Golden Fleece ...	20,000	...	7s	
Grenfell Consols ...	40,000	40,000	£1	15/, 16/
Hixson, Creighton, & Beard	80,000	80,000	£1	18/, 17/
Heffernan's ...	20,600	20,000	£1	
Johnson's ...	20,000	16,000	21s	22/6
Krohmann's ...	80,000	80,000	£1	63/
Mitchell's Creek ...	20,000	60,000	£5	80s
Marcolini	30,000	30,000	£1	7s
Monte Cristo ...	...	...	...	27/6
Paxton's	160,000	160,000	£1	9/6, 10/
Star of Peace ...	84,000	84,000	£1	26/, 25/
Rampant Lion ...	27,000	27,000	£5	5/
Rapp's	125,000	125,000	£1	20/, 21/6
Williams... ...	75,000	75,000	£1	21/
Band & Albion Consols (Balt.)	...	...	...	31/
Hustler's Gt. Extended Tribute No. 1 (Sandhurst)	...	...	...	75/
Ancient Briton Tin	20,000	...	5/	Nominal.
Blue Mountain ...	25,000	...	5/	
Caledonian ...	40,000	...	5/	
Champion ...	30,000	...	3/	
Dumaresq Mole ...	6,250	...	5/	
Elsmore	60,000	...	10/	
Glen Innes ...	7,500	...	5/	
Glen Lode ...	30,000	...	5/	
Maryland Ruby ...	40,000	...	8/	
Mount Mitchell ...	15,000	...	2/6	
Newstead ...	60,000	...	10/	
New Cornwall ...	60,000	...	5/	
Oban	22,000	...	5/	
Pioneer	50,000	...	4/	
Ruby	15,000	...	5/	
Ruby Creek ...	30,000	...	4/	
Sydney	60,000	...	3/	
Wheal Johnson ...	50,000	...	5/	
Queensland ...	40,000	...	4/	
Wheal-Edith ...	15,000	...	£1	

INSOLVENCIES FOR THE MONTH.

	Estimated Liabilities.	Assets.
James Cronin, Cooma, saddler ...	£359 5 2	£105 4 4
Edward Field Little, Hartley, publican	382 14 0	169 2 0
Charles Osman, Sydney, out of business	158 1 5	2 10 0
George Embleton, Hill End, sodawater manufacturer	1331 17 6	1641 9 6
John Shaw, Yass, gentleman ...	1094 9 7	250 0 0
Timothy Lees, Bowenfels, carrier ...	447 8 7	421 13 5
Abraham Mitchell, Gulgong ...	51 10 0	1 0 0
Joseph Mitchell, Sydney, coal merchant	485 5 5	69 11 6
Nicholas James Bray, Waterloo, polisher	28 14 9	3 0 0
Thomas Cooper, the younger, Bowenfells, contractor	197 16 0	9 0 0
Edmund Hockey, Solferino, storekeeper	1096 19 1	1181 8 4
James Henry Bryant, Liverpool, paper maker	303 2 0	316 3 8
Thomas Ellen, Sydney, flour factor ...	267 8 1	358 0 0
master mariner ...	322 7 6	274 10 5
William Myles, Goulburn, gardener ...	1247 2 1	1422 12 6
John O'Neil, Hill End, miner ...	107 9 3	15 0 0
John King, Newcastle, stonemason ...	96 0 0	11 15 6
Peter Lohuart, Gulgong, miner ...	155 18 9	5 0 0
William Green, Grafton, farmer ...	116 3 0	69 6 0
Edward Tapp, Sydney, wheelwright ...	82 13 8	13 5 6
Thomas Murr, Maitland, carrier ...	519 0 8	484 19 1
James Spearing, Yass, farmer ...	252 7 2	55 0 0
John Slade, Redfern, builder ...	47 5 6	18 0 0
William Asser, Muswellbrook, storekeeper	498 8 4	105 1 2
William John Bates, Sydney, late publican	134 3 6	20 0 0
James Richard Hatcher, Inverell, innkeeper	858 10 1	805 0 0
John Randell, Mudgee, labourer ...	59 11 0	1 0 0
Thomas Barnes, Mudgee	169 9 8	9 1 0
Richard Sweetman, Sydney, carpenter	177 4 3	6 0 0
Alfred Schaper, Shoalhaven, storekeeper (compulsory) ...	Rule pending.	
Henry Clegg, Sydney, dealer ...	78 3 3	6 10 0
Joseph Keenan, Newcastle, boarding-house keeper	215 3 11	41 18 0
Joseph Emanuel Myers, Sydney, teacher	32 1 5	15 6 0
Richard Jaques, Rydal, quarryman ...	35 7 1	6 0 0

WOOL, TALLOW, AND HIDES.

The inward mail this month was delivered two and a half days within the contract time, thereby redeeming the character for regularity which has so long attended the service under the present contract with the P. and O. Co.

We have received the usual circulars of the London brokers, giving reviews of the home market for our chief staple throughout the year 1872. Most of the authorities wrote favourably of the prospect of the market for the ensuing sales in February; Messrs. W. Mort and Co, alone being wisely reticent on the subject, knowing, as they say, that before their opinions could reach us in the ordinary course of post we should be in possession of telegrams conveying the actual results of the sales in question.

We are, in fact, now in receipt of news of the close of the February-March series, as far as telegrams can afford us the information; and it is much to be regretted that the results of the sales must be exceedingly unsatisfactory to all concerned, and especially to those on this side, who paid high prices in October last in the not unreasonable anticipation of a very different state of affairs at the first public sales for the year 1873. These hopes appear to have been shared in by most if not all the selling brokers in London, and private advices by the inward mail have no doubt been generally to the same effect. We now learn that at the close of the sales a few days ago, a very serious decline had occurred, and that taking the extreme rates of February-March as a starting point, an average fall of 25 per cent. had been established. Taking into consideration the various fluctuations in the market at the four public sales, subsequent to the first series referred to, the above estimate will give a decline of 2d. to 3d. per lb. as compared with the last November-December prices; and when we receive full advices comprising catalogues and account sales we shall most probably find that such has been the actual result.

The latest telegrams, referring to the closing day of the sales, lead us to infer that the market had assumed a firmer tone, and that a tendency towards an improvement in prices was manifest. We may therefore hope that the downward course of the market had been arrested, and that the ensuing public sales, to commence at the latter end of April, may show no worse results than those of the February-March series. Perhaps even a moderate improvement may take place, but it would be unwise to calculate too much upon such a desirable event, as the quantity of wool to be offered will be, as usual at the time of the year, very large; and it will probably be months before the manufacturers and other buyers will realize the fact that, from this colony and Queensland, to say nothing of other sources of supply, there will be a serious deficiency in the amount of the clip, instead of the steady annual increase which would probably have been the case under more favourable circumstances.

Buyers on this side appear, however, to have confidence in the future state of the market, for our largest purchasers have been willing to do business (whenever there was a disposition to sell) at prices certainly not commensurate with the reported decline at home.

In my last report I mentioned the withdrawal of all the wools catalogued on the 19th and 20th ultimo, and the week after no public sales at all were attempted. This course was probably inevitable, as it was necessary to communicate with country constituents before accepting the reduced prices which the adverse course of events in England appeared to indicate. The first public sale subsequent to the receipt of the February telegrams was held by Messrs. Mort and Co. on the 5th March, and certainly the auctioneers had no reason to complain of the prices obtained for parcels from which the old reserves had been removed. The day following the sales of the Associated Auctioneers were attended with similar results. At Messrs. Mort and Co.'s sale, on the 12th instant, a large and attractive catalogue was presented, but high reserves restricted the sales to about a third of the total number of bales offered. Prices for the wools disposed of were on the whole about equal to those current during the previous week. On the day following the Associated Auctioneers held sales, and similar prices were obtained for all lots offered for bona fide competition. On March 19, Messrs. Mort and Co. catalogued about 800 bales; but on most of the important lots the high reserves had not been removed, and consequently not much more than a fourth of the quantity offered passed the hammer. Subsequently, however, further sales were made by private contract. At the sales by the Associated Auctioneers on the day following there appeared to be a somewhat better disposition to purchase, and such of the salesmen as were in a position to meet the market, found purchasers at what may be considered very good prices in the present state of affairs.

On the whole prices for scoured and fleece wools cannot be quoted lower than 1d. to 1½d. per lb. under the rates obtainable prior to the receipt of the adverse news; but wools in grease have been greatly neglected, as the late accounts afford no encouragement to ship in such condition, and the pressure of business at the washing establishments precludes the possibility of getting any good sized parcel scoured in less than a month or six weeks' time.

The deliveries of wool in Sydney during the last three or four weeks have fallen off considerably, which may be taken as an indication that the season is drawing to a close. No doubt the recent extremely wet weather and the almost impassable state of the roads will in some measure account for this, and there should be a considerable quantity of wool still to come forward, or the clip will be even much less in quantity than has hitherto been anticipated. Another month will enable us to form a more accurate opinion on the subject, than the present data affords us the means of doing. The sales under the hammer this month have not exceeded about 2110 bales.

Sheepskins have been in moderate supply during the month. The market on the whole has been dull, but a fair amount of business has been done at a decline of ½d. to 1d. per lb. on the prices obtainable at the date of my last letter.

During the first two or three weeks of the month the market for tallow was very dull for all descriptions. On the 14th instant there was an improved demand for trade lots, and shipping parcels, in consequence of a disposition to meet the market, were more largely dealt in than they have been for some weeks past; and at the sales referred to 379 casks were disposed of out of 421 casks catalogued. Shipping parcels, comprising beef tallow alone, sold for 33s. to 33s. 9d. per cwt., and trade lots of mixed from 29s. to 32s., beef, 33s. to 33s. 6d., and mutton from 35s. to 36s. 6d. per cwt. The sales this month by auction have amounted to 696 casks.

The market for hides has been very firm throughout the month, and at the sales held on the 14th—the last I am able to report *in extenso*—there was an active demand by the local trade for actual requirements, stimulated also by purchases made for the neighbouring colonies. The result was an advance in prices, in some instances as much as a ½d. per lb. upon the current rates of the previous week. The sales by auction this month, up to those of the 14th instant inclusive, have numbered 9625 hides.

For full particulars of the public sales of wool, tallow, and hides see the subjoined appendix.

GEORGE R. HIRST,

379, George-street.

21st March.

P.S.—At the public sales held under the above date there was a continued demand for shipping parcels of tallow, at the commission in price accorded to purchasers last week. There was also a good trade demand.

The animation in the market for hides, noticed last week, still continued at the sales to-day, and of about 2850 offered 2430 were disposed of at prices fully equal to the current rates of the 14th instant.

Appendix.

Wool.

March 5.

The local market, after remaining in an almost comatose state for a fortnight, showed symptoms of reanimation on the above date. Messrs. Mort and Co. offered by auction a catalogue comprising, in round numbers, 950 bales. Many of the lots were offered with the restriction of old reserves, and of course had to be bought in; but in all cases where a disposition to meet the market was manifest there was active competition, and the prices obtained did not show a reduction of more than about 1d to 1½d per lb on the current rates for the same or similar wools before the receipt of the news of the adverse opening of the London February sales. Messrs. Mort and Co.'s sales under the hammer amounted to about 480 bales, inclusive of numerous odd lots not worth special notice. The principal lines were as follow:—PAB, 14 bales fleece at 17¾d; diamond over DR, 17 ditto at 18¾d; M over 29, 20 ditto at 17½d; Willorang, 13 ditto at 19d; IN, 10 ditto at 23d; M in heart, 15 in grease at 8½d; RB over Tumut, 11 greasy lambs at 9½d; — over JL, 58 scoured at 25d; same brand, 15 ditto thirds at 19¾d; and PIT, 8 fleece at 17¾d.

March 6.

The Associated Auctioneers held their sales under the above date, and they were attended by results similar to those of the previous day. Altogether about 550 bales were disposed of under the hammer. Messrs. Irwin and Co. were first on the roster, with a catalogue comprising 126 bales, of which 61 were sold. The principal lots were—Ch., 23 fleece at 19¾d; and M in circle, 10 ditto at 18½d.

Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Co. offered 754 bales and sold 333, comprising amongst others the following principal lots:—EB over DW, 8 bales fleece at 20d; DA & Co. over Co in diamond, 29 at 19¾d; LA, 15 scoured at 11½d; WOB, 27 fleece at 20d; JM, 13 scoured at 20d; MT over Maneroo, 11 fleece at 17¾d; FHH, 15 ditto at 17½d; EC over Ce in diamond, 18 greasy at 10¾d; DA&Co over Yass, 21 fleece at 19¾d; WJ, 41 ditto at 18d; and MMcM over Tooloon, 10 in grease at 9d.

Mr. J. A. Turner catalogued 250 bales, but sold only about 40, comprising small lots not worth special notice.

Messrs. Brewster and Trebeck offered and sold 21 bales, the principal line being U&W, 18 bales in grease at 8½d per lb.

March 10.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench being last on the roster at the sales of the 6th instant, held a special sale under the above date. Their catalogue comprised 236 bales, but only 42 were sold, comprising small lots not requiring a special report.

March 12.

Under the above date Messrs. Mort and Co. offered a catalogue comprising about 1100 bales; but high reserves restricted the sales to about 375 bales, which were disposed of at a decline in prices about equal to those indicated at the sales of the previous week. The principal sales were HA over W, 20 bales fleece at 18d; WKS, 57 ditto at 18¾d; 2 over JH, 21 ditto at 20d; Y, 18 in grease at 9¾d; LT in diamond, 18 ditto at 10¾d; JH over 7, 22 fleece at 19d; GM, 22 ditto at 19¾d; JW, 10 ditto at 18½d; W, 17 ditto at 16¾d; Kalangan, 26 ditto at 19½d; JA, 13 lambs in grease at 8d; MW, 15 fleece at 17¾d; and WE over New England, 7 ditto at 20¾d per lb.

March 13.

Three of the Associated Auctioneers held sales to-day which were attended with results similar to those held by Mort and Co. on the previous day. The catalogues comprised a total quantity of 873 bales, but only 211 were disposed of under the hammer.

Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Co. offered 550 bales, but sold only 154. JTN, 16 bales fleece brought 17¾d; ALX, 26 ditto at 20½d; JG, 26 greasy at 8¾d; WBO, 10 fleece at 17¼d; and same mark, 18 greasy at 9d.

Mr. J. A. Turner catalogued 276 bales, but sold only 43, the only lot of any importance being Hess, 17 bales fleece at 16¾d.

Messrs. Irwin, Bridge, and Co. offered 47 bales and sold 11, of which Tosh, 10 bales in grease realized 8¾d per lb.

March 19.

Under this date Messrs. Mort and Co. offered a catalogue comprising about 800 bales. There was, however, little disposition to purchase at vendors' limits, and only about 210 bales were disposed of, irrespective of a goodly number of pockets and small bags. The principal lots sold were as follow:—P in triangle, 16 bales in grease at 10d; TD over Molonglo, 15 fleece at 19¾d; GH over New England, 11 ditto at 19¾d; P7, 14 ditto at 18d;

50 in square, 35 ditto at 18½d; and HE, 23 ditto at 8¾d. Greasy wools were much neglected, and with the exception of the lot above quoted, all the important parcels were bought in.

MARCH 20.

The market to-day did not exhibit any new feature as far as prices were concerned, but on the whole there was a better disposition to do business. Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Co., appeared to be best prepared to meet the views of purchasers, and consequently they cleared most of the lots they had for sale. The catalogues altogether comprised 560 bales, of which 283 were sold.

Mr. J. A. Turner was first on the roster with a catalogue comprising upwards of 300 bales, but high reserves prevented the disposal of more than 70. The only lots of importance were—M over W.B., 13 fleece at 18d; TxF, 22 ditto at 20d; GG over N.E, 9 greasy at 11d; and JW, 16 ditto, at 8¾d, per lb.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench offered 54 bales and sold 25, of which F in circle over Moravia, in grease, brought 10¾d per lb.

Messrs. Irwin, Bridge, and Co. catalogued 26 bales, but bought in the whole. Only a few pockets and bags were disposed of.

Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Co. offered 210 bales, and sold 183. The principal lines were—MxS over C in diamond, 59 fleece at 17¼d; same mark, 39 ditto at 16¾d; M in circle over Nangus, 16 pieces at 11d; same brand, 9 lambs at 16d; 1S, 9 fleece at 18¾d; and MxSS over C in diamond, 15 greasy at 9¾d per lb.

TALLOW AND HIDES.

FEBRUARY 21.

Under the above date sales were held, but time did not admit of a detailed report in my last article.

The market for tallow continues very dull. There was no demand whatever for shipping parcels, and trade lots were also in little request. The catalogues comprised 353 casks, but only about 170 were disposed of. The only lots of importance were 8 casks of beef at 32s, 27 ditto at 33s, and 5 ditto at 32s 6d—all in Harrison, Jones, and Co.'s catalogue.

Hides were more actively competed for; and the downward tendency, noticed at the close of the previous weekly sales, was in a great measure arrested. The total quantity offered amounted to about 3040, of which 2465 were sold. The following were the principal lines:—

By Mort and Co.: 16 at 5¾d, 18 at 5½d, 20 at 5¼d, 42 at 5½d, 61 at 5¾d, 17 at 6¼d, 67 at 4½d, 46 at 5¾d, 40 at 5¼d, 48 at 5¼d, 11 at 5¾d, 29 at 6¼d, 60 at 5¾d, 13 at 5¾d, 16 at 4¾d, 10 at 5¼d, 15 at 5d, 16 at 5¼d, 10 at 4¾d, 16 at 5d, 50 at 5¾d, 17 at 5¾d, 40 at 5¾d and 13 at 5¾d per lb.; 29 horse hides at 8s 11d, 19 ditto at 7s 6d and 26 ditto at 7s each.

By J. A. Turner: 25 at 6¼d, 41 at 5½d, 61 at 5¾d, 80 at 5¼d, 25 at 5¾d, 40 at 6d, 11 at 6½d, 43 at 5½d, 13 at 5¾d, 16 at 4½d, 42 at 6½d, 41 at 5¾d, 72 at 5¼d, 18 at 5¼d, 23 at 6d, 36 at 5¾d, 56 at 5¼d, 16 at 4½d, 42 at 5¾d, 12 at 5¾d, 16 at 5¼d, 12 at 5¾d, 30 at 5½d, 12 at 6½d, 34 at 5¾d, 24 at 5¼d, 22 at 5¾d, 48 at 5¾d, and 12 (dry) at 7d per lb; 11 horse hides at 8s 3d, 14 at 8s 4d, 60 at 5s 2d, 16 at 7s 4d, and 12 at 6s each.

By Harrison, Jones, and Co.: 35 at 5d, 21 at 5¼d, 33 at 5d, 28 at 5½d, 11 at 5½d, 12 at 5¼d, 27 at 5¾d, 40 at 5¼d, 33 at 5¾d, 25 at 6d, 22 at 5¾d, 21 at 5¾d, 16 at 5d, 35 at 5d, 49 at 5d, 39 at 5d, 15 at 5¼d, 32 at 5d, 28 at 5d, 13 at 5d, 12 at 5d, and 20 at 5d per lb.

By Irwin, Bridge, and Co.: 13 at 5d, 23 at 4¾d, 21 at 6½d, 24 at 5½d, 27 at 5½d, 22 at 5¾d, 18 at 5¾d, 23 at 3¾d, 17 at 5¼d, 21 at 6½d, 17 at 5¼d, and 24 at 5¾d per lb.

FEBRUARY 28.

The market for tallow under the above date continued excessively dull as far as parcels suitable for shipment were concerned, but trade lots were in better demand than they were at the sales of the previous week. The total quantity catalogued amounted to 340 casks, and the sales to about 70 casks, for which last week's prices were obtained. The lots disposed of were too insignificant to justify a special report.

The supply of hides was scarcely up to the usual weekly average, the combined catalogues comprising only a total of 2576. There was an active demand by the local trade, and 2340 were sold at prices fully equal to the current rates of the previous week. The following were the principal sales:—

By Mort and Co.: 17 at 5d, 39 at 5¼d, 46 at 5¾d, 48 at 5¼d, 40 at 5¾d, 65 at 5¾d, 70 at 5¼d, 72 at 5¼d, 40 at 5¾d, 50 at 5¾d, 11 at 6¼d, 49 at 5¾d, 70 at 5¼d, 65 at 5¾d, 38 at 5¾d, 55 at 5¼d, 11 at 6¼d, 81 at 7¼d, 60 at 7¼d, 30 at 6¼d, 12 at 5¾d, 11 at 4¾d, 18 at 6¼d, 31 at 5¾d, 30 at 5¾d, 56 at 5¾d, and 25 at 5¾d. 28 horsehides at 8s 6d, 36 at 6s, and 30 at 7s 8d each.

By J. A. Turner: 19 at 5¾d, 16 at 5d, 22 at 5d, 36 at 5¾d, 41 at 5d, 10 at 6¼d, 23 at 6¾d, 22 at 5¼d, 12 at 4¾d, 13 at 5¾d; 40 at 5d, 32 at 5¼d, 49 at 5d, 44 at 5¾d, 10 at 5¼d, 20 at 7¼d, 26 at 5¼d, 33 at 5¼d per lb., and 40 horse hides at 8s each.

By Harrison, Jones, and Co.: 12 at 6¾d, 10 at 7¼d, 24 at 5d, 34 at 6¼d, 15 at 5¼d, 17 at 5¼d, 15 at 6¼d, 14 at 5¾d, 49 at 5d, 40 at 5d, 33 at 5d, 50 at 5¾d, 12 at 5¾d, 26 at 5¾d, 41 at 6¼d, 31 at 5¼d, 21 at 6¾d per lb., and 48 horse hides at 6s 11d each.

By Irwin, Bridge, and Co.: 23 at 5¾d, 20 at 5¾d, 46 at 5¼d, 21 at 5¼d, and 27 at 4¾d.

MARCH 7.

The market for tallow continued very dull. There was little or no demand for shipping parcels; but trade lots were more inquired for, and sold freely at about former prices. The various catalogues comprised 300 casks, of which 77 were sold at 28s to 31s for inferior and mixed, 32s to 33s for beef, and 30s 6d per cwt. for a small parcel of mutton tallow. The sales comprised only small lots not worth special notice.

There was a good demand for hides, and of 2758 offered 2420 passed the hammer at prices fully equal to those of the previous week. The principal lines were as follows:—

By Mort and Co.: 17 at 5¾d, 37 at 5¾d, 17 at 3¾d, 47 at 5¼d, 50 at 5¾d, 42 at 5¾d, 25 at 7d, 15 at 5¼d, 36 at 5¾d, 59 at 5¾d, 46 at 5¼d, 40 at 6d, 20 at 6¼d, 14 at 6¼d, 16 at 5¾d, 10 at 6d, 11 at 5¼d, 40 at 5¾d, and 39 at 5¾d; 43 horse hides at 8s 3d, 15 at 4s 10d, 20 at 6s 9d, and 16 at 8s 3d each.

By Harrison, Jones, and Co.—31 at 6¼d, 61 at 5¼d, 13 at 4¾d, 38 at 7¼d, 30 at 6¾d, 23 at 4¼d, 25 at 4¾d, 20 at 4¼d, 30 at 5¾d, 13 at 6¼d, 38 at 5d, 27 at 5d, 15 at 5d, and 37 at 5¾d per lb., 59 horse hides at 7s 6d, and 45 ditto at 6s each.

By J. A. Turner.—46 at 5d, 12 at 5¾d, 16 at 4¼d, 14 at 4¼d, 16 at 4¾d, 23 at 6¾d, 10 at 5¼d, 35 at 5¼d, 31 at 5¼d, 18 at 4¾d, 17 at 5¾d, 27 at 5¼d, 36 at 5¾d, 47 at 5¾d, 20 at 5¾d, 51 at 5¼d, 11 at 5¼d, 26 at 5¼d, 35 at 5¼d, 52 at 5¾d, 12 at 6d, 40 at 6¾d, 25 at 5¾d, 20 at 5¾d per lb., and 40 horse hides at 7s 11d each.

By Irwin, Bridge, and Co.: 20 at 5¾d, 11 at 5¾d, 25 at 5¼d, 23 at 5¼d, 11 at 5¼d, 17 at 5¼d, and 39 horse hides at 7s 11d each.

MARCH 14.

The market for tallow this week exhibited an improved demand for trade lots, especially for mutton tallow, which is in very moderate supply, and for the few lots offered advanced prices were paid. There was no improvement in shipping parcels, but a willingness to meet purchasers' ideas with regard to prices resulted in larger transactions than those which have characterised the market for some weeks past. The total quantity offered amounted to 421 casks, and the sales to 379. The following were the principal lines:—

By Mort and Co.: 6 casks at 31s 3d, 25 beef at 33s 3d, 11 ditto at 33s 9d, and 34 ditto at 33s 3d per cwt.

By Harrison, Jones, and Co.: 16 beef at 33s, 13 at 33s, 87 at 33s, 37 at 33s, 25 at 33s, 8 at 33s 8 mutton at 31s, and 6 ditto at 35s per cwt.

By J. A. Turner: 8 casks mixed at 30s 9d, 5 ditto at 32s, 5 ditto at 30s, and 21 beef at 33s per cwt. Prices ranged as under, viz., 28s to 30s for inferior, 31s to 32s for mixed, 33s to 33s 6d for beef, and 35s to 36s 6d per cwt. for mutton tallow.

The number of hides offered at this week's sales did not exceed about 2685, and as the local trade had let stocks run very low, they went freely into the market; at prices in many instances about ¼d per lb. in advance of the rates previously ruling.

Prices were also stimulated by a somewhat active demand for neighbouring colonies. Horse hides were also in improved demand, and some parcels of good quality realised 10s 6d each.

The sales altogether amounted to close upon 2400 hides, of which the following comprised the lots most worthy of special notice:—

By Mort and Co.: 11 at 7d, 18 at 6d, 13 at 6¼d, 56 at 6¾d, 66 at 6¾d, 57 at 6d, 23 at 6¾d, 42 at 6d, 44 at 6¼d, 20 at 5¾d, 38 at 6d, 35 at 6¼d, 12 at 7d, and 15 at 7d per lb. 35 horsehides at 8s and 72 at 10s 6d each.

By Harrison, Jones, and Co.: 23 at 5¼d, 11 at 4¾d, 16 at 6¾d, 38 at 4¾d, 19 at 6¼d, 35 at 5¾d, 14 at 6d, 38 at 4¾, 39 at 4¾d, 45 at 5¾d, 40 at 5¾d, 26 at 5¼d, 23 at 5¾d, 23 at 5¾d, 35 at 5¾d, 33 at 5¾d, 21 at 5¾d, 28 at 5¾d, 28 at 5¾d, 20 at 5¾d per lb., and 48 horse at 9s 3d each.

By J. A. Turner: 8 (dry) at 8¾d, 22 at 5¾d, 27 at 5¼d, 18 at 6¾d, 68 at 5¼d, 11 at 5¾d, 34 at 5¾d, 17 at 5¼d, 13 (dry) at 8d, 18 at 6¾d, 36 at 5¾d, 5 (dry) at 8¼d, 21 at 5¾d, and 19 at 5¾d per lb.; 35 horse hides at 8s 6d, 25 at 5s 6d, 42 at 8s 9d.

By Irwin, Bridge, and Co.: 14 at 7¾d, 10 at 6¼d, 12 at 5¾d, 30 at 6¼d, 20 at 6¾d, 31 at 6d, 20 at 6¾d, 31 at 6d, 30 at 5¼d, and 15 at 6d per lb.

It may be noticed by the above details that salted hides in heavy condition sold for 4¾d to 5d, good conditioned from 5¾d to 6¾d, and dry from 6¾d to 7d per lb., a few extras bringing as high as 8¾d per lb.

G. R. H.

COMMERCIAL CIRCULARS.

[PER R.M.S. BANGALORE.]

STOCK AND SHARE CIRCULARS.

W. BARTON.—A better business has been done in the last four weeks, especially latterly, and prices have steadily advanced in the dividend-paying and otherwise established investments. The richer gold claims on Hawkins Hill are turning out as good stone as ever, and the list of highly-profitable mines in this quarter is gradually lengthening. Copper shares are recovering, the London telegrams showing a satisfactory demand for the metal, and the new mines evincing richer deposits than had been lately expected. In tin, however, though the metal is dearer, and though production in Queensland and in our own colony is steadily increasing, there is no share business doing. Money is abundantly forthcoming for approved safe investments, such as Government stock, debentures of public companies, and Bank shares, and prices of each of these are firmer even than usual. Steam: A. S. N. have steadily risen from £16 to £16 15s; Hunter River remain at £12, and Illawarra at £4 5s, with trifling fluctuations. Very little has been done in Insurance. Gaslight continue to advance. Coal: Since the termination of the strike there has been more activity. Wallsend have risen to £11 6s; Waratah better; Bulli remain at £12. Shale and Oil are lower. Copper shares: Peak Downs have advanced, partly from causes mentioned above, and partly by reason of the discovery of coal close to the mine. Southern Cobar have been considerably dealt in lately up to 10s 6d, Cowflat have dropped to 12s 6d, and shares in most of the Queensland copper mines are utterly depressed. There have been innumerable transactions in the principal gold shares. Krohmanns have seen considerable variations. Debentures, Treasury Bills, &c.: N. S. W. fives have been done at 103¼ and 108, Queensland sixes at 112, and fours at 94¼, and their 6 per cent. bills at 102; New Zealand bills are at 103; City of Sydney bonds, 106 up to 109; Australasian Steam debentures, 105.—March 22.

CHATFIELD AND MACKENZIE.—There has been a fair demand for dividend-paying stock during the past month, notwithstanding the high prices; the difficulty of finding suitable re-investments prevents the market being overstocked. Banks: Prices of Bank of New South Wales, Commercials, Joint Stock, and City Bank are nearly the same as quoted in our last circular; Commercials touched £75, and receded 10s; Union Bank shares have been in demand, and sales effected at £48 and £48 10s, they are now held for higher rates; Bank of New Zealands were done at £17 10s and £17 5s; Queensland National at £4 5s; but lower prices would now be taken. Steam: Australasian have been done at from £16 to £16 15s; Hunter River ex div., at £12; and Illawarra at £4 5s. There is no great demand for these stocks. Insurance: The only sales reported were Sydney Fire at £2 17s 6d and £3, and Pacifics at 20s and 21s. Gas: Australian Gas Light Company shares are in demand, both old and new, with very few offering; prices are firm at quotations. Coal Mining: Waratahs are firm at £8, and wanted; Wallsends have changed hands at £11 6s, and forced sales at £11; Bulli are firm at £12; New South Wales Shale and Oil have receded, sales having been effected at 28. Debentures: All debenture stocks are firm at quotations, the supply has not been large. The City Corporation has called for tenders for £20,000 6 per cent. debentures. Mining: Copper shares are quiet; Peak Downs have improved and latterly have realized 62s 6d. Tin shares have not been dealt in; in gold mining, the Hill End shares have been mostly dealt in, large parcels have changed hands, and prices have fluctuated considerably.

MELHADO AND CURTIS.—During the past month the business transacted in the share market has not been quite so brisk; but as money for investment continues plentiful, debentures, bank, and gas shares have all been dealt in at full rates. The rates of discount charged by the banks continue at 4, 5, and 6 per cent. Banks: New South Wales shares are firm. Commercial shares are also in fair request. Joint Stock shares are firmer, and have advanced 5s. City shares have also improved 10s. per share. New Zealand are hardly so firm. Queensland National have ranged between £3 17s 6d and £4 2s 6d per share. In Union Bank shares, sales have taken place at £48 to £49 per share. Steam: Australasian are inclined to advance, and large sales have been made during the last week. New Hunter River shares continue very firm. Illawarra have improved 2s 6d per share. Insurance: Shares continue dull of sale, Sydney Fire being the only company whose shares are sought after at full rates. Gold Mining: At the departure of the last mail Hill End shares showed a falling market, and this continued until within the last ten days, when a reaction took place, and Krohmann's and Beyers and Holtermann's shares speedily advanced. This advance is, however, scarcely maintained. Carroll and Beard's have, however, had a steady rising market. In Rapp's there have been several fluctuations from 21s down to 17s 6d, and now again are up to 21s per share. Star of Peace have come into notice, and from 24s 6d sellers have advanced to 31s buyers. They are now crushing, and as the stone is reported to be looking very well, a further advance is expected. Brown's declined to 9s. Paxton's also have an upward tendency, owing to the improvement in the next claim. In Melbourne shares there has been a good amount of business transacted in Great Extended Hustler's Company; they have declared two dividends during the month—one of 7s and one of 6s per share. Hustler's Tributes No. 1 have also advanced to 75s per share; they declared a dividend of 1s 6d per share. New North Clunes have declared since last report a bonus of £3 per share, which was paid on the 19th instant, and the usual monthly dividend of £1 per share, payable on the 3rd April. Band and Albion Consols continue to recede. Copper: Peak Downs shares were very dull at the commencement of the month, but during the last week a decided improvement has taken place. Other copper companies' shares, however, continue very dull of sale. In tin shares we have no sales to report. Coal, Gas, and Shale: Coal shares continue in request. Gas shares are in great request, and have advanced to £16 10s per share ex new shares, and are scarce at these rates. Debentures: New South Wales Government Debentures continue to advance steadily, and are now salable at £108 to £108 10s. Interminables have changed hands at £105 and £106 and interest. Treasury Bills have been dealt in at full rates.—March 22.

JOSIAH MULLENS.—The share market is little changed this month, the only noticeable feature being increased firmness in dividend-paying stocks. A large amount of business has been done, and the usual fluctuations have taken place in Gold shares. Debentures of all kinds maintain their high price. Banks: Australian Joint Stock and City Bank shares are 5s better than last month. Bank of New South Wales shares are unchanged. Bank of New Zealand shares are a shade weaker. Commercial Bank shares are cleared out of the market at everything under £75. Union Bank shares are now held for £49. Steam Companies: The report of the Hunter Company was very good. The usual dividend of 10 per cent. per annum was declared, and the company has provided for the first instalment of their debentures (£5000) falling due next year. Australasian Steam shares have been in good favour at about £16 15s. Insurance Companies: There is nothing much doing in those shares; Sydney Fire are unchanged. Coal Companies: A good business has been done in Wallsend shares at about £1 5s improvement; Waratah and Bulli shares are wanted at quotations. Miscellaneous Companies: Old Gas shares have come into the market under the tempting influence of prices. The new shares, £1 paid up, are salable at £6. New South Wales Shale and Oil shares are 2s lower. Debentures: Our Government debentures have ranged from 108 to 108½, and are scarce; Queensland 4 per cents, 94½; Corporation and companies' debentures sell at full rates. The City Corporation offers to tender on the 25th, £20,000 6 per cents, with 10 years' currency. Gold Shares: Krohmanns have paid 12s 6d per share dividend, and Beyers 1s per share, but as both of these fell short of public expectation, a heavy drop in price was the result, from this they have in a great measure recovered, as the claims look well. Carroll's have paid their first dividend of 2s, but as much better things are expected, these shares have taken a decided advance. Rapps shares have had their monthly constitutional see-saw without rhyme or reason. The Star of Peace, the next largest claim to Rapps, has commenced crushing about 200 tons of stone, and further discoveries of richer stone in the claim have caused a rush for these shares. Copper Shares: Peak Downs shares are in better demand, the mine is in full work, and the firm tone of the London market has had a corresponding effect here. Mount Perry shares have been sold at 17s 6d, and Cow Flat shares at 9s and 10s. Cobar and South Cobar shares keep their position in public estimation, and the latter shares have advanced to 10s. Tin Companies: This market is still dead, but the shipments of ore are coming forward again in steady quantity.—March 21.

FATTORINI AND MASSIE.—Report on the share market as follows:—The dullness prevalent in the share market during the first eight or ten days after the departure of the February mail, was succeeded by a spirited demand for a variety of securities, and the market is continuing to be active. The prices obtained show an improvement upon those ruling in February, and the stock offered found easily purchasers at sellers' limits. Gold Mining Co.'s shares fluctuating—Krohmans, 51s to 63s; Beyers and Holtermanns, 48s 6d to 60s, receded to 57s; Carroll and Beards, at 50s, 51s 6d, and 52s 6d is asked; Rapps have been rising in one day from 19s to 24s 3d, and falling again to 20s, and have since then realised by us 21s at which rate they appear to be steady; Hustlers Tribute, at 70s, and 75s is demanded. Copper Mining Co.'s shares have been in request—for South Cobar at 7s 6d, 10s asked; and Peak Downs at from 55s to 62s 6d, and 70s now asked. Marine Insurance shares are neglected, but a reaction shortly anticipated. A lot of United brought 8s. Fire insurance maintain their quotation.—March 22.

JOSEPH PALMER.—The past month has been a very busy one for nearly every description of stock. Debentures: There is nothing particular to remark under this head. Banks: There has been a fair inquiry for bank stock, but without any material alteration in prices. Steam Navigation: The sales have been—Australasian, Hunter River New, and Illawarra. Insurance shares have been quiet. Gas: There have been a few transactions in the old shares at £16, £16 5s, £16 10s, and in the new at £6 (£1 paid). Coal-mining: There has been an improvement in coal shares. Shale and Oil have been sold at 28s 6d, 26s, 27s 6d. Copper-mining: Peak Downs have advanced considerably, and there has been a run on Southern Cobar, which have touched 10s. My last advices from London are favourable to a continuance of high prices for copper for a good while to come. Gold-mining: This market has been extremely excited and transactions have been large and numerous. The reaction noticed in my last continued for some time, when good news from the Hill caused a renewed rush for the shares in the leading mines, and some stocks improved in value fully 25 per cent. The number of favourite companies has now received an addition in the Star of Peace, which has recently come upon stone almost equal to that of the more southerly claims.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—Considerable activity has marked the course of this market during the past month, and dividend-paying stocks of all descriptions have been largely dealt in at full rates, with an upward tendency. Joint Stocks and New South Wales Banks' stock are much inquired after, and the latter are firm at £48. Steam shares have held their own, and closed with an improvement of 7s 6d to 10s for stock in the Australasian Steam Navigation Company. Insurance shares dull, and but little doing in the stock of our many coal companies. This stock is, however, coming more into favour now that the unfortunate strike at our principal mines, Newcastle, has been brought to an amicable settlement. In gold, speculation has been very busy in the principal mines at Hill End; first one and then the other of these valuable properties have had the call, and shares have fluctuated according as the latest report from the mines was favourable or otherwise. The alterations have not been very important, though with a general upward tendency, as a large proportion of the stock of each company is held by those who are little influenced by a daily report except for purposes of speculation. The Star of Peace is now on the ascendant and its shares run after; the report from the property is so flattering that only a short time can elapse before this mine will rank with its fortunate neighbours—Krohmanns, Beyers and Holtermanns, and others. In copper there has been a revival in favour of Peak Downs, and this stock has advanced from 7s 6d to 10s per share, at which it is held firmly. A parcel could hardly be got together without a still further advance. In tin there is not sufficient doing to afford data for estimating the present or judging the future course of this market. We beg reference for current rates of all stocks to the list published in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of this date under the head of Monetary and Mercantile Review.—March 22.

PRODUCE CIRCULARS.

MORT AND CO.—The Bangalore, which delivered her mails on the morning of the 12th instant, has in a degree atoned for the shortcomings of the two previous steamers, being two and a half days in advance of contract time. The news she brings with regard to the wool market is not of great import, as account sales for the last series of 1872 had all come through the previous month, and when the letters left there was nothing doing. When writing on the 24th ultimo we stated that telegrams received up to that date reported a decline in prices on November-December rates, but as only a few sales had taken place we preferred watching the market a little further before damping the spirits of our friends by too adverse a report. It appears that on the first few days a decline of 1½d for Victorian wools and 1d for greasy Sydney was established, while Sydney fleece maintained its value, probably owing to its extreme scarcity. Later messages reported a gradual fall with slight occasional phases of reaction, but on the whole the market continued to recede till on March 15th, the day following the closing of the sales we were told in the Press telegram that "a new scale of prices had been established 25 per cent. below those of February, 1872." We venture to think that this statement should be qualified by the addition of the words "for greasy wool," as it is impossible that washed fleece should have fallen to such an extent without our having received more specific information, while we have been several times told that greasy wool had declined 3d per lb., which would be about equal to the 25 per cent. named. Opinions with regard to the future appear to be divided. The *Herald's* correspondent states that the market is only moderately stocked and prices steady, while some private messages seem to indicate a fear that things will be lower still. The chief hope appears to lie in the fact that the French market must be very bare, only 45,000 bales having been taken for export out of a total of 131,000, and of these the greater part seem to have gone to Germany. When we consider that the amount purchased for foreign account during a series has often of late years been the greater proportion of the import, and also that during the November-December sales the attendance of Continental buyers was extremely small, it affords reasonable grounds for hoping that in this quarter at any rate we may expect a better demand when the next sales open, which will probably not be before April 24th. The proportion of Sydney wool received in time for the first sale of the year is always very small, and must have been especially so on this occasion, owing to the lateness of the clip, and therefore to the majority of our friends there is still a hope of better things. Our sales since the date of our last circular have included 1390 bales, the balance of the lots catalogued having been bought in for shipment on growers' account. Fleece has realized 17d to 21d., the latter for a small parcel of superior; greasy 9d to 10¼d; scoured, 23d to 25d. The clearances subsequent to the 24th ultimo include five vessels, taking 12,140 bales, making, with previous shipments this season, 70,774 bales, or 12,497 less than to a corresponding period last year. Tin ore has been in improved request when of moderately high percentage. Our sales at auction have been at from £52 10s to £70 15s per ton. A small parcel of Queensland smelted bringing £131 per ton. Stock and Stations: Several properties have been submitted at auction since our last, the following having been sold, viz.:—Dalgangal, Burnett district, Queensland, with 25,000 sheep at 8s 6d, 700 head of cattle at £3; Wallumbilla Station, Maranoa district, with small herd of cattle to be taken without muster for £500, and 14,800 sheep at 8s 6d; Kilmorey Station, same district, with 14,900 sheep at 9s, and 100 head of cattle at £3; Nardoo and Spring Creek, Leichardt district, with 15,790 sheep at 9s, and small herd of cattle at £3. Store Cattle: There has been good inquiry, but there are not a great number offering, except at prices which preclude business being done. Fat sheep have also been more dull of sale, and inferior quality hard to move off. Prime wethers, say 56 lbs., are worth 12s to 12s 6d per head. A prime lot of 60 lbs. brought 13s 6d at last sales. Fat cattle have fluctuated a good deal in value during the month, owing to over supply, and prices are somewhat weaker than reported last month, best beef being quoted at from 19s to 21s per 100 lbs. Store Sheep: The demand continues active, and a good deal of business has been done, but in many cases vendors are holding for higher prices than buyers are disposed to give. Quotations are—Wethers 8s to 10s, ewes 9s to 15s, delivered to the southward. Sheepskins: The supply has been moderate, but competition not so active, except at a reduction commensurate with the reduced values of wool. Those sold by us have realised as follows:—Medium to full-woolled, 6½d. to 8½d; pelts and bare, 2d to 5d. Tallow: The supply continues limited and quotations without material alteration on last month's rates. Our sales have been 210 casks, taken at £32 to £34 for beef, £30 to £34 5s per ton for mixed. Mutton continues scarce, and is worth from £36 to £38 per ton, the latter quotation being for parcels suitable for candles. Hides: This market has not been without some fluctuation, but prices recently, owing in a great measure to limited supply, have ruled very high, and unless the supply be largely increased, we anticipate a continued firm market. We have disposed of some 3000, the range having been at from 5¾d to 6½d for good to first-class salted, and 6d to 7¾d for dry. Horse hides are in improved request, as much as 10s 9d per hide having been realised at our sales for a line of well-cured and of large size; medium to good quality are worth from 6s to 9s per hide. Leather: A better tone was apparent at our sale on the 13th instant, and the bulk of the sole leather offered was quitted at an advance of about ½d per lb., but London telegrams, since received, report a decline, which may affect prices; but as English rates are still good, we do not look for much alteration on present values here. Kip has been rather more plentiful, and has ruled weaker; other descriptions remain at last month's quotations. We have sold as follows:—50 bales sole at 9d to 10¾d, kip at 18¾d to 22¼d; harness, 16¾d to 17d; cow tweed, 3s 4¾d; horse tweed, 25¾d to 32¾d; calf, 39¾d per lb.—March 22.

HENRY AUSTIN.—The arrival of the steamer Bangalore early in the morning of the 12th instant furnished additional proofs of the vanity of all attempts to forecast the future of the wool market. Writing on the 24th January, the oracles of the trade, with no known exception, held the same cheerful views of the coming sales, intimating their conviction that November rates were pretty safe to be maintained, and that no fall could be looked for before the heavy spring arrivals. How far these pleasant anticipations have been realised subsequent telegrams have stated with an exactness that leaves little room for doubt. Two days after the sales closed it was announced that the average fall on the prices of February, 1872, was 25 per cent. In other words, greasy wool, then fetching 1s 5d, realised this year scarcely 13d; washed wool, then quoted at 2s 1d, is now only worth 1s 7d, and so on! It is not surprising that intelligence of such a reduction should be received here with a certain amount of scepticism, and until catalogues and account sales confirm it the unbelievers will be in the majority. When all the facts bearing on the question are made public, it will probably be found that accumulated stocks of woollen goods, the high price of coal, the unsatisfactory relations existing between employers and the employed, and the defection of American and French buyers were causes sufficient to upset all previous calculations. It is possible also that English opinion was only wrong "as to time," and that the fall which everybody looked for in April has anticipated general expectations. Two months ago it was hinted in this circular that prices might be better in April than in February, and at the time no doubt the opinion seemed a very rash and singular one; but unless the fall is to be continuous there is no reason why a slight favourable reaction from the depression of February should not assert itself at the spring sales. Sudden and violent changes of any kind rarely last long, and the unaccountable depression of the wool market without a note of warning is not unlikely to prove temporary. Signs of the approaching termination of the season are beginning to show themselves in diminished catalogues, and in the reduced standard of the general quality and condition of the wools offered to public competition. At this time of the year a mere reduction in price is not always an indication that wool is cheaper. Less money may buy the same quantity of wool, but does not as a rule command as good an article. Balances of clips, farmers' lots, and wools from the far interior, with here and there a few fellmongered parcels, are the materials out of which only selection can be made. Considering the class of wool in the market during the past month, very good prices indeed have been obtained. In some rare instances a reduction of 1½ to 2d per lb., on prices paid prior to the receipt of the news of the February fall have been submitted to, but in the majority of instances a much smaller concession has appeared to satisfy buyers. With the departure of the Golden Sea the wool export since the 1st of October last will amount to 74,286 bales, or say 9530 bales less than had been shipped at the corresponding date last year. Sheepskins have been in better supply, but in scarcely so active demand as they were a month ago. Prices must be again quoted easier, but on the other hand the assortment has been inferior. Tallow: The dulness in this article continues. Shipping parcels of mutton are not forthcoming, and beef is apparently not much wanted at the prices asked by holders and the freight demanded by ships on the berth.—March 21.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—Wool: This market has been in a very unsettled state during the month, and business has only been done by owners giving way from ½d to 2d per lb. on the previous month's quotations. The unsatisfactory telegrams from London, which one day reported an improvement in prices, and the next made the fall worse than it was before, have somewhat disconcerted speculators; and were it not that our buyers are strong in the belief that the London wool market, as the year gets on, must recover its lost ground from the fact of the small stocks in England and the decrease in production, we fear the quantity changing hands would be small, and the rates unsatisfactory. The month's catalogues have aggregated 7450 bales, of which only 3093 were sold by auction; but large parcels have been shipped on growers' account, which have so far relieved the market. As to its future we do not expect to see it steady until the coal miners of England have settled their differences with employers, and work has returned to its normal condition. The shipments to date, including the cargoes of the William Duthie, Canning, Commissary, Bessie Morris, Christiana Thompson, and Golden Sea, figure up 75,227 bales, against 78,576 bales sent forward at a similar period last year. Tallow: Of 1400 casks offered, about 600 only were sold, and those consisted of trade parcels; prices for which may be quoted quite up to those of last month. There has been a total absence of operations for shipment, caused by the combined influences of high freight and the tenor of late English news affecting this produce. Beef is £31 to £34 per ton, and mutton £35 to £36 10s per ton. Hides were offered in large quantity, and the presence at the most recent sale of buyers for the neighbouring colonies produced a slight advance upon former rates. 11,000 were catalogued, of which 9600 were disposed of; heavies, 4½d to 5¼d per lb.; medium, 5¾d to 6d; and light, 6¾d to 7d per lb. for dry and clean.—March 22.

PROPERTY CIRCULAR.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—There is no alteration in the market to note. The same demand for investment exists, but buyers operate with great caution and will only select their purchases from among the few superior properties that are offered, and for which they give very full prices. Not many of an inferior description change hands, vendors preferring to hold with the hope of participating in a general advance in values of all real estate, which sooner or later must take place. Several sales of important suburban properties have been effected at satisfactory prices, and negotiations are now pending for the transfer of others in the market. There appears an increasing desire to secure the few good properties to be obtained, the general feeling indicating higher rates for first-class residences, both in the city and suburbs, Country estate without change. There is little or no market for small agricultural farms, the only demand existing is for good grazing land, favourably situated and of easy access to the stock market; such properties are eagerly purchased, and realize considerably higher figures than what have been recently ruling. We notice among our sales, since the departure of the last mail, the following:—Milton House and grounds, Ashfield, £1600; three blocks of land, Tinonee, Manning River, with flourmill, &c., thereon, £1075; two houses, Nos. 46 and 48, Brisbane-street, off South Head Road, with house at rear, £900; two cottages, Nos. 39 and 41, Burton-street, £700; block of land, Kent-street North, 37½ feet, £520; house, No. 102, Clarence-street, £435; two houses, Nos. 7 and 9, East-street, Sheriff's Gardens, £450; cottage residence, Newtown Road, £415; block of land Mill and Darling streets, Haymarket, £409; ditto Harbour and Mill streets, ditto, £350; 5 acres 3 roods 33 perches land, Parramatta Road, Ashfield, at £60 per acre, or £357 7s 6d; allotments, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, £5 15s to £7 per foot, or £1009 5s; 6 acres 1 rood 34 perches land, Lang-street, Burwood, at £50 per acre, or £323 2s 6d; allotments, Australia-street, North Kingston, £132; 4 acres, Broughton Estate, Balmain, £200; 50 acres, Kurrajong, at £3 per acre, or £150; allotment, Burwood Road, Burwood, £100; allotments, Palmer-street, 32 feet, at £9 per foot, or £288; allotment, Old Mill Estate, Darlinghurst, Darling-street, 16 feet, at £4; or £64.—March 22.

STOCK AND STATION CIRCULARS.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—A very large business has been transacted in these securities during the month, and in most cases with great satisfaction to owners. Prices, particularly for Northern sheep stations, have fallen off within the last fortnight; but this is hardly to be wondered at, when the unusually large number of properties of this kind, now in the market for sale by auction, be taken into account. On the whole, sellers have reason to be satisfied, nor have owners occasion to fear any material reduction from present rates, looking at the great and increasing demand for store sheep. As for store bullocks, the demand is far in excess of the supply, and wellbred animals from 2½ to 5 years are easily placed at 95s to 100s per head, delivery taken where bred. Amongst our sales for the month we notice—Wallumbilla station, Maranoa district, Queensland, with 14,800 sheep, at 8s 6d per head; 550 cattle for £500; stores, working plant, &c., at per valuation; estimated amount of purchase money, £7838 15s—Mr. E. Wienholt, purchaser. Kilmorey station, Maranoa district, with 14,900 sheep, at 9s per head; 100 cattle at £3 per head; stores, working-plant, &c., at a valuation: estimate of purchase money, £7616 10s.—Mr. S. P. Fraser, purchaser. The Nardoo and Spring Creek stations, situated in the Leichardt district, with 15,750 sheep at 9s per head; 60 head of cattle at £3; stores, working-plant, &c., at a valuation; total estimate of purchase-money, £7980 16s.—March 22.

BREWSTER AND TREBECK.—Stations: There has been considerable animation amongst buyers of pastoral properties, and numbers of stations are being inspected with a view of purchasing. Most buyers appear to give the preference just now to cattle stations, as the high prices realized for both fat and store cattle leave a fair margin of profit to the investors. During the month some satisfactory sales have been made, and one fine fattening property in the Bligh district reached as high as £7 per head. In Queensland the prices have ranged from £3 15s to £4 10s per head. We notice a much greater disposition to invest in cattle stations than for some time past. There are not many really good sheep stations being offered just now, although purchasers are willing to give good prices for really good properties free from selectors. On the 26th ultimo we sold the Dalgangal Station, Burnett district, Queensland, with 25,000 sheep at 8s 6d per head, 700 cattle at 60s per head; horses, working bullocks, stores, &c., at a valuation. Terms, cash. The Tarriaro station, Liverpool Plains, submitted by us on the same day, was withdrawn, as the biddings did not reach the vendor's reserve. We would draw the attention of capitalists to our sales by auction of the Isla and Waterton stations, on the 27th instant, and of the Mole River run on the 9th proximo. Store Cattle: The demand, both for bullocks and well-bred mixed cattle, continues. Choice 4 and 5 year old bullocks, delivered on the Murrumbidgee, are readily salable at our highest quotations; medium at from 5s to 10s lower. We have had several inquiries during the past month for well-bred mixed herds. Prices are firm, at the following quotations—Superior bullocks, delivered south, £5 5s to £5 10s; ditto on northern stations, £4 to £4 5s; store cattle, equal sexes, ditto, £3 10s to £4; mixed ditto, 6 months and upwards, ditto, £3 to £3 5s; Store Sheep: We have not heard of many transactions during the month. Good are very scarce, and realise almost as high rates as fat sheep. We quote the following as the market rates:—Large-framed wethers, 8s 6d to 10s per head; choice breeding ewes, 10s to 15s per head; dry ewes for fattening, 6s to 7s. Fat Cattle: The best quality of beef remains at about last month's quotations, viz., 20s to 21s per 100 lbs. Medium and inferior lots have been sold at rather lower rates. The supply has been rather full. The average prices during the past month have been as under—Good heavy bullocks, £7 10s to £8 15s; ordinary ditto, £5 10s to £6 10s; cows, £4 10s to £6 6s. Fat Sheep: There have been large supplies, and the market is dull at last month's quotations. The meat preserving companies are now again at work, and their consumption will tend to keep the prices higher than the old boiling rates. 60-lb. wethers are worth 13s 6d, lighter weights 11s 6d to 12s 6d, inferior qualities are almost unsalable. Wool: The usual public sales have been rather dull. Buyers appear to be acting cautiously until they receive further advices as to the state of the European markets. For the last three weeks there has not been any material reduction in the price for really good lots, but medium and inferior parcels have given way ½d to 1d per lb. Sheepskins are also a little lower. Tallow: There have not been many sales of importance during the month. Tonnage has been scarce, and the ordinary shipping parcels have not met with a ready sale. Local buyers have operated at the following quotations:—Mutton, £32 to £35 5s; beef, £29 to £32.—March 22.

SYDNEY LABOUR MARKET.

W. BROWN.—The state of the Labour Market is without material alteration in the attendance of servants, or the rates of wages. There is a tolerably good demand for men servants of most classes, especially for farm and dairy work, gardeners, &c. Married couples are in request, as well as strong boys for farms and stations. The supply of mechanics of most descriptions is sufficient for present requirements. Applicants for situations are numerous, and consist principally of men requiring town and suburban employment. Farming men, dairy servants, and ablebodied men for country work are in request. There is considerable demand for female servants for town and country, for which the present supply is inadequate. Rates of wages as follows, viz.:—Compositors (*Sydney Morning Herald*), 1s 1d per 1000; ditto (*Empire*), 10d per 1000. With board and lodging, or hut room and rations, per annum:—Carpenters and blacksmiths, £50 to £80; rough carpenters, £40 to £50; married farm and domestic servants, £50 to £60; grooms and gardeners, £40 to £50; farm and garden labourers, £30 to £35; surveyors' men and bushmen, £35 to £40; ploughmen, stockmen, and shepherds, £35 to £40; shepherding families, £50 to £70; boys for farms and stations, £18 to £20; female servants, £20 to £30.—March 22.

ECONOMY IN COAL.—In making the fire, half fill the grate with coal; then put some shavings or paper, and over this some sticks or bits of charcoal. On the top lay a few of yesterday's cinders, and finally some pieces of coal, not shovelled on, but carefully laid by hand. Many servants will ridicule thus lighting a fire "at the top," and will tell you the fire will not "catch" downwards through the coal. But try it and you will find that this plan not only saves an incredible quantity of coal, but that it saves the housemaid trouble and the room is far better warmed. The fire is to be replenished at the bottom, by putting pieces on the ledge and pushing them in, also whenever an opening occurs among the live coals, but never on the top. The shovel and poker must, in fact, be discarded, and only the tongs used. At least one-third of all coal used in sitting-rooms may be saved in this way.—From *Cassell's Household Guide.*

WOOL PRODUCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE following is an extract from a report by Mr. R. Lloyd, accompanying samples of wool sent to France, Italy, and America through the Consuls of those countries by the Agricultural Society of New South Wales:—

The Agricultural Society of the colony of New South Wales has favoured public competition for the purpose of making known the different aptitudes and specialities of each part of the colony. It proposes to display the effect produced upon sheep by the differences of soil, pasturage, climate, and systems of breeding, and to study the nature, the quality, and the production of wool best adapted to the markets of Europe and America.

The committee of this society have decided to examine and to judge of the degree of excellence in the productions of wool following the five great natural divisions which distinguish the country, and to call upon the breeders, flockmasters, and scab-inspectors already appointed to each district for the surveillance of the police and the sanitary state of the sheep, to furnish the necessary statistics and requirements for the exposition, the study, and the classification of wool, in all the extent of the country.

This territory is situated between the 28th and 37th degree of south latitude, and from the 141st to the 153rd degree of east longitude.

In this vast extent of land is found all the different climates, soils, and pasturages which belong to the production of all varieties of wool, from that of fine merinos, first quality for making woollen cloths, to the coarsest long and brilliant for stuffs and combing wools of all kinds. The greatest length of the colony from the north-west to the south-east is nearly 1450 kilometres, and the greatest width 1365 kilometres, making 837,700 square kilometres (or 323,437 square miles). It contained on the 1st January, 1872, about 16,900,000 sheep, producing annually 42,250,000 lbs. of washed wool, worth nearly 88,000 of francs, plus the value of 36,250,000 francs for sheep for the butcher, fat, hides, bones and refuse, &c.

The total capital engaged in this colony alone for raising sheep for the production of wool is estimated at 325,000,000 francs (about £13,000,000).

But this great extent of country is not all equally adapted or suitable for the production of fine wool and merinos, and it becomes necessary to make special inquiries for distinguishing the characteristics of each part of the country, and the result is, the classification into the five great divisions following:—

(1.) Mudgee and Merriwa.

(2.) Western slopes.

(3.) Coast and mountain districts, upon the borders of the Pacific Ocean.

(4.) Intermediate districts (plain and valley descending to the west, intermediate district, between the mountains and the vast plains of the west).

(5.) The salt bush, salacious prairies of the west containing all the extent of land to the extreme west, whose herbage, pasturage, and vegetation are endemical to the country.

These divisions at first are indicated by the great chain of mountains, plateaux, and land, averaging 3500 feet in height, which traverse the whole length of the colony, from Queensland on the north, in an irregular south-easterly direction, entering into and terminating in its southern extremity in the colony of Victoria by mountains which attain the height of 7300 feet.

Between this continuous range of the Blue Mountains and high land of all descriptions on the west, and the borders of the Pacific Ocean on the east, is found a narrow band of land, which extends along the coast, and which varies from 35 to 160 kilometres in width. In it is much good arable land watered by a great number of rivers which flow eastward.

This territory subjoined to the high plateaux which are cut up by the undulations of the valleys with very wild steep rocks of nearly 1000 feet perpendicular height, towards the ocean on the east, constitute the district of the plains, coast, mountains, and eastern plateaux.

The coast and mountain district are thus designated to facilitate references to map of the society.

The surface is about 152,680 square kilometres, and estimated to contain 2,000,000 long coarse-woolled sheep, coming from the English breeds—South Downs, Leicesters, Lincolns, Cotswolds, Cheviots, &c., and producing generally fleeces classed amongst the long, coarse combing wools of ordinary quality.

A race of pure-bred merinoes cannot well prosper in district 3; and in much of the surrounding district it cannot even live, because of the proximity to the sea, the humidity of the climate, and the soft and spongy nature of the soil. These lands, when they are not more profitably occupied in arable culture, can be advantageously applied to the production of coarse wool, and sheep and lambs for the butcher.

Further to the west, in the lateral valleys, and everywhere upon the high lands, the quality of the soil and pasturage becomes more propitious to the culture of fine wools, and everywhere upon the high lands of New England a certain description of merinos produce fleeces of wool of excellent fibre, and with other qualities much appreciated by the manufacturers of England; but the flocks in these parts of district 3 are very subject to fluke, foot-rot, and other maladies, and evils resulting from the severity of the winters, the humidity of the climate, and the rich and wet state of the soil.

Farthest from the sea, in descending the smooth sides of the great chain of Blue Mountains towards the west, a great zone of country is found, whose climate and pastures are best adapted in general to the cultivation of fine wool merinos. Here the mildness of the temperature, the equality of the seasons, the geological formation of the country, composed mainly of calcareous rocks with smooth declivities, with good natural drainage, producing succulent but not too forcing herbage, renders the country around Mudgee, Cassilis, Rylstone, and Merriwa eminently desirable for the cultivation of stud flocks and establishments for breeding sheep.

It is desirable to detach a small portion of the great zone of land in the west, and to designate it under the name of the district of Mudgee and Merriwa.

1. This territory, having a surface of about 12,670 square kilometres and containing 700,000 sheep, is that in which nature, care, discrimination in selecting, and the skill of breeders and the flock-masters have done most in forming and developing the best type of Australian merino. This type of sheep now prevails throughout the Australian colonies, and it is to it that New South Wales owes the staple which forms the most important element of its richness.

The Australian merino in the district of Mudgee and Merriwa took its rise from the Spanish breed of the Escurial, obtained, seventy-five years ago, for the colony from another Spanish breed procured from the Royal farm of Kew in England. Then were introduced merinos from Rambouillet, Dresden, and other parts of Germany and France. From these breeds, care and skill have developed a special race, superior to all others for the production of fine wool, soft and silky, long and dense, with a remarkable elasticity of fibre.

It is found that this breed yields wool of various sorts, according to the locality in which it is placed. In certain parts of the colony a short and fine wool is more advantageously produced, proper for carding; whilst in others a long fibre is produced that can be classed as combing wool of the first quality. In all cases, these wools ought never to be put in competition with long, brilliant, coarse combing wools of the Leicester or Lincoln sheep.

All the great zone of country descending from the highlands and sloping towards the west is composed of wooded hills and vast prairies well watered by numerous watercourses descending always towards the west and south-west. This division is denominated western slopes.

The moderate temperature of the climate, the regularity of the seasons, and the great extent of very good sheep pasturage, renders this district, taken with that of Mudgee and Merriwa, the most important in all the colony for pastoral productions.

With all suitable care and discernment, the race of Australian merinos there comes to perfection, and in the part of the country around Bathurst and Goulburn, a class of wools, known in the market as "Middle merinos" of the south, is produced in great quantities, its character being length of staple and tenacity of fibre. The extent of this district (2) is 124,216 square kilometres, containing about 6,270,000 sheep of first quality.

The intermediate district comprises all the great prairies of the north-west, from the gentle Darling and the country of the Riverina on the south. It is watered and traversed by the great river Darling with all its affluents to the north, and by the Lachlan, the Murrumbidgee, and the Murray to the south. With care the merinos do well and thrive in the whole extent of this district, but the fibre of the wool has a tendency to become grosser, longer, harder, and harsh to the touch. The fleece is great and heavy, but less thick, though retaining still nearly all the best qualities of the merino. Further to the extreme west the effects of soil and pasturage, the great heat and dryness of the climate tends always to produce lighter fleeces, harder to the touch, but still sound and of good long fibre. The extent of this district (4) is 184,860 square kilometres, containing 5,325,000 sheep.

Salt Bush (5).—The district of salsolaceous prairies embraces all the country to the extremities of the north-west, west, and south-west of the colony. These prairies, very fertile and flourishing at certain seasons, produce from a subsaline soil (and very far in the interior of the country), vegetation ordinarily found on the sea coast, and in maritime districts in other countries. Very succulent plants and herbage of the natural order of Chenopodiaceæ, such as the Rhagodia, Chenopodium, Atriplex, Kochia, Salicornia, Salsola, are very abundant here, producing herbage on which sheep are very fond of grazing, and it fattens them expeditiously.

But the heat and the excessive dryness of the pasturage, sometimes succulent and rich to excess, afterwards withered and destroyed by hot winds and strong sun, which dries and burns the skin of the sheep, render this district less favourable than others to the production of the fine wool of the merinos, and the tendency of the sheep here is always towards the production of long wool, hard and harsh to the touch, and light and sparse fleeces.

As deterioration here proceeds rapidly, it is found to be necessary to keep up a constant supply of the best blood.

This district has an extent of 318,096 square kilometres, and contains about 2,150,000 sheep; and, perhaps, considered in general, is more suitable for the fattening of sheep for the butcher and tallow (at certain seasons) than for the culture of wool of another kind.

Appended to this general description is a careful classification of the samples accompanying it, and a map which explains the artificial divisions on zones recognised by the Society:—

District.	Sheep.	Square Miles.	Square Kilometres.	Acres.	Hectares.	Acres for Sheep.	Hectares for Sheep.
1. Mudgee and Merriwa......	700,000	4,900	12,680	3,136,000	1,269,000	448	1813
2. Western Slopes..	6,725,000	47,960	124,216	30,694,400	12,421,600	4,568	1847
3. Coast and Mountains	2,000,000	58,950	152,680	37,728,000	15,268,000	[illegible]	7634
4. Intermediate....	5,325,000	71,375	184,860	45,680,000	18,486,000	[illegible]	3471
5. Salt Bush	2,150,000	122,817	318,096	78,602,880	31,809,600	36,560	1480
Total	16,900,000	305,992	792,542	195,841,280	79,254,200	11,588 mean.	469 mean.
Lakes, Mountains, and Rivers...		17,445	45,179				
Total surface of the colony of New South Wales..		323,437	837,721				

THE LAND.

(*From the Sydney Mail, March 22.*)

IN consequence of the bulky character of the SHORTHORN HERD BOOK, reference is made to the regulations made for the entries in the Jersey Herd Book. Concerning these, or at least one of them, it is desirable to say something. A few years ago a Herd Book was established in Jersey, and they had several exhibitions of cattle. The best of these animals were chosen as a "foundation stock," and the calves of these—the sire and dam being both of the foundation stock—are entered in the Herd Book. If, however, any of the progeny do not come up to a certain standard none of their calves are allowed to be entered. By these means they are likely to secure as their Herd Book stock not only well-bred animals, but also that each animal shall itself be good, while well-bred weeds are excluded.

This re-opens a rather wide subject. Any animal is at present eligible for the Herd Book that can show a direct pedigree descent for four generations. For the New South Wales Agricultural Society's Herd Book it is less. A test that covers only such a limited period leaves room for animals to gain admission that derived parentage previously to the fourth generation from very doubtful sources. Thus the dam, before Shorthorn breeding was adopted, may have been of quite a distinct breed, and yet the fruits of the cross, if covered with four generations of pedigree service, are eligible for the Herd Book, and their owner, or owners, can claim to have them inserted. Considering the tendency for strains sinister to appear after several generations, and re-assert their influences, this is scarcely as it should be. The Jersey plan of excluding "weeds," although of high pedigree, is good; but we fear in the case of a breed so extensive as the Shorthorn it is not possible. It would require the appointment of competent judges whose business it would be to point out the weeds and keep the entries select as regards quality, form, shape, and general good points. It would be a novel practice were such judges appointed, and were all the Shorthorn candidates for the Herd Book as calves or yearlings to be submitted to them to be judged of by a certain standard agreed upon—measurement, weight, colour, and general symmetry all going to constitute perfection. It is believed by some breeders that a well-bred animal cannot have a bad form—that is, that the defective form is accidental and will not be transmitted. But this "weedy" propensity in pedigree animals should be looked upon with great suspicion. It is usually the re-assertion of some impure strain. It is a mistake to disregard form while striving after pedigree. The result of careful breeding is to establish similarity. Bates prided himself upon the family likeness that ran through his herd—a likeness not observable merely in face, but in all the characteristic points of the breed.

The report of an evening meeting of the Horticultural Society of Victoria affords us a topic for a few words. The subject under discussion was the OIDIUM TUCKERI, a disease somewhat too well known now in this colony since 1869.

Mr. J. C. Cole, vice-president, brought before the meeting specimens of the wood and fruit of the black Hamburg grape, in perfect health, the fruit being very fine, from a vine which had been placed under the sulphur-dressing. Mr. Cole also produced specimens of the same variety, grown side by side, but not dressed with sulphur. The specimens exhibited, both wood and branch, were completely destroyed, having a black and shrivelled appearance, coupled with a strong and nauseous smell. Mr. Cole stated that, from his own experience, he was fully convinced of the great value and efficacy of sulphur as a preventive against the oidium, last season nearly the whole of his crop being totally destroyed by this great pest. At the commencement of the present season, however, he proceeded to freely use sulphur directly the vines had made some 4 inches in growth, and followed up the application at intervals of every three weeks, when the desired results had been obtained. At the same time his neighbours, having the same soil, situation, and varieties of vines, but who had neglected to resort to the sulphuring process, had lost the whole crop. Mr. J. C. Cole, therefore, strongly recommended the vinegrowers present to resort to the use of the sulphur remedy, commencing the application early, and thoroughly following it up throughout the season.

Such evidence as this has been published again and again in these columns, but still it is necessary to repeat it, and coming as it does from a fresh source it may have the more influence. Notwithstanding what has been said of the virtue of sulphur, many vignerons neglect its use, and thus subject themselves to disappointment. Some use it, but begin too late, and tire of the expense and trouble of the operation before the grapes are out of the way of harm, and thus incur the cost without reaping the advantage. The above supports us in again urging a constant and regular application of sulphur, whether the oidium occurs or not. It is too late to wait for its appearance and then to begin. There are cases this year where this has been the fault, and the loss of a great deal of wine has been the consequence. Men become dispirited, and vinegrowing is relinquished. We are informed in some instances in which notwithstanding sulphuring the oidium destroyed the crop. This, however, is the exception and must be due to some peculiarity of situation and to rain-fall probably. The remainder of the facts submitted to the meeting are as follows:—

Mr. J. Harrison, vice-president, stated that he had been somewhat surprised to find on a late visit how much the sulphur remedy had been neglected in the Bendigo district, and he instanced how he had heard a very intelligent vigneron lately state his disbelief in doing anything whatever to attempt to stay or arrest this great pestilence amongst the vines. Upon, however, going over the vines the property of this gentleman, he found his valuable table grapes entirely destroyed for this season, and many others seriously injured. This, after what he (Mr. Harrison) had seen and experienced, was proof positive that neglect would not pay the piper. Therefore he advocated the thorough and systematic application of the known remedy, viz., sulphur dressing as a preventive.

Mr. John Smith, of Riddell's Creek, spoke in favour of the free use of sulphur as a remedy; as did also Mr. J. Mitchell, who informed the meeting that he had noticed the beneficial effects of the sulphur-dressing this season upon vineyards situated upon the Yarra, which he had lately carefully examined.

Mr. Neilson, the curator of the society's gardens, then reported that the following varieties of grapes were more or less attacked by oidium in the society's gardens, Richmond Park:—Badly diseased—Frontignacs, Hamburgs, Grand Turk, Sweetwater, La Gloire, Wortley Hall, and Black Barbarossa. Varieties less severely attacked by oidium—Mataro, Hermitage, Red Reisling, Chasselas, Musque, Black Cluster, Pedro Ximenes, Pineau Gris, Malaga, Grenache, Gouais, Catawaba (American), Miller's Burgundy, Verdeilho, and Dulcetto.

In England a very instructive series of comparisons is being made with respect to the effect of the skilful application of capital in producing food from land. Farms are entered for competition, and are judged of, not by general appearances, but by the actual weight of produce sold. THE POWER OF THE POUND STERLING AS AN AGENT OF PRODUCTION is measured, and its effects compared in different hands. Let us look at one example—the farm that carried the second prize offered by the Royal Agricultural Society of England. These figures are from the Society's *Journal*:—

The second prize farm, Slough Farm, lies between Newport and Chepstow. The surface is light, but lies on a retentive (but drained) subsoil. The area is close upon 200 acres 201 of which are under the plough, and the 91 acres of grass are rough cattle ground, dry meadow, orchard, and 35 acres recently laid down to grass on a thin poor soil. The rotation followed is the ordinary four-course of roots. Barley, seeds, wheat, and catch crops have been of late discarded. The purchased food account, including the value of home-produced corn consumed on the premises, amounts to £127. We have, therefore, in this case the following means for maintaining stock:—

91 acres of somewhat inferior pasture.
50 acres of young seeds.
50 acres of mangels, swedes, and turnips.
£127 worth of corn and purchased dry food.

This food supply enables the farmer to maintain—

6 work horses
8 or 9 cows
8 or 9 calves
8 or 9 yearlings
8 or 9 2-year olds
8 or 9 fatting cattle
60 bought-in sheep.
160 breeding ewes.
212 lambs fatted off.
1 or 2 breeding sows, the produce of which is sold after stubbles.

See report p. 292 *Royal Agricultural Society's Journal.*

Thus we learn that the 60 acres in roots yield about 30 tons each of mangels and swedes; also, although particulars are wanting, we glean that eight or nine fat cattle, 212 tegs and culls, besides 60 bought-in sheep, are annually fatted. The year's food and stock may be thus approximately compared:—

FOOD.

110 acres of grass, at say, 7 tons each acre ..	770 tons
50 acres of roots, at 30 tons each	1500 "
34 acres of hay, at 2 (?) tons each	64 "
50 acres of straw, for fodder, at 2 (?) tons each	64 "
50 acres of straw, for litter, at 2 (?) tons each	64 "
£127 worth of corn and cake	£127

STOCK.

9 fat cattle, of say, 60 stones (14 lb.) weight each	840 lb.
120 fat tegs, at 20 lb. per quarter, equal 80 lb...	9600 "
40 fat culls, at 25 lb. per quarter, equal 100 lb.	4000 "
50 fat sheep, increase of say, 10 lb. per quarter each	2000 "
	16,440 tons

If these figures approximately represent the yield of food and of meat, we have the following direct comparison:—

2270 tons of grass and turnips, 192 tons of hay and straw, which may be fairly estimated as representing four times that amount of green fodder. We have then .. 2270 tons of grass and hay
768 tons of hay and straw, reckoned as green food

3038 tons of green food.

From the above it will appear that 3038 tons of green food, together with all the straw, and £127 worth of purchased food has yielded 16,400 lbs. of meat, and dairy produce for 9 cows, wool (2100 lbs.), and has maintained working horses. Looking alone at beef and mutton the figures give 1 lb. of meat for every 413·4 of green food plus the £127 worth of purchased food.

It is much to be desired that the results of management were here as open to comparison. But very few people are sufficiently careful in keeping accounts to admit of it.

THE NEW JUDGE.—Sir George Honyman, Q.C., has been appointed a Judge in the Court of Common Pleas, in place of Mr. Justice Byles, retired. The *Law Times* says:—"It was generally anticipated that Sir George Honyman, Q.C., would have been promoted to the vacancy in the Court of Exchequer which was filled by the elevation of the present Baron Pollock. We named him for that position, but, in the exercise of a wise discretion, the Lord Chancellor reserved him for the expected vacancy in the Court of Common Pleas. To that Court he has now been raised, and a better appointment, or one which more thoroughly receives the approbation of the profession, could not have been made. For many years Sir George Honyman has enjoyed the reputation of being one of the ablest lawyers of his time, and when Lord Chief Justice Bovill and Mr. Justice Lush were raised to the Bench, he succeeded to the lead in commercial business at Guildhall. Sir George Honyman is the eldest son of the late Colonel Sir Ord Honyman, of the Grenadier Guards, and comes of a race of Judges. His grandfather and great-grandfather were both Lords of Session in Scotland. He himself was a pupil of the present Lord Chief Baron, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and practised as a pleader before being called to the bar. He was called in 1849 at the Middle Temple, joined the Home Circuit, and became a Queen's Counsel and Bencher of his Inn in 1866. Four Judges in succession have been raised to the Bench from the Home Circuit.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN NEW ZEALAND.

The correspondence between Sir George Bowen and his Ministers is a remarkable variation from the ordinary difficulties of responsible government. In the absence of two of his colleagues, and on the eve of the transfer of Sir George Bowen to Victoria, Mr. Waterhouse peremptorily relinquishes his post, when the constitution of a new Ministry is difficult at least, and when the moderating office of a Governor is scarcely compatible with his position when *in transitu*.

We can imagine no public reason that would justify the course. He stated that his original connection with Mr. Vogel was a mistake; and probably he was right. But the mistake was complete, and no new circumstances had arisen to aggravate it. There was nothing that made it necessary for the honour of Mr. Waterhouse that he should at once relinquish his office. It was not pretended that he was called upon to do anything that he had not done, or that there was anything to do but routine business. He states that incompatibility of temper had led to his resignation, and that prospective reforms he would not be able to carry out in connection with his colleagues. But it does not appear that these reforms have been defined or proposed in any official way. Nor is it proved that there is any repugnance to their adoption by any party in the Government. We should almost infer that the mind of the hon. gentleman has been slightly unhinged, and that it is a case of nervous affection. When he was requested by the Governor to hold office until the return of his colleagues, and when he could give no other reason for declining it than grievances of long standing, and of no present importance, it is impossible for any one to justify his course as consistent with party or political honour. He has conducted the vessel of which he has been commander into shallow waters, pitched at the company his charts, and resigned.

Every one knows that in law a Premier is a mere officer of Government. He is one of several persons who compose an Executive Council, and who by their several offices conduct the affairs of State in the presence of the Governor himself. A Premier is accepted by modern constitutional practice as the head of the Cabinet of which the Governor is not president, who resolve on their measures, carry them to the Executive Council, where its action is necessary, and, in other respects, do as they please. It is understood in the present day, that when a Premier resigns, some one takes his position and becomes politically responsible for the whole. Mr. Waterhouse, therefore, having offered his resignation, left it open to the Governor, without dissolving the Ministry, to appoint a person in his place. It is evident, however, that an interim appointment could not contemplate any political duties. Thus Mr. Fox has at last taken the place of Mr. Waterhouse until the absent Ministers reappear. New Zealand is in the hands of a Governor packing up, a Premier who does not agree with his colleagues, and half the Cabinet out at sea. It seems as if several colonial Governments, at different times, have been bent upon showing how small the link that connects a colony with a crown.

In our opinion the most reprehensible part of the correspondence is that where Mr. Waterhouse determined to exercise his authority as a Premier to stop the Governor, by stopping the vessel that was to convey him away. He persisted in his resignation, and yet retained a coercive authority. We can hardly doubt that some hallucination prevailed at the moment, and that Mr. Waterhouse was in that frame of mind when men cannot clearly account for their actions. If he took office with a man whose course he distrusted, that was his own fault. If he induced others to join in the union, he misled them. The reason he gives is remarkable, namely, that though Premier, he was overshadowed by Mr. Vogel; that Mr. Vogel was the master mind, and by that ascendency which some men acquire from either superior tact or strength of will he dominated the feebler genius of his nominal chief. The thing is well known in the history of Cabinets, and is the cause why many have been broken up. If we knew what are the particular points of complaint we should be able to judge how far Mr. Waterhouse is to be commended for his moral dissent from the spirit and course of his subordinate. But no one can tell from the correspondence that the dislike has any better foundation than an uncomfortable sense of an overbearing superiority. We are not at all sure that the proceedings of Mr. Waterhouse may not have had provocation, although they have wanted manly consistency. If his colleague had required him to do anything illegal or disloyal, he would have been right in putting down his foot and saying "No;" but the misfortune in this case is, that there seems to have been an old sore long-concealed, recently distended, and which has suddenly burst, and produced a set of circumstances extremely disagreeable. It seems that, by various experiences, political men will have to learn what is dignified and just.

No one questions the right of the stokers of London to lay down their pokers and shovels. The question is whether they had a right to do so without notice and at any moment. Mr. Waterhouse assumes that if they had not the right, those who furnish the light in politics may do so at any time, and throw everything when they please into confusion and darkness. The world will not admit of such perfect independence. It does not care for a liberty which may leave any bad tempered person the discretion to deprive him of artificial light in the midst of midnight gloom. If a guide in some of those dark places of the earth consented to conduct strangers, and suddenly put out their candles, they would inquire why he had not given them notice beforehand that he reserved this power. In all agreements between men, whatever their situation, some things are understood, and are the fair implications of their engagements. In political life they acknowledge themselves bound to carry on Government on the principles of their union; and, if they withdraw from the compact—to refrain from any course which will produce a needless embarrassment, either to the Governor who trusts them jointly, or to their colleagues.

Sydney Morning Herald, March 19.

WANDERINGS IN SPAIN.*

The delightful author who gave to the world, at the beginning of last year, one of the most scholarly and critical books on Rome, her palaces, basilicas, villas, statues, pictures, gardens, and cemeteries, and gave to the man of culture and to the artist a guide-book which exists in no other literature than our own,† has just written a book equally pleasing and of a more original character, on Spain. In his "Walks in Rome" he looked upon the Eternal City as she had been contemplated in modern times by Byron and Chateaubriand, by Arnold and Niebuhr, and, above all, by that great and gifted American—Nathaniel Hawthorne; and, indeed, he disclaimed any purpose of entering into deep archæological questions; and only aspired to gather up and present to his readers such a succession of new pictures from various authors as not only made the scenes of Rome more interesting at the time, but deepened their impression afterwards. His book was the result of years of patient study—of lingering not merely in gilded galleries, and in the midst of the rarest treasures in Egyptian porphyry and in marbles, but of quiet companionship with things less known—'precious fragments of ancient cloister and sculptured fountain—of mouldering fresco and mediæval tomb—of mosaic carved gateway, and palm-shadowed garden." And his pilgrimages from place to place consecrated by genius, were made with a great spiritual company of painters, sculptors, architects, and men of genius of all nations who had in various ages reverentially trodden the same paths. In his "Wanderings in Spain," Mr. Hare is compelled to travel alone. Little or nothing is known to European tourists about the country. It is, as he says, an unexplored mine. Certainly there is one *route* (which Mr. Hare describes as the "*comfortable* tour") which is by the main line of railway to Madrid, and then on to Toledo, Cordova, Seville, and Granada. All places which may be visited and sojourned at with little more of difficulty or of discomfort than is to be met with between London and Paris. But this is not seeing Spain—the country which is practically a protest against all change; and which accepts no alteration of its condition without great hostility, and which even uses as sparingly as possible the great instruments of civilization which the enterprise and invention of the age place at its disposal. And yet there is something extremely tempting to the over-wrought citizens of other lands in reaching a country where there is not a chance of meeting with anything approaching to what is called "first-rate hotel accommodation"—where "to dine as the Russians don't" (to borrow the translation by a humorous *gourmet* of *dîner à la Russe*)—would be as impossible as a similar performance at Cape York—where the roads are nearly all as bad as that between Wallerawang and Mudgee, and where even the railways are brought into harmony with the genius of the people, and the trains move along at a solemn decorous processional pace, as if they did not wish, as new-comers, to give themselves airs and disturb the profound repose of the nation.

The brain-whirling rapidity of life elsewhere—the sleepless exertion—the express train speed of human action—all these give place in this country to a steady well-sustained and picturesque indolence which can perhaps be seen in no other part of the world to such advantage. Assuredly this is the place above all others for the study of how to do nothing in the most delightful manner; and the University of Salamanca in its palmiest days never taught any branch of what was then esteemed polite learning so thoroughly as Spain herself now teaches to the hot and fevered visitors from the great centres of life and ambition and high intellectual competition, how sweet are silence and repose, and how pleasant is life not only without severe and constant exertion, but without effort at all. For those gracious manners, which all travellers have noticed and admired, and which seem to be the result of constant watchfulness for the preservation of dignity, are simply the inheritance of centuries of chivalrous courtesy, and sit as lightly and as gracefully on the humblest peasant as upon a Prince of the Asturias, or the bluest-blooded hidalgo of the nation. At first it looks like labour to be under the necessity of asking his Worship the Porter to have the graciousness to assist you in lifting your portmanteau, and to implore his Worship the Beggar, your brother, for the love of God to excuse you from giving him anything (both formulas of expression are given in Spanish by Mr. Hare); but our author affirms that this excess of Spanish politeness strikes you pleasantly: unquestionably it is the only laborious thing you are required to do in Spain, and Castilian courtesy seems to be the sole hard work of the people. And while everyone knows some of his acquaintances who would find it intolerably hard work to be civil, and who would endure a good deal to escape from the torture of being gracious, or the agony of a compulsory amiability, these people, unfortunately for their friends, do not travel in Spain—unfortunately, because in that country men can only be scandalously insolent once, the genius of the people preventing a repetition of such offence in a way the most effectual. "He who would really see Spain," says Mr. Hare, "must go prepared to rough it—must be unembarrassed by a courier (a creature the Spanish mind hates as much as it despises the unfortunate master in leading-strings)—must be content with humble inns, coarse fare, windows often glassless, vehicles always jolting, and, above all, must put all false Anglican pride in his pocket, and treat every Spaniard, from the lowest beggar upwards, as his equal. If he will bear these things, especially if he will unstiffen his English backbone, and generally and cordially respond to the many humble courtesies which he will undoubtedly meet with, he will enjoy Spain, and her abounding treasures of art, of history, of legendary lore, and, above all, of kindly, generous hospitality, will be freely poured out for him. He must take Spain as he finds her; she is not likely to improve; she does not wish improve; the only way of finding pleasure in her, is to take her as she is, without longing for her to be what she is not. The Spanish standard of morals, of manners, of religion, of duty, of all the courtesies which are due from one person to another, however wide apart their rank, is a very different and in most of these points a much higher standard than the English one, and if an English traveller will not at least endeavour to come up to it, he had much better stay at home.

It is also necessary at once to lay aside all false expectations as to what one will find. Spain is *not* a beautiful country. If a traveller expects to find the soft charm and luxuriant loveliness of Italy, life in Spain will be a constant disappointment; no hope can possibly be more misplaced. Spain is not the least like Italy; it has not even the beauty of the greater part of France. Beyond the Asturias and the valleys near the Pyrenees, there is not a tree worth speaking of in the Peninsula. There is scarcely any grass. The shrubs may even be counted. Except when the corn is out, which here lasts such a short time, there is hardly any vegetation at all. Those who wish to find beauty must only look for beauty of an especial kind—without verdure, or refinement, or colour. But the artist will be satisfied without these, and will exult in the long lines; in the unbroken expanses of the stony, treeless, desolate sierras; while every crevice of the distant hills is distinctly visible in "the transparent atmosphere," and the shadows of the clouds fall blue upon the pale yellow of the tawny desert. In the central provinces, hundreds of miles may be traversed, and no single feature of striking natural beauty be met with—nothing more than the picturesque effects which may always be obtained by the groups of cattle, gathered round fountains by the dusty wayside, or standing out as if embossed against the pale distances, or by the long trains of mules, with their drivers in brigand-like costume and flowing mantas, bearing merchandise from one town to another. On these plains, too, there is a silence which is almost ghastly, for there are no singing birds, scarcely even any insects. Such is the character of almost all the country now traversed by the principal railways, which was formerly toiled through in a diligence or on mule-back. But even here, just when the spirits begin to flag, and the wearied eye longs to refresh itself, the traveller reaches one of the grand old cities which seems to have gone to sleep for five hundred years, and to have scarcely waked up again, where you step at once out of the reign of Amadeo or Isabella II. into that of Philip II., and find the buildings, the costumes, the proverbs, the habits, the daily life, those of his time. You wonder what Spain has been doing since, and the answer is quite easy—nothing. It has not the slightest wish to do anything more, it is quite satisfied. The Catholic sovereigns Ferdinand and Isabella made a great nation of it, and filled it with glorious works. Since then it has had, well—reverses, but it has changed as little as ever it could. It has delighted in its conservatism in everything, down to the sleepy wickedness of its Bourbon sovereigns."

It was one of the most accomplished of modern Italians* who remarked that in Spain "manners, language, and literature have all received indelibly a stamp of courts and aristocracy and proud feeling—which affords a striking contrast to what may be observed in modern Italy, where the only freedom that ever existed had its origin and residence among citizens and merchants." Mr. Hare, though he does not make the quotation, verifies the statement. Everywhere, among all classes of men, you meet with the same delicate consideration for a stranger—the same stately politeness—an absence of all feverish impatience, and a pleasant acquiescence in those small troubles and annoyances which effectually do for the equanimity of your average British traveller. Of course, the one inestimable advantage of the people in this respect is an utter absence of any notion of the value of time. The railway train goes on with about the rapidity of a suburban omnibus in a thinly populated district, where the collection of each threepenny contributor is a matter of importance. On the smallest provocation the train stops, and remains stationary for any reasonable interval to suit the convenience of passengers. This occasions no indignant comments—not a hint of writing to the *Times*; but, on the other hand, the satisfied travellers mutually felicitate each other, and remark, "It is so much safer, so satisfactory never to meet any accidents;" or, "One can smoke one's cigarittos in one place as well as another." This *insouciance* reached a sublime point when a car arrived at the junction station of Alsasua, where they were to change for Pamplona. Mr. Hare and his party found that the train had just been taken off by the company, without any previous notice—this, on a pitch dark night, in the middle of a swamp, and in the face of a detention at an humble *posada* (or village inn) till the afternoon of the next day. The pencil of Doré could hardly do justice to the expression of withering indignation which would mantle the countenance of the ordinary British tourist under such circumstances. Mr. Hare confesses that he was disarmed by the patience of his fellow-travellers. There was no greater expression of displeasure, he says, than a shrug of the shoulders, and a counsel "to avoid the fatigue of discomposing ourselves." Of railway travelling, he says this is a foreigner's experience on entering a carriage. "However crowded it may be already, however filled up with the hand-bags and other impediments of its occupants, the new comers, who would be scowled upon in England, are welcomed with smiles and willing help; places are at once made for them, their bags and baskets are comfortably stowed away, and everything that can be supplied is offered for their convenience; every Spanish gentleman is willing to assist, translate, or advise; and if you travel in the second-class carriages, which, as in many parts of Germany, are, in the north of Spain often much more roomy and comfortable, and generally far less crowded than the first, not even the humblest peasant leaves it without lifting his hat and wishing you a hearty 'A Dios, Señores.'"

Pamplona, with its Cathedral and Citadel, in the guardianship of which, as a handsome young soldier, Ignatius Loyola was wounded in 1521, is briefly described, and the founder of the Jesuits is followed to the mountains of Monserrat. Mr. Hare regards Monserrat as far more beautiful than any single spot in France, Switzerland, Germany, or Italy, and yet he says it is a place almost unknown to English tourists. And notwithstanding the enthusiastic love of art, and the indifference to all the smaller inconveniencies of travel which characterize our author, there seems to be a strong probability that even his eloquent advocacy will fail to materially swell the stream of pilgrims to Manresa. Any remote bush tavern patronised by that not very fastidious class who annually use the establishment for the purpose of "knocking down" cheques would appear to be a palace of refinement compared with the "posada" of a town from the art treasures and natural beauties of which a party of intellectual English travellers could hardly tear themselves away. Not only was there nothing approaching to a bath, but there was no washing-stand: and the only article produced for the ablutions of the ladies, after remonstrance, was a pie-dish. This was furnished with a protest, on the part of the young and fair landlady, that its use must be limited to the ladies, and on no account could the gentlemen be permitted to indulge in such effeminate pleasures. "For 'los senores,'" she said, such things were both unknown and unnecessary, as they could wash themselves at a public stone trough, of which there was one at the end of the passage, and another in the comedor (salle-a-manger)." And indeed during breakfast a traveller entered and went through his morning ablutions at the latter place. This simplicity and publicity concerning matters which are usually with us more complex and private extended itself to something infinitely more sacred. Speaking of the hostess, who seems to have made on the whole a very favourable impression on Mr. Hare and his party, he says,—"In the evening we were amused by her *sang froid* in receiving a visit from her lover in the room where we were—the one common room. When the time came for him to go he looked round at us, and asked if he should kiss her as usual. "Certainly," she said, "why not?" Upon which he did kiss her—not once only.

This is a picture of Manresa. "But oh! how entirely Manresa itself makes up for any moment of suffering, when, having followed the filthy streets—not paved, but cut out of the living rock for some distance—and having descended a rugged way between two walls, which looks as if it led to a stone quarry, the view from the esplanade before the Church of St. Ignatius suddenly bursts upon your sight! In front rises the grand colegiata of El Leo, built of yellow-grey stone, perched on the summit of the dark rocks, broken into a thousand picturesque hollows, which are filled with little gardens, where Indian corn, and vines, and cypresses flourish. On the right rises range above range of gaily-painted houses of the most varied and irregular forms—arches, balconies, overhanging galleries, little ledges of roofs supporting tiny hanging gardens with ivy and jessamine tangling over their edge. Deep down in the abyss flows the Llobregat, crossed by its tall bridge of pointed arches, and ending at a richly carved stone cross on a high pedestal. Beyond the river are ranges of olive-clad hills, above which, as we were drawing in the afternoon, uprose in mid-air a glorious vision, lifted high into the sky; pinnacles, spires, turrets, sugar loaves, pyramids of faint grey rocks, so wonderful that it was almost impossible to believe them a reality and not a phantasmagoria—the mountains of Monserrat."

Mr. Hare's painting of Barcelona inspires at once that longing to be on the spot which is the true test of the power and fidelity of a descriptive writer. In the very heart of the city is a glorious avenue of arching plane trees, between which are a broad walk for foot passengers and carriage ways on either side. At one end is the aristocratic part of this noble walk and drive, frequented by the black-robed senoras in their flowing mantillas; and at the other, very much gayer and more gorgeous in colouring, is the bird and flower market of the humbler classes, where multitudes of canaries are sold daily amid the great bunches of heliotrope; and where the costume of the peasantry is as varied and picturesque as the eye can rest upon anywhere—the most wonderful *mantas* of scarlet, blue, and gold flowing from the shoulders of rough-looking men, who would be content with the common dress of ploughmen in England. This avenue is known as the *Rambla*, and at its lower end is a beautiful terrace overhanging the port and shipping. Of the arcaded quadrangles, in which large orange trees are weighed down by their golden fruit, and fountains are flinging their silver spray in the sunbeams—of the rich stained glass of the Cathedral, of the beauty of gothic cloisters filled with grand old orange trees, of all the triumphs of a domestic architecture which gave a dignity to the humblest residences with which in these days of "semi-detached villas," we have a very slight acquaintance—Mr. Hare's delightful book must be read in order to enjoy thoroughly the picture he presents. And in the midst of all this loveliness of antiquity, and splendour of nature, we, of Australia, have graceful representatives, for in the Rambla is a profusion of delicate Australian gum-trees. At one of the loveliest of the churches there is a congregation of authorized and highly respectable old beggars, who have their chairs, and sit all day in the midst of superb architecture, orange groves, fountains, and statues, on the look-out for a stray copper. And the beauty of the place is not without its refining influence upon these privileged and artistic mendicants. Here is a scene.

"Pardon me, my sister; does not your worship see that I am drawing?" I said to one of them who had hobbled away from her throne to beg.

"Ah! Dios!" she answered. "Blind that I was! worm that I am! so your worship draws. And I—I too am a lover of the Arts."

And ever after we were the best of friends, and as I came to the cloister in the morning I received the friendliest of nods from my art-loving sister, who never dreamt of begging again."

From Tarragona Mr. Hare made a visit to the spot which was until quite recently the site of the Westminster Abbey of Spain—the Convent of Poblet, which existed from the twelfth to the nineteenth century. Of its former splendour and its ruins, of its history and its art treasures, of its comparatively recent destruction he gives a most interesting account. In later times it was a monastery open only to novices in whose veins ran the blood of Spanish grandees, and as a natural consequence it became the home of an intolerable system of local government, which resulted in its almost utter ruin, during the wars of Don Carlos. The great cloister, of which a large portion remains, was of the richest pointed architecture, every capital carved in fresh varieties of sculpture; and many beautiful pieces of the original fabric remain, to which, as to a university of beauty, young students in architecture flock during the summer from Italy, Germany, and America.

Mr. Hare's description of Granada is one of the most beautiful things in his work. The Alhambra has rarely received so enthusiastic and eloquent an admirer, and one of such profound Moorish sympathies. It is, perhaps, owing to this that we have only the merest passing allusions to the glories of Spanish chivalry, and little enough of the heroism which has been enshrined in Spanish minstrelsy. The ballads of the Cid are hardly noticed; and all our author's sympathetic tenderness is reserved for the disowned monarch who last held sway in the loveliest of palaces—for

> " . . . . Granada's King, as he was riding to the sea,
> About to cross Gibraltar's Strait away to Barbary."

Of the delightful chapters on Madrid and the Escurial (the vastest and gloomiest of palaces and sepulchres), and of those on Salamanca and Burgos much might be said; but it is difficult to select illustrations from a book every page of which is as full of life and colour, as the pier of Algeciras, which is thus described in a view of Gibraltar from across the bay:—

"Hence framed by the balcony, Gibraltar rose before us in all the glory of its rugged sharp-edged cliffs, grey in the morning, pink in the evening light, with the town at its foot, whence at night thousands of lights were reflected in the still water. In the foreground were groups of fishing-boats at anchor, and, here and there, a lateen sail flitted, like a white albatross, across the bay. On the little pier beneath us was endless life and movement, knots of fishermen, in their blue shirts and scarlet caps and sashes, mingling with solemn-looking Moors, in turbans, yellow slippers, and flowing burnouses, who were watching the arrival or embarkation of their wares; and an endless variety of travellers from all parts of Europe, waiting for different steamers, or come over to see the place. Here an invalid might stay, imbibing health from the fine air and sunshine, and never be weary of the ever-changing diorama. In every direction delightful walks wind along the cliffs through groves of aloes and prickly pears, or descend into little sandy coves, full of beautiful shells. Behind the town a fine old aqueduct strides across the valley, and beyond it the moors begin at once sweeping backwards to a rugged chain of mountains. Into the gorges of these mountains we rode one day, and most delightful they are, clothed in parts with magnificent old cork trees, while in the depths of a ravine overhung with oleander and rhododendron, is a beautiful waterfall."

WILLIAM BEDE DALLEY.

March 19.

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* Wanderings in Spain, by Augustus J. C. Hare, author of "Walks in Rome," "Memorials of a Quiet Life," &c. 1873.

† Mr. Hare gracefully acknowledges in his introductory chapter that his ambition was limited to a scheme which had been already designed by a distinguished man. "This was the work which the late illustrious *M. Ampère* intended to carry out, and which he would have done so much better and more fully." P. xxii.

* Simondi.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, January 20, Mr. Guildford Onslow and Mr. Whalley, M.P., appeared by counsel, and expressed their regret for the speeches they had delivered in public meetings respecting the Tichborne trial, and pledged themselves not to repeat such conduct. The Lord Chief Justice said that, had it not been for the apology and promise, the Court would have pronounced a sentence of imprisonment, but would, under the circumstances, only inflict a fine of £100 upon each.

A French Chess-player.—Fournier de Saint-Amant, the famous French chess-player, was thrown from his carriage on the 26th of October last, and died on the same day, from the effects of the accident, at his chateau, near Algiers, in the seventy-third year of his age. To the majority of chess-players Saint-Amant is but a name in the annals of their favourite pastime, but to the few in this country who possessed the privilege of his acquaintance the recollection of his simple and modest nature, combined with extensive and varied learning, will "keep his memory green." During his last sojourn in England he was a frequent visitor at the Westminster and St. George's Chess Clubs, and his final appearance in the chess arena was on behalf of the former club in a match against the City of London. The chess career of Saint-Amant is well known to students of the chess literature of thirty years ago, including his match with Mr. Staunton, in which he was vanquished, and the long and exciting controversy that followed it, in which he certainly was not defeated; but it is not merely as a chess player that Saint-Amant is to be regarded. His numerous books upon the subject of the French Colonies are standard works in France; during his mission to Cayenne he displayed all the qualities of a wise and enlightened administrator; and in 1848, as captain of the National Guard, at the head of his company, when the revolutionary mob assailed the Tuileries, Saint-Amant contrived to change so effectually the mischievous purpose of the populace, that instead of destroying the Palace they appointed him Governor of it with acclamation. The body was interred in the Cemetery of Cirmandreis, and, in accordance with French custom, an eloquent oration was pronounced by M. Mouline at the grave.—*The Westminster Papers.*

WAYFARING NOTES.

XX.

February 26.—In a raw, foggy morning we started at 7.40 by rail for Genoa, distant 105 miles. The country for many miles is flat and totally uninteresting, especially when shrouded in mist. Bare fields with faint spring of green, bordered by bare trees—probably mulberry—pruned down to thick stumps, made up the most of what we saw on this part of the great plain of Lombardy. After Alessandria we began to get among the Ligurian Apennines; the fog cleared away, revealing more picturesque scenery, and fields partly covered with snow. We followed up a river for miles, crossing and recrossing, and piercing spurs by tunnels. By and bye we surmounted the crest of the range and descended the southern slope. Houses increased in number. Strong fortifications crowned the hill tops. The air became warm and sunny; and at half-past 12 we reached Genoa, where we put up at the Hotel de la Ville by the seashore. My window looked over a mass of small craft in the harbour to the calm waters of the Mediterranean.

Our first business (after some refreshment) was to visit a money changer, and then we walked up town through steep and narrow streets, but soon emerged into some of a more modern character, wider and finer, showing at intervals palatial façades. We looked into the Palazzo Brignole Sala in Via Nuova, to see a collection of pictures. The best seemed to be a Cleopatra by Guercino, St. Sebastian by Guido, and Judith by Paul Veronese.

In the same neighbourhood we found the Church of the Annunciation, one of the finest in Genoa. A portico of marble Ionic columns leads to an interior dazzling with gold and bright colours. The arched roof, covered with pictures and gold, is supported by fluted Corinthian pillars of white marble, with red veined marble let into the flutings. Side chapels full of beautiful inlaid work in costly marbles. In one of these chapels there are twisted marble pillars with inlaid vines and grapes. The church is abundantly lighted from semicircular windows above the chapels, and square windows in the clerestory, without painted glass. The whole effect is gorgeous.

From this we walked up to Acquasola—a pleasant promenade and drive—with fountains, orange trees, live oaks, &c. At the west end of this we ascended to a lofty platform by winding paths among date palms, oranges, camellias, willows, fountains, aviaries, and other pretty things. The top commanded a fine view, but we had to hurry down without much study of it as our table d'hote was at the unusually early hour of 5.

In these rambles we encountered many pretty women—an unusual proportion it appeared to me; but this may have been partly owing to the beautiful afternoon, and also to the fact that the streets of Genoa are mostly too narrow and steep for carriages, and therefore ladies are under the necessity of taking much of their exercise on foot. I did not pay attention to their costumes, further than to notice that the hair was frequently done up into an extensive pile, and loosely covered with a white or black muslin veil.

February 27th.—Last night we enjoyed greatly the beautiful moonlight glittering on the sea; and this morning we had rich effects of a different kind, in the early rays of the sun lighting up the snowy ranges, and then the houses on the west side of the harbour.

The part of the harbour under my window presents a busy scene. It is crowded with two-masted vessels, lanes being left among them for small boats which swarm thickly. A branch of the railway comes down here, and jetties are provided on which the cars receive goods direct from the ships. The screeching of the locomotive and its smoke right under the windows of the hotel are occasionally unpleasant.

After breakfast we went first to S. Siro, the oldest church in Genoa. The roof is supported by white marble Corinthian columns in pairs. It contains beautiful painting and statuary, bas-reliefs of ships, &c. The white marble façade is recent.

The Duomo or Cathedral has a front of black and white marble in alternate horizontal bands. There are curious twisted pillars in the porch, and on the wall above we see a bas-relief of St. Lawrence on a gridiron. A neighbouring side door has good Byzantine ornamentation. The interior is rather dingy. Corinthian columns of dark marble with pointed arches carry a tier of smaller pillars and round arches, all in black and white marble. One of the noticeable things is a bronze Madonna over the high altar; and another is a side chapel full of rich carving in marble. A service was going on during our visit, with very few people attending to it.

The Palazzo Ducale, near the Duomo, shows a fine front apparently of white marble, but on closer inspection it turns out to be merely plastered. Access is obtained by a noble flight of steps.

The church of S. Ambrogio has the form of a Greek cross,—its interior greatly beautified with paintings and coloured marbles. The floor, the pulpit, and the piers supporting the great arches all show elaborate work in inlaid marble. White marble pilasters have coloured marbles let into the flutings. The roof is in the same style as that of the Church of the Annunciation but not so brilliant. Some good pictures are to be seen here, but the best are kept concealed by screens, and a small fee is required for their display. In return for a few coppers we had a view of an Assumption by Guido, and an Ignatius Loyola and a Circumcision by Rubens,—the screens being hastily replaced as another party of visitors came in.

Santa Maria di Carignano is also in form of a Greek cross, standing conspicuously on a hill on the east side of the town. Interior white, plain and elegant, and containing some good statuary. The view from the cupola is magnificent. Snowy mountains in the distance; nearer hills carrying strong forts; houses and gardens creeping up the slopes; the small river Bisagno running down a valley on the east; the picturesque masses of the town itself; the harbour and crowded shipping; two moles projecting out from the land, one bearing a tall lighthouse; fine sweep round the shore westward; and finally the calm sunny expanse of the Mediterranean—are the leading features on which our gaze lingered. Returning from this we looked into S. Stefano, where there is a picture of the Martyrdom of the Saint attributed to Raphael and his pupil, Giulio Romano. The church was being decorated for some "function" with coloured silk hangings, gold and silver tinsel, chandeliers, &c.

We looked into the Church of Sta. Maria della Consolazione for the sake of its black marble altar and other fine works in marble; and then after an excursion a little way beyond the walls we returned through the town to Via Nuova. The palaces in the principal streets are lofty and massive, but they owe too much of their effect to plaster and paint. The Town Hall, formerly a private palace, has a fine front and interior court. Inside there are some curious pictures of ancient Genoa, also a bust of Columbus with some of his original letters locked up in a pigeon-hole beneath,—photographs of them being shown to visitors. They have also a portrait of Columbus beautifully executed in mosaic, and a similar one of Marco Polo. Among other curiosities treasured here is a violin that belonged to Paganini. He was a native of Genoa.

The Via Balbi leading to the railway station contains some fine palaces; and in the Piazza Acquaverde in front of the station there stands a beautiful monument to Columbus in white marble. The contiguous portico of the station presents a curved sweep of plain granite columns, enriched with marble sculpture and statuary above,—the effect of the whole being admirable.

We wandered about the streets and climbed hills in search of views; and we never had far to go without meeting something picturesque. The buildings are so lofty (generally six stories, and I counted one to-day with ten), and the streets so narrow that the effect of perspective makes the houses appear to lean together. Fresco painting is common on the outside walls. The quantity of clothes hung out to dry from windows and on house-tops is a curious feature here. It gives a ragged fluttering appearance to many streets.

We ascended again to the old fort above Acquasola for the sake of the splendid view. The sky had become overcast, but bright gleams of sunshine flecked the sea on the one side, and the snowy crests of the mountains on the other. We returned through Strada degli Orefici to look at the jewellers' shops and the beautiful displays of gold and silver filagree work for which Genoa is famous. Then to dinner with a good appetite. We get excellent fruit for dessert at our hotel—fine pears and apples, and grapes preserved as if fresh.

February 28.—In the early morning the moonlight over town and sea was so beautiful as greatly to interfere with sleep. I had to get up several times to admire the scene from my window. We breakfasted betimes, and started at 7 a.m. per rail for Ventimiglia, along the Riviera di Ponente, on the way to Nice, distant 125 miles. Genoa made a brilliant picture as we left it,—the sun rising over the eastern hills, shining through the towers of S. Carignano, and lighting up the west end and the sea. Suddenly we plunged into a tunnel, and it was all gone. On emerging we had the old lighthouse close at hand, and a long stretch of sea-beach before us, near which we kept for miles. Mingled with the rush of the train came the pleasant murmur of the wavelets, as they broke on the sands and glittered in the early rays,—the "countless smiles of ocean" enlivening our way.

We passed several little towns showing more or less activity, shipbuilding and fishing being the more conspicuous callings. The number of small vessels in progress was quite remarkable. About Savona the scenery was beautiful, but tunnels very tantalizing. Oranges abundant, and so close to the train that they could almost be plucked from the carriage windows. We swept round a fine curve of sandy beach from Savona, and obtained a grand view of the town backed by vine and olive clad hills, with loftier snowy ranges in the distance. From Oneglia to San Remo the route was very picturesque. Date palms made their appearance; peaches and other fruit trees were in blossom; and oranges, vines, and olives still abounded. At San Remo we were delayed half-an-hour for no apparent reason; then we crept on slowly, and by-and-bye stopped altogether. The reason soon became plain—an embankment had slipped, and there was a gap in the rails. After waiting a bit a train came from the other side, and the passengers in the two trains walked across the gap and mutually interchanged carriages.

At Ventimiglia we had to disembark from the train and betake ourselves to wretched omnibuses drawn by skeleton horses, and in this way we got over the seven miles to Mentone in about two hours. It was a most picturesque drive however, and served to give us some idea of the attractions of the old road, which the railway has all but superseded. The line was actually completed between Ventimiglia and Mentone, but had not come into use by reason of some want of agreement between the Italian and French Governments. During our carriage drive we passed from the one country to the other—the line of demarcation being apparently an insignificant stream. The examination of baggage at the frontier was very superficial, and caused little delay.

On crossing a promontory rising four or five hundred feet above the sea we obtained our first view of Mentone—a remarkably pretty scene. We drove straight through the town to the railway station and found that, through the delay, we had missed our proper train, and had a long time to wait for the next. Found also that we had to put our watches back forty minutes, the French railway time being so much slow of the Italian.

Making a start about half-past 4 we reached Nice in an hour and a half, passing through varied and beautiful scenery. Among the vegetation we noticed Australian gum-trees mingled with date-palms. We passed through the little independent principality of Monaco—the town picturesquely perched on a lofty promontory. It is a noted place for gambling. Our journey to-day has been very enjoyable, being made in delightful weather and among lovely scenes.

February 29.—My window in the Hotel de Nice looked south over the town and afforded a pleasant prospect, especially when the sun rose behind the old chateau on the hill, and lighted up first the distant mountains and then the town. After breakfast we made our way to the river Paillon, which cuts Nice in two. On the shingly margins were long lines of washerwomen hard at work, each squatted in a flat basket with a board before her, and a lump of soap with which to operate. Crossing by a wooden bridge we passed through the Place Garibaldi and ascended the hill of the Chateau, 300 feet high. This gave us a commanding view of the town on one side, and its little port on the other; while on the hill itself we had shady walks, with flowers blooming, bees humming, and birds singing in the hot sunshine. The densely built old town, with its labyrinthine narrow streets and tall houses, lay right below us; and farther away the wide streets and large white houses of the newer town, the whole, encircled by wooded ranges of moderate height backed by loftier bare hills, the highest ridges being white with snow. Descending the hill we walked through the old town, and recrossed the river at its mouth. Here were more washerwomen at work with the fresh water, while the shingly sea-beach for over a mile was covered with their clothes drying. Either the people here must be very cleanly, or there must be a general washing day occurring at pretty long intervals.

Near the mouth of the river there is a small but pleasant and shady public garden, with a fountain in the middle; and the river side is fringed with date palms and Australian gum trees. Many of the wide streets in the newer town are bordered by trees which afford an agreeable relief from the glare of the white houses. I find the sunlight very intense here, and almost as bad for the eyes as in Sydney. Indeed, this is very like a Sydney day about the same time of the year.

There seems to be an extravagant proportion of large and luxurious hotels in Nice, arising no doubt from its being one of the favourite resorts of invalids. The one we are in is all that could be desired, and, with Cook's coupons, not expensive.

Started at 2.10 p.m. per mail for Marseilles, distant 140 miles. The line affords fine views of Nice as we recede, and we kept it long in view. Crossed the Var, and then another river, the bridge over which was lately carried away by a flood. A train coming up before daylight plunged into the torrent and was swept down to the sea, causing considerable loss of life. Our train crossed by a temporary structure of wood.

Beyond Antibes we saw a fleet of six American war steamers lying within some islands. Next we swept past Cannes, which shows prettily from the line. After Frejus we leave the sea and strike inland through a rather bare country; hills apparently granite, pine forests on the slopes, and vines, olives, and mulberries on the plains. By the time we got to Hyeres it was dark, and we saw nothing of that or of Toulon. Reached Marseilles at 9 p.m., and put up at the *Hotel du Louvre et de la Paix.*

IMPORTED STOCK.

THE following bill to amend the Imported Stock Act of 1871 was lately introduced by Mr. Parnell, Minister for Lands:—

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Imported Stock Act of 1871: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Commencement—short title, &c.

1. This Act shall come in force on the day of , 1873, and may be cited as the "Imported Stock Act Amendment Act, 1873," and shall be construed with and as forming part of the said first-mentioned Act.

Repeal of part of 35 Vic. No. 6.

2. So much of the first section of the said first-mentioned Act as assigns the meanings therein contained to the terms "imported stock," and to the word "stock," and the whole of the seventh and fourteenth sections of the said Act are hereby repealed; but such repeal shall in no way affect or invalidate any claim for compensation, act, matter, or thing incurred, done, or commenced in pursuance of any of the said repealed enactments.

Interpretation of terms "Imported Stock" and "Stock."

3. The term "Imported Stock" and the word "Stock" shall, unless the context otherwise indicate, bear the following meanings respectively, namely:—"Imported Stock" shall mean and include any stock as hereinafter defined brought within the six months next preceding the arrival of such stock at any port or place within the colony from any port or place not being within one of the Australian colonies, and whether landed or not. The word "Stock" shall mean and include any cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, or alpacas.

Quarantine stations to be marked. Penalty unauthorized landing, &c., thereon.

4. All qua[illegible] proclaimed for the reception and keeping [illegible]ck shall be marked as such by notices posted [illegible] boundaries of the ground so proclaimed; and any person landing or entering on such ground without the written authority of the Minister for Lands, or of an inspector, shall incur a penalty not exceeding £50.

Quarantine of uninfected stock.

5. Any imported stock not found, on arrival at any port or place within the colony, to be infected, shall, at the expense of the owner thereof, be removed and kept for a period of not less than sixty days at the quarantine station proclaimed for the reception of uninfected imported stock, and shall be dressed or disinfected as the Chief Inspector may direct; and if, on the expiration of such period, such stock shall be found to be free from infection, the inspector shall give the owner thereof a certificate in the form of schedule A hereto.

How infected stock, not imported, may be dealt with.—What powers may be conferred by regulations.

6. If any stock other than imported stock, or any fodder, fittings, or effects, shall become infected with any infectious or contagious disease, as defined in the "Imported Stock Act of 1871," it shall be lawful for the Governor to make regulations for placing in quarantine, destroying, and dealing with such stock, fodder, fittings, or effects, and for awarding compensation to the owners of the same for their destruction as nearly as may be in the same manner as sheep affected with scab are placed in quarantine, destroyed, and dealt with; and as compensation is paid for the same under the "Diseases in Sheep Act of 1866," and for that purpose such regulations may confer on inspectors under the said "Imported Stock Act of 1871" all or any of the powers *mutatis mutandis* vested in inspectors of sheep by the said Diseases in Sheep Act, and such regulations may be enforced by the imposition of penalties for offences committed against any of the provisions thereof not exceeding in amount those imposed by the said last-mentioned Act for breaches of the corresponding provisions thereof. Provided that all regulations hereunder shall be laid before Parliament in manner prescribed by the said "Imported Stock Act of 1871."

Owners of travelling stock to give notice when passing through or along open runs.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Sheep Act of 1866, or in any regulation thereunder, every owner who intends to drive any horses, cattle, or sheep across or along any run not in the occupation of such owner upon which any horses, cattle, or sheep are kept or depastured shall, unless the road by which the first-mentioned horses, cattle, or sheep be separated by a sufficient fence from such run, give the proprietor thereof not less than twelve nor more than forty-eight hours notice of his intention to drive the same, by delivering the said notice at such proprietor's house or homestead, or at the head station of such run. Provided that such notice shall state the day and hour when the said owner intends to first approach or cross the boundary of the said run, and such horses, cattle, or sheep shall not approach or cross the said boundary sooner than the time stated in such notice, nor later than six hours thereafter, without fresh notice as aforesaid. Provided also that if any travelling horses, cattle, or sheep, which are being driven as aforesaid, are infected with pleuro-pneumonia or any infectious or contagious disease, other than cattle plague (rinderpest), foot-and-mouth disease, or sheep-pox, the said notice shall in all such cases be given in writing, and the horses, cattle, or sheep so infected shall not travel between sunset and sunrise. And provided also that this section shall not apply to horses while being used as draught or saddle-horses, nor to working bullocks while being used as such. And any owner failing to comply with any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding £20. And if the horses, cattle, or sheep, with respect to which any such penalty is incurred by an owner, are infected with any such disease as aforesaid, then such owner shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding £100.

Penalties on abandoning and leaving undestroyed carcases of travelling stock.

8. Every owner who shall wilfully abandon any travelling stock on any road, or leave any carcase of such stock undestroyed on any run without the consent of the owner thereof, shall incur a penalty not exceeding £5 for every head of stock or for every carcase so abandoned or left, and all such stock may be seized by any person whomsoever, and destroyed by order of the inspector. And if any stock or carcase so abandoned or left shall be proven to be infected with cattle plague, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, pleuro-pneumonia, or any other infectious or contagious disease whatever, then the owner of such stock or carcase shall incur a further penalty not exceeding £50. And all such infected stock may be seized and destroyed by an inspector, or by the proprietor or occupant on or adjoining whose run such seizure was made.

Contributions by owners to Stock Diseases Fund.

9. A special fund, to be called the "Stock Diseases Fund," shall be raised by annual contributions from all owners of cattle possessed of at least forty-eight head, at a rate not exceeding per head, for the purpose of defraying claims for compensation and expenses incurred under this Act, and such contributions shall be levied and recovered as far as possible in the same manner and at the same time as contributions under the Diseases in Sheep Act in force for the time being, and all such contributions shall be paid in each year to the Colonial Treasurer or to such other person as shall be authorized by him to receive the same, and shall be carried over to the Trust Fund to the credit of the said Stock Diseases Fund. Provided that if at any time it shall appear that the moneys so carried over exceed the requirements of this Act, the Governor may reduce or remit such contributions for any period to be specified by notification in the *Gazette*.

The remaining clauses of the Bill set forth that owners and Clerks of Petty Sessions shall make returns as under Diseases in Sheep Act; also, as regards payment of compensation and expenses.

VENUS, THE EVENING STAR.—Mr. W. E. Denning writes to the London *Times*:—If any one will on some clear evening for observation during the next few months look towards the western sky soon after sunset there will be seen a very brilliant star shining with a clear white light at no great elevation above the horizon, and the observer will probably notice that this star is brighter than others which, higher up in the sky, are just within the range of vision, and that though its light scintillates or twinkles perceptibly, yet it does so to a much less degree than the other stellar orbs. From these facts he may know that it is the evening star, or Hesperus, as Venus was designated by the Greeks when she was eastward of the sun and visible, as at present, in the evening twilight. At all times this beautiful planet has been the subject of the admiration both by poets and shepherds, and such a distinction is well merited on account of her intense brilliancy. This planet is, in fact, the most brilliant of all the celestials orbs, with the exception of the sun and moon, and may be seen with comparative ease by the unassisted eye throughout the day when she is sufficiently distant from the sun for the purpose. On many occasions, and particularly during the summer of 1868, I have thus observed the planet, and have frequently pointed her out to other persons, who have experienced no difficulty whatever in distinguishing her, though the sun was shining brightly at the time, and any one of your readers may be similarly successful provided they are tolerably well acquainted with the position which the planet occupies in the sky, though in bright daylight she is not a very luminous object, for it is manifest that the excessive brightness of the solar orb must necessarily overcome as it were, a considerable quantity of her light. But, in addition to the great brilliancy of this planet, there are other equally interesting facts connected with her appearance which combine to render her such an exquisite object. She exhibits phases like our satellite, appearing at times similar to the crescent moon, and at others analogous to the moon when in her first quarter, or, again, when nearly full or gibbous. The illuminated portion of her surface is ever varying as her position with respect to the sun and the earth changes, and this is not all. The surface of her disc is not only continually in a state of variation as to its apparent outline, but also exhibits dusky spots and other appearances, which have been likened by some two objects on the moon's surface, and by others to the markings which diversify the globe of Mars. Yet these spots, dark though they may be in themselves, are extremely faint in our most perfect optical appliances, and there are comparatively few among the long list of astronomers who have certainly succeeded in detecting them. A calm and clear atmosphere, an acute eye, and a telescope without evident imperfections are requisite for their observation, for under less advantageous circumstances it is probable that the observer will meet with nothing but disappointment. That this is the case will be apparent when we consider that the greatest of observers—Sir William Herschel—once said that, though he had paid particular attention to this planet, yet he had never been able to see much of the spots which indicated the existence of hills and valleys, and his non-success he attributed to the great density of her atmosphere. And Dawes, also in our own time, could never see the markings, though, as an observer, he stood among the foremost, and his vision and instruments were of the first order; therefore, Venus did not for many years come much under the attention of astronomers, as it was considered so very difficult to discern any of the details of her appearance, but happily the planet has of late been frequently examined by many observers, and the results which have accrued after so much diligent observation are commensurate with the labour and time which have been expended. It has been proved beyond all reasonable doubt that cloud-like markings of irregular outline exist on the planet's surface, though the contrary opinion is still entertained by some astronomers, whose position in the scientific world fairly entitles their opinions to careful consideration. Additional evidence also has been obtained as to the probability of mountainous formations being situated on Venus, and there seems good reason to believe that the spots which she has displayed are permanent, or very nearly so, as is the case in regard to the markings on Mars. It is likely, however, that these details will be of less interest to the amateur observer than that which he will find in beholding the phases and apparent motions of the planet, and in watching her from day to day as she recedes farther and farther from the sun, until she reaches her greatest distance (46¾ deg., February 22), and arrives at her *maximum* extent of brilliancy (March 30). The phases will be perceptible enough through any small telescope; during December and January the planet will be about three parts full (*i.e.*, gibbous), in February like the half moon, and in March similar to a crescent. She can be best seen at about the end of March, when her apparent diameter is equal to 38 sec. of arc, and she remains above the horizon for a period of about four hours after sunset. At the present time she is passing from Sagittarius into Capricornus. Her excessive brilliancy will cause her to be readily identified, though it will interfere to no small extent with good definition.

RUSSIAN MILITARY POWER.—The Russian Press is in a warlike mood at present. An article in the *Russian World* estimates the military resources of the empire, and insists on the necessity of being armed to the teeth. Russia, less than any other State (it says) can afford to cease to be a great military power. The other European States fight among themselves, but, nevertheless, they recognize each other's rights to existence. But Russia is regarded as an intruder at the European banquet, and therefore for her the question of military power is one of life or death. So long as she is not secured from that side, she cannot sleep at peace. This being so, the necessity for military reorganization may be taken for granted, and the *Russian World* examines the resources of Russia, and points out their abundance in quite an optimist spirit. She can put twice as many men under arms, we are told, as Germany. The utmost force Germany can put in line, with all her efforts, is 1,300,000 men, while Russia in 1855, when her population was ten millions less than now, had 2,660,000. The question for Russia thus is not to get numbers, but how best to distribute what she has. After some further reflections on the ease with which Russia might increase the number of 2,400,000 fixed by the Commission as that of her army, the *Russian World* says, "We have no need of the permanent cadres for the reserve on a peace footing except for the artillery. What is necessary is an active army composed of well-trained soldiers, and behind the army national forces adequately prepared to form reserves in as great number as necessary, and to fill up the gaps as required in the active army. With our immense population we have not one only but two sources for our armed forces, the annual recruiting and the recruiting the reserves. That is the most characteristic of the peculiarities of Russia in a military point of view." The *Russian World* also boasts of the cavalry which Russia can put on the field, to the number of from 250,000 to 300,000 men, horsemen almost from birth.

THE LATE REV. DANIEL MACAFEE.—Among the names of the ministers of note whom death has lately called away, we must now record that of the Rev. Daniel Macafee. After the 82nd year has been reached, surprise cannot be one of the feelings called into play by the tidings of any decease. Mr. Macafee had run a long course of diversified usefulness, and, until an advanced age, of great activity. His labour, however, was most noticeable in the sphere of thought. While, as others, performing all the ordinary tasks of duty, the amount of his toil was not to be measured by travel, or to be counted by the number of services. He was a brain-labourer, learning much, making all he learned his own, and never reproducing the common-places of the multitude, or the materials of other men, but employing whatever they had contributed to him to furnish a new fabric every thread of which was of his own spinning. The volume of sermons that has recently appeared is proof that he thought much, and often pressed his way to levels both higher and deeper than are commonly attempted. They indicate strength, originality, acuteness, and a combination of metaphysical habits of thought with humourous sentiment. They sometimes bring out with exceeding force the doctrinal lessons taught in the facts as well as in the arguments and statements of Holy Scripture. Long before this volume appeared controversial publications had made Mr. Macafee well known as a writer. The impression of power occasionally made through the Press was habitually sustained by a ministry of great intellectual vigour and theological depth. Thus, for a lengthened course, he passed on from year to year, strengthening his claim to the regard of the whole Connection, especially in Ireland, where his life was passed until the last few years. He had often visited England, as a deputation or as representing his own Conference in the British one, and on such occasions had always sustained his reputation as an original divine of considerable reading and thought. For the last few years, since the close of his active ministry, he resided in London, first at Brompton and finally at Brixton. Here, he gently went down the slope towards the resting place where he now is laid. Residing not very far from the Rev. W. Shaw, when he heard that he had been called to his rest, he said, "I shall not be long after him." Shortly afterwards, when a brother minister, hearing that he was confined to bed, called to see him, his reply to the question, "How are you?" was, "Very near to eternity." From that bed he rose no more, but passed away in peace to join the happy, and last week in Norwood Cemetery was laid to rest near the fresh grave of Mr. Shaw.—*Watchman.*

THE BOOK TRADE.—The book trade with foreign countries and our colonies has shown a great increase in the last few years. Our exports and imports of books in the year 1871 were both of them more than double those of 1861 in quantity, but the increase in the declared value was not so great as that. In 1855 the exports of the produce of the United Kingdom included less than 25,000 cwt. of books; in 1860 the quantity had so increased that it exceeded 35,000 cwt. It then declined, but rose greatly after the close of the American civil war; in 1866 it exceeded 48,000 cwt., and in 1868 it was above 61,000 cwt. A decline followed, but only for a short time; for in 1871 the export of books from the United Kingdom reached 62,210 cwt., of the declared value of £719,042, and these figures will prove too low to represent the exports of 1872. Our imports of books from parts beyond the seas are always much below our exports. In 1855 our imports only just exceeded 5000 cwt., in 1860 they exceeded 6500 cwt., in 1864 they overpassed 8000, and then grew until in 1869 they exceeded 11,000 cwt., and in 1871 amounted to 14,507 cwt., of the value of £158,429. Our largest customer for our books is America. Thither went in 1871, 22,611 cwt. of the value of £244,665, for the United States, and 7243 cwt., of the value of £71,465 for British North America. To Australia, went 13,280 cwt., of the value of £125,530; to India and the East, 7840 cwt., of the value of £119,722; to France, 1457 cwt., of the value of £23,555; to Germany, Holland and Belgium, 2781 cwt., of the value of £48,599; to South Africa, 1945 cwt., of the value of £19,501. Our imports of books come chiefly from Europe. In 1871 we imported from Germany, Holland, and Belgium, 7257 cwt., the value of £71,525; from France, 3932 cwt., of the value of £54,324; from Spain, 402 cwt., of the value of £5672; from the United States, 1166 cwt., of the value of £11,632.

"OUR RESERVES"—THE BATTLE OF AMESBURY.—Aide-de-Camp: "Good Gracious, Sir! why don't you order your men to lie down under this hill? Can't you see that battery playing right on them?" Colonel of Volunteers: "So I did, Sir. But they won't lie down. They say they want to see the review!"

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

General Post Office,
Sydney, 22nd February, 1873.

IT is hereby notified that Trade Patterns, Samples of Merchandise, and Bags of Seed may be forwarded from this colony to India, at the same rate of postage as is at present charged upon Book packets, viz.:—

Not exceeding 4 ounces.................. 4d.
Every additional 4 ounces............ 4d.

Subject to the existing regulations as regards the transmission of trade patterns, &c.

SAUL SAMUEL.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 13th March, 1873.

CONTRACTS FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

PROVISIONS—COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of THURSDAY, the 24th April next, for furnishing, on account of the Public Service, the supplies undermentioned, in such quantities as may be required, from 1st May, 1873, to 31st March, 1874, upon the conditions specified in former Treasury Notice of 15th January, 1873, published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of 16th January, 1873, No. 15.

Forms of Tender and other information can be obtained at the gaols of the respective districts.

SERIES 2.

Tenders will be required per ration, and provisions, &c., as required, for the places enumerated below, viz.:—

Bourke Eden Wentworth
Cooma Murrurundi Wollongong
Young.

For conditions of contract, &c., see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE referred to.

GEO. A. LLOYD.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
March 13th, 1873.

CONTRACTS FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

FORAGE FOR THE POLICE, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of THURSDAY, the 24th April next, for furnishing the supplies undermentioned, in such quantities as may be required, from the 1st May, 1873, to 31st March, 1874, upon the conditions specified in former Treasury Notice of 15th January, 1873, published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of 16th January, 1873, No. 15.

Forms of Tender and other information can be obtained at the respective Police Stations.

PARTICULARS.

Maize, at per bushel of 60 lbs.
Or Oats, „ 40 „
Bran „ 20 „
Hay, at per ton of 2240 lbs.
Straw „ „

Stations.	Probable No. of Horses to be foraged.	Stations.	Probable No. of Horses to be foraged.
Eastern District—		Western District—continued—	
Camden	2		
Ryde	1	Coonamble	2
Liverpool	2	Canonba	2
Penrith	2	Bourke	3
		Obley	2
Southern District—		Browarrina	2
Cooma	4	Gulgong	4
		Dandaloo	2
North-eastern District—			
Morpeth	1	North-western District—	
Kempsey	1		
Boat Harbour (Bellinger)	1	Gunnedah	2
		Walgett	2
Cassilis	2	Bingera	1
		Moree	2
South-western District—		Biree (Goodooga)	2
Wentworth	2		
Moulamein	2	Northern District—	
Moama	2	Bendemeer	2
Jerilderie	2	Bundarra	2
Booligal	2	Inverell	2
Wilcannia	2	Tenterfield	2
Menindie	2	Ashford	1
Pooncarie	1	Lismore	1
Mount Gipps	2	Tweed	1
		Fairfield	1
Western District—		Lawrence	1
Wyagdon	1	Ruby Creek	2
Windeyer	1	Middle Creek	2
Rylstone		Glen Tin Mines	2
Mudgee	4	Solferino	2
Warren	2	Dalmorton	2
Coonabarabran	2		
Wellington	2	Murray District—	
Gongolgan	2	Walbundrie	1
Toogong	1	Ournie	1
Dubbo	3	Reedy Flat	1

For conditions of Contracts, &c. see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE referred to.

GEO. A. LLOYD.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
17th March, 1873.

TENDER FOR COLONIAL TWEED.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of TUESDAY, the 8th day of April, from persons willing to supply the Government with

500 yards of Colonial Tweed } as per
250 yards of Colonial Tweed } pattern.

Tenderers will be required to state the time in which they will be prepared to deliver the Tweed.

Forms of Tender, and further information respecting the contract, can be obtained upon application to the Superintendent of Stores, Circular Quay.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tenders for Colonial Tweed."

GEO. A. LLOYD.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
11th March, 1873.

TENDER FOR UNIFORM CLOTHING FOR VOLUNTEER SERVICE—COUNTRY CORPS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of TUESDAY, the 8th April, from persons willing to supply the Government with Suits of Uniform for the Volunteer Service, Country Corps, in such quantities as may be required during the year 1873. The probable number of suits required will be

200 Tunics, red cloth, blue facings
200 pairs Trousers, blue cloth, red stripe
200 pairs Trousers, colonial tweed, either blue or grey.

The Uniforms to be supplied to sealed patterns, to be seen at the Government Stores, Circular Quay, and must be in every respect equal in quality to them.

The specifications and conditions of the contract can be obtained from the Superintendent of Stores, Circular Quay, who will also afford any information regarding the contract to persons desirous of tendering.

No Tender will be entertained unless accompanied by a certificate from two responsible persons stating that they are willing to become bound as sureties in the sum of £250, for the due fulfilment thereof.

In the event of the tender being accepted, the bond must be executed within fourteen days of the date of acceptance, failing which the contract will either be advertised anew or another tender accepted.

The bond, contract, &c., must be stamped at the expense of the contractor.

Each Tender must be enclosed in a separate cover, marked outside "Tender for Uniform Clothing, Country Corps."

GEO. A. LLOYD.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
17th March, 1873.

TENDER FOR HORSEHAIR.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of TUESDAY, the 8th day of April, from persons willing to supply the Government with

4500 lbs. of the best Horsehair.

Tenderers will be required to state the time in which they will be prepared to deliver the Hair.

Forms of Tender and further information respecting the contract can be obtained upon application to the Superintendent of Stores, Circular Quay.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Horsehair."

GEO. A. LLOYD.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
6th March, 1873.

FLOATING POWDER MAGAZINE FOR NEWCASTLE.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of TUESDAY, the 8th April, from persons willing to construct a Vessel for a Floating Powder Magazine at Newcastle.

No Tender will be entertained unless accompanied by a certificate from two responsible persons, stating that they are willing to to become bound as sureties in the sum of £250, for the due fulfilment thereof.

In the event of the Tender being accepted, the bond must be executed within fourteen days of the date of acceptance, failing which the contract will either be advertised anew or another tender accepted.

Specification may be seen at the Office of the Ordnance Storekeeper, George-street, from whom all the requisite information may be obtained.

The bonds, contracts, &c., must be stamped at the expense of the contractor.

Tenders to be marked outside, "Tender for the Construction of Vessel for Floating Powder Magazine at Newcastle."

GEO. A. LLOYD.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
17th March, 1873.

TENDER FOR WATERPROOF COATS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of TUESDAY, the 8th day of April, from persons willing to supply the Government with

300 Waterproof Coats.

Tenderers will be required to state the time in which they propose to deliver the coats.

A pattern coat can be seen at the Government Stores, Circular Quay, where forms of tender, and further information respecting the tender, may be obtained.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Waterproof Coats."

GEO. A. LLOYD.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
27th December, 1872.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—TO CLAIMANTS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that all claims against the Government of New South Wales, for services rendered in 1872, and chargeable against the Appropriations of Parliament for that year, should be lodged in the Colonial Treasury as early in the ensuing year as possible, but on no account later than 31st March, 1873, as the balances of such Appropriations, when not required for services under special contract, will be written off on that date, under the provisions of the Audit Act of 1870. Claims on such Appropriations, presented after 31st March, 1873, cannot therefore be paid until the necessary amount shall have been re-appropriated by Parliament.

GEO. A. LLOYD.

CONTRACTS FOR NAVY SUPPLIES, 1873-74.

Victualling Depot, Sydney,
February 18, 1873.

TENDERS will be received by the Paymaster in charge, until 25th March, 1873, for supplies of the undermentioned articles for the use of H. M. Ships for one year, from the 1st April, 1873:—

Biscuit and Soft Bread
Flour
Sugar
Tea
Raisins or Currants
Oatmeal
Pepper
Rice
Pearl Barley
Sago
Arrowroot
Port Wine and Sherry Wine
Lime-juice
Vinegar
Fresh Beef or Mutton
Mixed Vegetables
Suet
Salt Beef
Tallow
Preserved Beef (4-lb. tins)
Essence of Beef
Preserved Soup
Ditto Fowl
Ditto Milk
Ditto Extractum Carnis
Soap.

A form of tender, containing all particulars, may be obtained at this office.

TENDERS will be received by the Paymaster in charge of the Royal Naval Depot, until Noon on MONDAY, the 24th instant, for the purchase of Drafts on the Imperial Government, at three days' sight.

Any further information can be obtained on application.

Royal Naval Depot, Queen's Wharf,
21st March, 1873.

REPORTS OF COMPANIES.

MULLOON COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).

Office, 313, George-street, Sydney,
19th March, 1873.

SIR,—In accordance with a resolution passed at the Board, to the effect that it was desirable that some of your Directors should periodically visit the mine, Messrs. M. F. JOSEPHSON and C. F. PRIDDY have recently made an inspection thereof; and the Board being desirous that the shareholders shall always be placed in possession of all important information respecting the property at the earliest opportunity, beg to submit the following report:—

Your Directors feel much pleasure in being able to confirm the various reports sent by Captain Pomroy, and from time to time advertised in the HERALD's mining column, showing the considerable progress in the works, and new discoveries of good ore in large quantities; they are satisfied that there has been no attempt at exaggeration on the captain's part.

The lode in the sixty feet level has alone been worked in a thickness of ten feet, and not yet gone through, containing yellow sulphurets of good quality, about 16 or 17 per cent., and Captain Pomroy feels quite confident that he has cut the underlay of the same lode at the bottom of the engine shaft, now sunk 120 feet, and having ore for the last twenty feet of it. If he is correct in this opinion, there must be an immense mass of ore in that one spot, easy to raise and cheaply worked.

Your Directors could not go to the bottom of the engine shaft, as it is being used for the purpose of keeping the other shafts and levels free from water; but they have no reason to doubt the Captain's opinion, as they have found that hitherto his judgment has proved correct in all particulars; but even as the mine shows now without more work in opening out, there is as much ore in sight as will take a large staff of men, working day and night, many months to raise; and your Directors are fully convinced that directly the necessary appliances can be placed on the ground, the mine will be in a dividend paying condition.

As ore shows itself nearly everywhere through the workings, there is a good presumption for the opinion that several lodes exist on the property, and many experienced persons concur with the captain in that opinion, and it is quite probable these lodes will all meet together at a depth into one mass.

There is no difficulty with the water, as the whim erected by the Captain does its work admirably. A new survey of the mine was recently made, and 800 feet on line of reef was then added to the Company's property beyond the supposed boundary to the north: and it will become a subject for the consideration of the next half-yearly meeting, whether it would be advisable to sell or let such portions of the land as the Company have in excess of what is required for their workings.

It is the intention of your Board to place the necessary plant on the ground as soon as possible. This will consist of crushing rollers, a steam engine, and two furnaces; a couple of kilns will be made for calcining on the new principle, which prepares the ore for the furnaces at one-eighth of the cost by the old system. For the present, operations will be confined to the smelting the ores into regulus of 45 or 50 per cent., which can be sold here or shipped to England, and the Board hopes soon to be able to complete the set of furnaces in full for refining into copper out of the earnings of the Mine. Estimated expenditure for the whole is £1500; and, as bricks can be made close to the Mine, at 30s per thousand, and carriage is good for the necessary ironwork, your Directors can see nothing to prevent a very speedy completion of these works; and they think all can be finished for smelting in about four months.

They now feel themselves in a position to congratulate the Shareholders on what they consider the very bright prospect of the Mine.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
FREDERIC BACON,
Official Manager.

TENDERS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for excavating and rebuilding new Stone Retaining WALLS, with concrete waterway, to the Waterloo Bridge, near Hinchcliff's Woolwashing Establishment, Botany Road.

Plans and specifications to be seen on application to Mr. W. BEAUMONT, Regent-street; to whom sealed tenders, addressed to "The Trustees of the Mudbank and Cook's River Road," are to be sent, on or before TUESDAY next, the 25th instant. The lowest or any tender not of necessity accepted.

TENDERS for PILE-DRIVING at Paper-mills, Liverpool. Plans and specifications to be seen at MURRAY, DUNLOP, and CO.'S, Wholesale Stationers, Bank-court, King-street, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS required for the Erection of a 6-roomed house, in Dowling-street, Surry Hills. Plans, &c., to be seen at the office of AMBROSE THORNLEY, Jun., Architect, Catherine-street, Glebe.

PERSEVERANCE G. M. CO., BURRANGONG.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to WEDNESDAY, April 2, for the Purchase of the Lease, Plant, and Machinery of the above Company. Terms, cash.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Works, or at the office of the Company, 350, George-street.

JOHN T. HOBBS, Manager.

MUNICIPALITY OF FIVE DOCK.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received up to 7 p.m. on MONDAY, 31st March, for the undermentioned:—

Formation of portion of North Road, 16 chains long, 50 feet wide.

Laying 250 yards ballast on above.
Supply of 250 yards of freestone ballast.
Ditto 100 ditto metal ballast.
Ditto 200 ditto best white metal.

Specifications can be seen at the Council Chambers.

GEO. A. HEWETT,
Council Clerk.

Five Dock, March 17, 1873.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Fresh TENDERS are invited by the Council for levelling the streets of the Municipality.

Tenders will be received by the Mayor up to noon, o. MONDAY, the 31st instant.

By order of the Mayor.

CHARLES S. GUEST,
Council Clerk.

Council Chambers, 20th March, 1873.

TO BRICKLAYERS.—TENDERS required for about 40 roods Brickwork. For particulars apply on Monday, at the Ice Works, Paddington; or to Mr. Martin, on the ground, Dixon-street, next Smith's Saw-mills.

TENDERS required up to the 29th instant for Building Brick HOUSE at Stanmore. For plans and specifications apply to Mr. FAWCETT, Flora Cottage, Erskine Ville Road, Newtown.

TENDERS required for the Erection of an eleven-roomed HOUSE. Plans, &c., to be seen at the office of AMBROSE THORNLEY, Jun., Architect, Catherine-street, Glebe.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection and completion of a DWELLING-HOUSE at Surry Hills.

Applications for plans and specification to be made at the office of the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be delivered, on or before noon of SATURDAY, the 29th instant.

HILLY and SAPSFORD,
Architects, &c.,
138, Pitt-street.

City Council Chambers, Auckland, N. Z.,
11th March, 1873.

STONE FLAGGING.

The CITY COUNCIL OF AUCKLAND, N. Z., will receive TENDERS until the 5th May next for a supply of ten thousand superficial feet of Stone suitable for street pavements.

The stone to be from 3 to 4 inches in thickness, faced, and delivered free at the Queen-street Wharf within four months from the date of this contract being entered into.

Samples to accompany tenders.

Further information, if required, can be obtained from F. BRODIE, Town Clerk.

FURNITURE, ETC.

IMPORTERS of the best and latest improved SEWING-MACHINES. Sole Agents for the Howe, Florence, Bradbury, and Tinsley's celebrated Sewing-Machines. M'RICKARD, BROTHERS, 505, George-st.

LA SILENCIEUSE SEWING-MACHINES.—We continue to sell these unrivalled Machines, to suit all, at the much reduced prices:—

Hand Machines, from £2 5s to £5
Treadle Machines, from £4 5s to £20.

PETERSEN, BOESEN, and CO., 16, York-street.

OUR WHEELER and WILSON best Lock-stitch Machine in Australia, reduced to £7 5s; Singer's Family, £10; Tudor, £10; Wanzer, £5; Swiftsure, £5 10s; Little Stranger, £4 10s; Weir's, £3. Sewing Machines of every description on easy terms of payment. Machines repaired. TURNER and WOOD, 349, George-st.

TRIAL BEFORE PURCHASE.—Willcox and Gibbs' Sewing-Machines. S. Hebblewhite, 432, George-st.

FOR SALE, a Little Wanzer SEWING-MACHINE. G. M. SEYMOUR, 118, William-st., Woolloomooloo.

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.—Furniture, Iron Bedsteads, cots, mattresses, palliasses, lowest prices. J. NEWTON, Furniture Warehouse, 83, Wynyard-square, opposite Post Office.

MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES made of the following materials:—

Horsehair
Pulu
Flock
Coconnut Fibre, &c.

Mattresses cleansed and remade by steam.

J. LAWLER, 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED to sell double and single children's Cots, with safety sides. Lawler's Bedding Warehouse.

WANTED to sell Double Iron Bedsteads, 30s each, and mattresses to fit, 20s. J. Lawler, George-st.

WANTED to sell superior 4-post tubular bedsteads, just landed. J. Lawler, 517, George-street.

WANTED to sell superior Bedding, of every description, at very low prices. J. Lawler, George-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ELVY and CO.'S
Pianoforte Gallery,
Show Rooms,
and
Music Warehouse,
321, George-street,
Sydney.

ELVY and CO.'S
Pianoforte Gallery,
321, George-street,
Sydney.

Pianofortes of the Highest Class.
ERARD'S Trichords and obliques of exquisite tone
COLLARD'S Pianofortes and Pianettes, brilliant in tone, elegant in design
Bord's admired Pianos, full-toned elegant and low-priced AMERICAN ORGANS, at Harmonium Prices.

Music of every description, Musical Works, &c.
An Equitable Instalment System.

PIANOFORTES!!! PIANOFORTES!!!

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK
of
FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENTS,
by all the renowned makers.

Also,
PIANOS, IN PLAIN CASES,
at very low prices.

ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUMS, IN ALL THE MODELS.

W. H. PALING, Music Warehouse,
335, George-street.

MOSS'S PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM SHOWROOMS.

PIANOFORTE, HARMONIUMS, and MILITARY INSTRUMENTS, the most EXTENSIVE Stock in the COLONY, now on view, from the principal LONDON and CONTINENTAL FACTORIES—every INSTRUMENT WARRANTED GENUINE, commencing from the low price of TWENTY-EIGHT GUINEAS for a new trichord, 6¾ octavo, check-action PIANOFORTE. HARMONIUMS from TEN GUINEAS. MUSIC in great variety. Tuning and repairing by practical workmen. L. MOSS, 5, Hunter-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS. ETC.

FOR SALE, cheap, a large lot of SCAFFOLDING POLES. Steward, St. Paul's College, Newtown Rd.

KAURI TIMBER } Square logs and flitches, assorted dimensions; deck plank, &c., 20 to 70 feet. A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street, Agent for the Hokianga Timber Company.

400,000 FEET Foreign and Colonial Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Hardwood, Cedar Doors, Sashes. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

CEDAR seasoned, assorted for general purposes; Turnery reduced rates. STEWART, Bathurst and Pitt sts.

MARBLE Chimney Pieces and Register Stoves, new designs, at reduced prices.

W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

CEMENT, Slates, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Wire Nails, Galvanized Tubing and Fittings. W. CARY.

ENGLISH FIRE BRICKS, now landing.

W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

TO PAINTERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

The undersigned wish to clear off one of the largest Stocks of Paints, Oils, and Colours in the colony

FOR CASH.

The following will be the prices during the present month:—

RAW and BOILED OILS, by the gallon, 4s 6d
Ditto ditto, in 5-gallon drums, original packages, 4s 9d

NOTE.—These oils are from the celebrated house of Blundell, Spence, and Co., and Habbuck, London; and David Strover and Sons, Glasgow, and require no recommendation.

TURPENTINE, by the gallon, 7s.
WHITE LEAD, from 32s to 40s per cwt.
VARNISHES, from 13s to 30s per gallon
DRY COLOURS equally cheap
PAPERHANGINGS, from 4d to 15s per roll
PLATE GLASS, all sizes
SHEET GLASS, 16 oz., 21 oz., 26 oz., and 32 oz., all sizes
MILL-ROLLED, STAINED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, all sizes.

JOHN MURPHY and SON,
Oil and Colour Merchants,
21 and 23, Parramatta-street.

G. E. CRANE and SON, Importers of Building Materials. City Cement Stores, New Pitt-street.

SLATES, Lead, Zinc, Galvanized Iron and Pipe, Plaster, Whiting, Wire and Galvanized Nails, Pumps, Pig Lead, Marble Chimneypieces and Grates, &c.

City Cement Stores, 21 and 23, New Pitt-street.

KNIGHT, Bevan, and Sturge's CEMENT, just landed. G. E. CRANE and SON, 21 and 23, New Pitt-st.

REGISTER and Half-Register GRATES, in great variety. City Cement Stores, 21 and 23, New Pitt-st.

IOCHROME, manufactured by BLACKWOOD'S METALLIC PAINT COMPANY from Oxide of Iron (patented).

YELLOW contains 78 per cent. oxide, and can be recommended as a first and second coating for wood or stone work. Price 18s per cwt. in powder; 32s in oil.

DARK RED contains 86 per cent. oxide, is not affected by heat, is a preventive against damp walls, is anticorrosive, and admirably adapted for wood or iron work. Price 22s per cwt. in powder; 35s. in oil.

BRIGHT RED.—This oxide can be recommended for all kinds of work where colour is an object. Price 18s per cwt. in powder; 32s in oil.

O. W. BLACKWOOD,
Manager.

Works—Pyrmont, near Bridge.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, General STORE, in the Southern district, doing a business of over £10,000 a year.

Apply to
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

FOR SALE, TARRAGON HOTEL, corner King and Sussex streets—Lease, License, Goodwill, and Furniture.

H. SAMUEL, 145, Pitt-street.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO EXHIBITORS.

Post entrances (at double fee) will be received in the LIVE STOCK sections until Saturday, 30th instant.

ALL ENTRIES will close on MONDAY, the 31st, at 4 p.m.

☞ APPLICATIONS for SPACE and ENTRIES in the NON-AGRICULTURAL Sections should be made without further delay.

JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

LITHO-FRACTEUR, THE SAFEST AND MOST POWERFUL EXPLOSIVE FOR MINING. It can be used in the closest underground workings, without causing headache to the miners. ALDERSON and SONS, Agents, 221, Elizabeth-street.

ON SALE, by the undersigned:

BRANDY—Martell's dark, very fine quality, in hogsheads
RIZAT'S BRANDY, in quarters
EXSHAW'S extra old cognac, fine old cognac, and No. 2 cognac, in cases
RUM—Lowndes's, full strength, now shipment
Jamaica, pale and high strength, in quarters
Jamaica, in case, Heddle's
HEDDLE'S Whisky
SHERRIES—Gonzalez and Dubosc's, from best to lower qualities, in wood; treble grape, in one-dozen cases, good medium quality
COMMON SHERRY—Good quality, in quarter-casks
PORTS—Offley, Cramp, and Co.'s, of qualities from single to six grape; OWC, and VSO, very choice, for bottling
PORT—Good red wine, to land, in quarters
OLD TOM—Lowndes's
CHAMPAGNE—Genuine Cliquot, quarts
CHAMPAGNE—Wachter's, and cheap brands
CORKS—Gingerbeer
FLOWERS OF SULPHUR
GALVANIZED IRON, "Gospel Oak," corrugated
SHEEPSHEARS—Tiger brand
CANVAS, for ore bags, to superior extra all flax for sails; also repairing
SUGAR BAGGING—Best heavy, 37 inch
TWINE—Seaming and roping, superior quality
CORDAGE and BOLT ROPE, of best quality
WOOLPACKS—End, 10½ lbs.; woolbagging, 28 and 29 inch
MATCHES—Tullgurn's safety
AMBER ROSIN—Pure, of finest quality
PAINTS, in oil; White Lead
GUNPOWDER, sporting, in canisters; Curtiss and Harvey's
BLASTING POWDER—Curtiss and Harvey's
PERUVIAN GUANO.

SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

FOR SALE, a Small Bore Turner RIFLE, in case, complete, with sights. Apply to COWLES, Gunmaker, No. 205, Pitt-street.

MILL REQUISITES.

The undersigned are in receipt of regular supplies of the manufactures of Messrs. BRYAN, CORCORAN, WITT, and CO.

MILLSTONES, 3 feet 6 inches and 4 feet
SWISS SILK, various numbers
MILL BILLS
LUBRICATORS
SMUT WIRE.

And would again beg to draw the special attention of millers to the splendid quality of the mill-stones, built by Messrs. Bryan, Corcoran, Witt, and Co. In the United Kingdom they are gradually superseding all other makes, and many millers have gone to the expense of refitting expressly to have them.

BEILBY and SCOTT,
Agents.

WHITE LEAD
WHITE ZINC PAINT
PATENT DRIERS
KEROSENE LAMP CHIMNEYS
SHEATHING FELT
BRYANT AND MAY'S MATCHES.
GOSTLING'S PORTLAND CEMENT
FIREWORKS.

For SALE by
BEILBY and SCOTT.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILES.—The attention of Architects, Builders, and others is invited to the inspection of a number of PATTERNS of new and very beautiful designs in ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC PAVEMENTS and Fancy Tile Work of every description, for first-class public and private buildings. Much greater dispatch can in future be ensured in the execution of orders, Messrs. Maw and Co. having completed very extensive additions to their manufactories and works.

BEILBY and SCOTT,
Agents for Maw and Co.,
Broseley Works.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to execute indents on the most favourable terms for all descriptions of British and Foreign Merchandise.

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.

Messrs. LANGTONS, SCOTT, and EDDEN will be happy to execute all indents forwarded to them through the undersigned.

Price lists and forms on application to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

WOOL and TALLOW.—The undersigned are purchasers, or will make liberal advances on consignment to their friends in London.

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED have on hand, and to arrive—

BULK ALE—Bass' new brew, Nos. 3 and 4, in hogsheads, No. 4 in barrels
BOTTLED ALE—Bass' and Allsopp's, bottled by Cameron and Saunders, quarts and pints
BOTTLED PORTER—Barclay's, bottled by Saroggie, quarts and pints
BRANDIES—Martell's dark, and Hennessy's pale, in hogsheads and quarts
Rizat's, Leon's, and Otard's, in quarter-casks
Hennessy's, Locoq Frères, 2, 4, 9, and 20 years old, in glass
GENEVA—Key brand, various contents, capsuled and labelled
AROMATIC GENEVA—Ditto, in crystal bottles
ORANGE BITTERS—Swain, Bord, and Co.'s; and Ledinard's celebrated Red Lion Bitters
CHAMPAGNE—B. and E. Perrier's, Cabinet, Dry, and Mousseux, quarts and pints
CLARETS—"St. Julien," very superior, "St. Estephe," and Ch. Palmer
SHERRY—Admiral Pinzon's, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves; Amontillado, and various qualities
PORT—Page's London bottled, and various brands in wood
WHISKY, James Stewart and Co., in bulk and bottle
WOOLPACKS—Side and ends, full 10½, red striped
MUNTZ METAL—22, 24, 26 oz.; Nails, 1 inch, 1¼ inch
CANDLES—Gustave, Jansen, and Co.'s, 5-medal, full-weights
PLANTATION COFFEE, in barrels and bags, Nos. 1, 2, P, and Borage
TOBACCO—Sundry brand, in half-tierces
PORTLAND CEMENT—Knight, Bevan, and Sturge's
BLASTING POWDER—John Hall and Son's, in 48-lb. kegs
STEAM ENGINE—Portable, 12 H.P., by Fox, Walker, and Co.
VINEGAR—Hill, Evans, and Co.'s, No. 24, in quarter-casks
COLMAN'S GOODS—White and blue starch, mustards, and blue
BLUE—Ehrensperger's light laundry blue, in small boxes
MORTON'S GOODS—Vinegar, macaroni, vermicelli, capers
OILS—Whybrow's quarts, pints, and half-pints salad oil
Dixon's pints and half-pints castor oil
SAUCE—Lea and Perrins's, Worcester, pints and half-pints
SUNDRIES—Cream tartar, carb. soda, Whybrow's pickles, Eleme raisins, brown assorted ginger, lamp globes and chimneys
TINPLATES—Charcoal, IX and IC, 14 x 10
PICTURE and ROOM MOULDINGS—A small assorted shipment on hand.
PERFUMERY—Phillipsen's soap, violet powder, &c.
COLLINS' PICKS, Miller's L. H. and D. H. shovels and spades, Collins's C. S. spades and shovels.

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.,
4, O'Connell-street.

KNIGHT, BEVAN, AND STURGE'S CEMENT.

To CONTRACTORS, &c.—The undersigned are prepared to contract for the supply of this celebrated brand of cement for the ensuing twelve months.

N.B. A small shipment ready for immediate delivery.

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.,
4, O'Connell-street.

BASS'S ALE, NEW BREW, ex Duke of Abercorn, a small shipment, No. 4, in hogsheads and barrels.

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.,
4, O'Connell-street.

SPECTACLES, fine steel frames, with crystal lenses, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d pair. Ellis, 230, Pitt-st., op. Farmer's.

RACE GLASSES, Marine Glasses, by the best makers, in sling cases, 42s. ELLIS, 230, Pitt-st.

ADVERTISE ON THE PANTALOGRAPH

NOTICE to all Persons having left Bank-books, Bank Receipts, Money in trust, references, Clothing, Boxes, or other property at the Home, Darlinghurst, are requested to claim them forthwith. M. G. BOURKE.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK,
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1853.

Paid-up Capital, £484,666, with power to increase to £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS:
J. S. Mitchell, Esq., Chairman.
William Moffitt, Esq. | John Fraser, Esq.
Edward Lord, Esq. | Robert Saddington, Esq.
Alexander Learmonth, Esq.
AUDITORS:
T. B Rolin, Esq.
J. G. Raphael, Esq.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. M'Carthy and Robertson.

HEAD OFFICE, SYDNEY.
Vincent Wanostrecht Giblin, General Manager.
Edward Griffiths, Accountant.

LONDON OFFICE.
DIRECTORS:
James Henderson, Esq.
Paul Frederick Morgan, Esq. | William Mort, Esq.
John Christie, Manager.

BRANCHES.
BRANCHES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.
Francis Adams, Branch Inspector.

Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Braidwood, Currajong, Deniliquin, Forbes, Gulgong, Goulburn, Grafton, Grenfell, Hay, Hill End, Mudgee, Newcastle, Singleton, Solferino, Tambaroora, Taree, Tenterfield, Wagga Wagga, Wentworth, West Maitland, Yass.

BRANCHES IN QUEENSLAND.
H. P. Abbott, Branch Inspector.

Brisbane, Bowen, Clermont, Copperfield, Gladstone, Gympie, Ipswich, Mackay, Maryborough, Milchester, (Charters Towers), Ravenswood, Rockhampton, Stanthorpe, Toowoomba, Townsville, Warwick.

The agents for the Bank in the colonies are:—
For Victoria .... The Bank of Victoria
" The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank
" The National Bank of Australasia
For Tasmania .... The Bank of Van Diemen's Land
For South Australia .. The Bank of South Australia
" The National Bank of Australasia
For New Zealand .... The Bank of New Zealand
" The Bank of Otago (Limited), Dunedin.

FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

London—The Australian Joint Stock Bank, 18, King William-street, E.C.

London Bankers, and Agents for England generally—The National Provincial Bank of England.

Edinburgh and Scotland generally—The Royal Bank of Scotland.

Dublin and Ireland generally—The Provincial Bank of Ireland.

FOR NEW YORK AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Messrs. Brown, Brothers, and Co.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Agency of the Bank of British North America.

The Bank grants drafts and credits on all its Agents and Branches at current rates; negotiates produce bills with documents; discounts commercial paper; collects dividends on local stock for its customers, free of commission; and is open to transact every kind of banking business and agency.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Established 1817.
Incorporated by Act of Council 1850.
Capital................£1,000,000
Reserve Fund...............£333,338 6s 8d.

Head Office—Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
Thomas Walker, Esq., President.
Alexander Stuart, Esq.
The Hon. George Allen, Esq., M.L.C.
The Hon. E. C. Weekes, Esq., M.L.C.
Frederick Tooth, Esq.
Thomas Buckland, Esq.
AUDITORS:
James Milson, Esq.
Francis Mitchell, Esq.
Shepherd Smith, General Manager.

London Office—Old Broad-street.
DIRECTORS:
Donald Larnach, Esq., Managing Director.
W. R. Scott, Esq. | Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart.
William Walker, Esq.
London Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.
Parramatta-street
William-street
Maitland
Newcastle
Tamworth
Grafton
Windsor
Richmond
Penrith
Camden
Goulburn
Adelong
Grenfell
Araluen
Tumut
Maclean
Lion Town
Gundagai
Wagga Wagga
Burrowa
Deniliquin
Albury
Bathurst
Mudgee
Orange
Dubbo
Glen Innes
Sofala
Armidale
Gulgong
Uralla
Scone
Hill End.

BRANCHES IN QUEENSLAND.
Brisbane
Ipswich
Toowoomba
Warwick
Gympie
Ravenswood
Mount Perry
Stanthorpe
Copperfield
Rockhampton
Bowen
Townsville
Roma
Maryborough
Cardwell
Bundaberg
Charters Towers
George Town.

BRANCHES IN VICTORIA.
Melbourne
Geelong
Kyneton
Ballarat
Castlemaine
Maldon
Beechworth
Sandhurst
Wodonga
Wangaratta
Chiltern
Ararat
Creswick
Linton
Inglewood
Echuca
Mansfield.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN NEW ZEALAND.
Auckland
Nelson
Wellington
Wanganui
Christchurch
Dunedin
Invercargill
Hokitika
Greymouth
West Port
Ross
Cromwell
Dunstan
Dunstan Creek
Mount Ida
Charleston
Lawrence
Black's
Grahamston.

AGENCIES WITHIN THE COLONIES.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
The Bank of South Australia.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
The Western Australian Bank.
TASMANIA.
The Commercial Bank of V. D. L.

AGENCIES BEYOND THE COLONIES.
SCOTLAND.
The Royal Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.
The National Bank of Ireland.
MANCHESTER.
The Manchester and Liverpool District Bank.
BIRMINGHAM.
The Birmingham Joint Stock Bank.
LIVERPOOL.
The North and South Wales Bank.
BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND.
Stuckey's Banking Company.
HAMBURGH.
Messrs. Mork and Co.
NEW YORK.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman, and Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.
The London and San Francisco Bank.
INDIA AND CHINA.
The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
MANILA.
Messrs. Russell and Sturgis.

The Bank allows interest on deposits if lodged for fixed periods, at rates which may be ascertained at its various offices.

Collects for its customers dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures.

Invests money on their behalf in colonial securities or those of Great Britain.

Issues drafts and letters of credit, and negotiates approved bills, payable at any of the abovenamed places, and undertakes the agency of other banks, on such terms as may be agreed upon.

AUSTRALIAN MINING AND INVESTMENT AGENCY.
Offices—8 and 9, Lime-street Square, London, E.C.
Proprietors of Mining Properties, Stocks, &c., requiring information regarding the transmission of the same to Europe are requested to communicate with the Agents for New South Wales.
Messrs. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Sydney.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A BRANCH of this Bank has been opened at MORUYA, in this colony, for the conduct of all usual banking business.
SHEPHERD SMITH,
General Manager.
Sydney, 24th February, 1873.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1848.
Capital, £400,000.
Reserve Fund, £170,000.

DIRECTORS:
Richard Jones, Esq., Chairman
Walter Lamb, Esq., Deputy-Chairman
Edward Knox, Esq.
John Brewster, Esq.
F. H. Dangar, Esq.
T. A. Dibbs, Esq., Manager.
AUDITORS:
Charles Smith, Esq., and E. M. Stephen, Esq.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Want and Johnson.

HEAD OFFICE—George-street, Sydney. T. A. Dibbs, Manager; F. N. Burt, Acting Manager; T. B. Gadon, Branch Inspector—with branches at Haymarket, George-street South; and South Head Road.

LONDON OFFICE—39, Lombard-street, E.C. Directors: J. A. Youl, Esq.; H. G. Smith, Esq.; and Charles Parbury, Esq. Manager: Nathaniel Cork.

BRANCHES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Bega, Berrima, Bombala, Bourke, Burrangong, Carcoar, Casino, Cooma, Dubbo, Goulburn, Hill End, Inverell, Kempsey, Kiama, Maitland, Milton, Morpeth, Murrurundi, Muswellbrook, Narrabri, Newcastle, Orange, Parramatta, Queanbeyan, Shoalhaven, Singleton, Tambaroora, Tamworth, Wollongong, Yass. And at Brisbane: Bundaberg, Dalby, Gayndah, Maryborough, and Mackay, in Queensland. With the following

AGENCIES IN THE COLONIES:
VICTORIA: The Bank of Victoria, National Bank of Australasia, and Colonial Bank of Australasia. SOUTH AUSTRALIA: The Bank of South Australia, the National Bank of Australasia, and the Bank of Adelaide. WEST AUSTRALIA: National Bank of Australasia. TASMANIA: The Bank of Van Diemen's Land. NEW ZEALAND: The Bank of New Zealand.

IN GREAT BRITAIN, &c.:—
LONDON: The London and Westminster Bank, and the London and County Bank. LIVERPOOL: The Liverpool Union Bank. MANCHESTER: The Manchester and Salford Bank. IRELAND: The Belfast Banking Company and the National Bank. SCOTLAND: The Commercial Bank of Scotland.—SAN FRANCISCO: Messrs. Macondray and Co., and the Bank of British Columbia. VALPARAISO: Banco Nacional de Chile. NEW YORK: Messrs. Drexel, Morgan, and Co. INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, AND SINGAPORE: The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. HONOLULU: Messrs. Bishop and Co.

The Bank discount bills, grant cash credits, make advances on approved security, allow interest upon fixed deposits, issue drafts or letters of credit, and negotiate or collect bills payable at any of the abovenamed places or elsewhere, at current rates; collect dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures; act for their customers in the investment of money in securities in Great Britain or in the colonies; and are prepared to undertake the agency of Banks on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon.

THE CITY BANK.
Sydney.

Paid-up Capital, £240,000.
With power to increase to £500,000.

DIRECTORS:
S. A. Joseph, Esq., chairman.
M. Alexander, Esq. | John Alger, Esq.
W. Forster, Esq., M.L.A. | James Watson, Esq., M.L.C.
AUDITORS:
E. Wrench, Esq.; Hon. John Blaxland, Esq., M.L.C.
MANAGER:
William Neil.
ACCOUNTANT: William Woolley. | SECRETARY: Edmund Rouse.
SOLICITOR:
W. W. Billyard, Esq.
AGENTS:
London—The London Joint Stock Bank.
Scotland—The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
San Francisco—The Bank of California.
New York—Messrs. Lees and Waller, bankers.
Hongkong—The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
Queensland—The Queensland National Bank.
Victoria—The National Bank of Australasia.
South Australia—Ditto ditto.
Western Australia—Ditto ditto.
Tasmania—The Bank of Van Diemen's Land.
New Zealand—The Bank of New Zealand.
New Caledonia—Compagnie de la Nouvelle Calédonie.

This Bank adopts and transacts all usual banking business with either of the places above mentioned.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK
(Limited).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863.

Capital, £600,000.

HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE.

DIRECTORS:
Hon. F. H. Hart, M.L.C., Chairman.
A. B. Buchanan, Esq., M.L.A.
Hon. John Bramston, M.L.A.
AUDITORS:
Frederick Orme Darvall, Esq.
Jno. Hart, jun., Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER:
E. R. Drury.

BRANCHES: Beenleigh, Gympie, Stanthorpe, Toowoomba.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
The Union Bank of London, The National Bank of Australasia.
AGENTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES:
The City Bank.
AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND:
The Bank of New Zealand.
AGENTS IN VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA:
The National Bank of Australasia.
AGENTS IN NEW YORK:
Messrs. Lees and Waller.
AGENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO:
The Bank of California.
AGENTS IN INDIA AND THE EAST.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.

The QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK (Limited) grants Drafts on its Branches and Agents; negotiates Bills against Colonial Produce, including Copper and Tin consigned to London; discounts Commercial Paper; makes Advances by way of Cash credit and on approved Securities; allows Interest on Deposits according to arrangement; and transacts all usual Banking business.

COMPAGNIE DE LA NOUVELLE CALEDONIE
Société Anonyme.

Capital—2,400,000 Francs (£96,000).
Constituted by Act of 16th October, 1872.
DIRECTORS:
M.M. E. Chabrier | M.M. Ed. Montefiore
Le Baron Digeon | J. L. Montefiore
Eynaud | Td. Petit
L. Lebaud | Nat. de Tourris
Le Coat de Kerveguen | C. Wallut.
André Marchand
GENERAL MANAGING DIRECTOR:
Mons. André Marchand.
MANAGER IN NOUMEA:
Mons. Beauquillot.
ASSISTANT MANAGER:
Mons. Gardés.
AGENTS IN SYDNEY:
City Bank.
OFFICES:
At Paris—No. 33, Boulevard Haussman.
At Noumea—

This Bank, the entire capital of which is subscribed, will commence operations on the first February, 1873. It is specially authorised by the French Government to issue Bank Notes, and will then be prepared to discount bills, grant cash credits, make advances on approved security, allow interest on fixed deposits, issue drafts or letters of credit on Sydney, Paris, and London, and negotiate or collect bills payable at any of the above-named places or elsewhere.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.
Head Office, 29, Queen-street, Auckland.

Capital, £500,000, in 25,000 Shares of £20 each, with unlimited liability of Shareholders.

DIRECTORS:
Chairman—Albert Beetham, Esq.
Hon. Henry Chamberlain, M.L.A. | Stannus Jones, Esq.
William Earl, Esq.
W. Crush Daldy, Esq., J.P. | Joseph Howard, Esq.
William Morrin, Esq.
General Manager—A. Boardman, Esq.

Having been appointed Agents to the abovenamed Company, we are prepared to effect Marine Insurance on Hulls, Merchandise, Freight, &c., at lowest current rates. Policies made payable in London if required.
M. METCALFE and CO.,
9, Bridge-street.

THE FRENCHMAN'S COMPANY (Limited).

A certain number of New Shares not having been taken up, the Board of Directors are now prepared to receive applications from shareholders or the public for the same, and which will be allotted in the order they are applied for.

Applications to be lodged with the Legal Manager, at his office, No. 14, Spring-street, not later than the 29th instant.
By order of the Board.
J. C. H. BAASS,
Legal Manager.
Sydney, 19th March, 1873.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY
(Established 1849),
FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c.

Principal Office—New Pitt-street, Sydney.

Directors:
George King, Esq., Chairman.
Professor John Smith, M.D., Deputy Chairman.
Samuel Lyons, Esq. | Edwin Thomas Beilby, Esq.
J. H. Goodlet, Esq. | John Fairfax, Esq.
Actuary:
Morrice A. Black, Esq., F.I.A.
Agents in London: Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., 65, Cornhill.

The Society, established in 1849, has successfully passed through the ordeals to which all new Life Offices are exposed, and, having completed the twenty-second year of its existence, has achieved a position rarely excelled in the history of Life Assurance.

Annual Revenue, £260,000.

Invested Fund, One Million Sterling.

Persons assuring with this Office share the whole profits, and a Bonus is declared every fifth year.
Members incur no liability of Partnership.

Over and above the accumulations of the Assurance Fund, the Society has a
GUARANTEE FUND OF FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

From the magnitude of its resources it is enabled to declare large bonuses.

The last Quinquennial Report, showing the Society's state and progress, Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Society's Agents.
By order of the Board.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.
Proposals for both Fire and Marine Insurance accepted on behalf of this Company at considerably REDUCED RATES of PREMIUM.
GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.
363, George-street, Sydney.

REDUCTION IN FIRE RATES.
THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Capital, £100,000.
Only Society in the colony in which Insurers, without liability, participate equally with shareholders in the annual division of profits.
Losses by Lightning and Explosions by Gas paid.
FIREINSURANCES promptly effected, at lowest rates.
Offices, 235, Pitt-street.
JAMES HENDERSON, Manager.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £150,000.
Unlimited Liability.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Office: George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
Edwin T. Beilby, Esq., Chairman.
Charles T. Gedye, Esq.
Edward Knox, Esq.
John Brewster, Esq.
Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C.
Thomas Littlejohn, Esq.
AUDITORS:
William Watson, Esq. | Francis Mitchell, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain S. Sustenance.
SECRETARY:
Robert Garrett, Esq.

AGENTS IN LONDON ...... Messrs. Atkins and Co.
" ADELAIDE .... Messrs. Josh. Stilling & Co.
" BRISBANE .... Mr. Edward D. Forrest
" MELBOURNE .. Mr. W. H. Jarrett
" ROCKHAMPTON. Messrs. R. M. Hunter & Co.

Risks on goods taken to all parts, at the current rates of premium.

Policies on wool, goods, gold, &c., to Great Britain, granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, by Messrs. Atkins and Co., who also issue policies on behalf of the Company on risks from Great Britain, &c., to the Australian colonies, payable, in case of loss, either in Sydney or London.

Time Policies granted on Vessels at rates according to the nature of the trade in which they are employed.

Goods stowed on deck not covered by the Company's policies unless specially named.
Sydney, 1st November, 1872.

REDUCED FIRE RATES.
NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.
Paid-up Capital, £550,000.
Amount Insured, upwards of £91,000,000.
Paid for losses by fire, £2,693,416.
Policies on dwelling-houses, buildings and contents, risks of all descriptions at MODERATE RATES.
Claims promptly settled in Sydney.
OFFICES—181 CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY
(Unlimited Liability).
Capital, £100,000.

DIRECTORS:
Richard Jones, Esq., Chairman.
Henry Mort, Esq.
A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.
AGENTS:
London—Mr. William Mort, 155, Fenchurch-street.
Brisbane—Clarke, Hodgson, and Co.
MARINE SURVEYOR: Captain James Donald.

N.B.—Time risks on ships, with particular average taken, subject to special arrangement.

Policies on merchandise to Europe granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, if required.

A table of the rates of Premium can be obtained at the Company's Offices, Lyons-buildings, George-street.
SAMUEL H. SMYTH, Manager.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
DIRECTORS:
Chairman—Joseph Scaife Willis, Esq.
Benjamin Buchanan, Esq. | Edward Knox, Esq.
G. K. Holden, Esq. | Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B.
John B. Watt, Esq.
Surveyor—F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.

Capital, £2,000,000.

Property of nearly every description, in town and country, insured on favourable terms—including wool sheds, and wool therein.

Mr. M. Holroyd has been appointed Agent for the collection of business in Sydney.
A. STANGER LEATHES,
Resident Secretary.
Headoffice, Margaret-street, Sydney.
17th January, 1873.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
A BRANCH of this Bank will be OPENED at BRAIDWOOD on the 3rd proximo.
SHEPHERD SMITH,
General Manager.
Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, March 22, 1873.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Risks taken at current rates to Europe, India, and China, and policies made payable at Branches, or in London.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.,
Agents.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

DEW OF THE ALPS.
manufactured by
BRESLIN, BISCHOFF, and CO.,
Geneva, Switzerland.
We beg to call public attention to the above named Liquor, which received the first premium at the Paris Exposition in 1867.
Sole Agents,
M. MOSS and CO., Sydney.

10,000 CASES Comet Kerosene, very cheap. Goodlet and Smith, 483, George-st.

KEROSENE, Comet brand, the best and cheapest in the market. Goodlet and Smith, 483, George-street.

COMET KEROSENE, the best and cheapest Oil. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street.

THIRTY or Forty WATER CASKS for SALE. R. TOWNS and CO.

BLOOD'S STOUT.
For SALE, now landing ex Shahpore, Blood's Stout, quarts and pints.
YOUNG and LARK,
Agents for Blood, Wolfe, and Co.

WYNDHAM'S celebrated AUSTRALIAN WINES on SALE by the undersigned.
W. T. COHEN, Sole Agent,
171, Pitt-street.

LONDON P. ALE, 5s per dozen pints, 8-dozen casks, cash. HENRY FISHER and CO., 143, Pitt-st.

INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to execute indents for all classes of goods from Great Britain on the most favourable terms. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 30, Hunter-street.

CALCUTTA BALLAM RICE for SALE, ex mail steamer Mooltan. WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

PLANTATION COFFEE, Nos. 1 and 2, ex mail steamer. WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

NOBEL'S GIANT BLASTING POWDER or DYNAMITE, patented in New South Wales 30th May, 1872.—100 CASES, part of a direct shipment to Maxwell Reynolds, of Melbourne, made by Alfred Nobel, of Hamburg, the inventor and patentee.
For SALE by
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.,
Agents for A. R. Green, Attorney for Alfred Nobel.

ON SALE BY WILLIS, LLOYD, AND CO.
Hennessey's and Martell's Brandy, bulk and case, 1869, 1870, 1871 vintages
Champion's No. 24 best Malt Vinegar
American Resin, in 3-cwt. barrels
Cornsacks and Woolpacks
Guinness's Stout
Nobel's Giant Blasting Powder or Dynamite
Anglo-German Ultramarine Washing Blue
Plantation Coffee, ex s.s. Mooltan
Calcutta Ballam Rice, ex s.s. Mooltan.
Bath Bricks and Jar Salt, to arrive
Soda Crystals
Kinahan's Whisky, in cases.

WASHING BLUE.—The undersigned are prepared to supply the Trade on reasonable terms with the ANGLO-GERMAN ULTRA-MARINE COMPANY'S BLUE, which is superior to any other in the market.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.,
Sole Agents.

WOOL, TALLOW, and other COLONIAL PRODUCE.—The undersigned are prepared to make liberal advances on shipments consigned to their LONDON FIRM. WILLIS, LLOYD and CO.

INDENTS executed by the undersigned on the lowest terms of Commission.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO., Sydney.
MERRY, WILLIS, and LLOYD, London.

VINEGAR.—Champion's No. 24, best malt, in bulk and case. WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO., Agents.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
BRANDY—Hennessy's, Martell's, and T. Hine and Co.'s, in bulk and case
WORCESTER PORCELAIN WARE — Dinner, Dessert, and Tea and Coffee Services; Toilet Sets, &c., &c.
SEWING-MACHINES—For Tailoring purposes
WOOLPACKS—Bags
ELECTROPLATED WARE—Tea and Coffee Services, Forks, Spoons, &c., &c.
OILS—Blundell, Spence, and Co's., Linseed, Colza, and Turpentine
TINPLATES—Charcoal and Coke, IC, IX
BUTCHERS' KNIVES—Suitable for Island Trade
ADZES—Carpenter's, Ship, and Wheeler's.
THOS. NOSSITER and CO.

MUNTZ YELLOW METAL.—
Muntz yellow metal rods, ½ inch up to 1½ in.
Sheathing felt, anchors 6 to 18 cwt.
Soda ash, Bath bricks, flour of sulphur
Preserved salmon, herrings, mackerel, tobacco pipes
Moir's oils, marmalade, jellies, preserved fish, &c.
Taylor Brothers' cocoa, mustard, Glenfield starch
Whisky—Scotch and Irish, Bernard's old tom.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

STEAM ENGINES.—
Portable, 5 to 16 h.p.
Turning lathes, 9½ inch centres—16 feet beds, punching machines, drilling machines—lawn mowers
Steam hammer shaping and screwing machines
Lithographic press and fittings, lithographic stones
Centrifugal pumps, bar iron, 3 to 6 inch
Water socket pipes, gas pipes, V. I. R. belting
Boiler plate, Lowmoor plate, boiler tubes rivets
White lead, white zinc and black paint
Cotton waste, engine packing, seaming twine
Fencing wire, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 10, and 12, Europe cordage.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED.—
BRANDY—Martell's and Hennessy's dark and pale
WOOLPACKS, 3-BUSHEL BAGS
COARSE LIVERPOOL SALT
CAUSTIC SODA PALE AMBER RESIN
SARDINES—Halves and quarters
MAURITIUS SUGARS—Medium to finest whites.
T. and J. SKINNER.

MARBLE CHIMNEYPIECES for SALE, cheap. COWLISHAW, BROTHERS, 48 and 50, Pitt-st.

OAKUM, Tar, Pitch, Linen Duck, Rope. COWLISHAW, BROTHERS, 48 and 50, Pitt-street.

COWLISHAW, BROTHERS, 48 and 50, Pitt-street, have on SALE—
Currants, Eleme raisins, walnuts, chutney
Mauritius sugar, congou, scented orange pekoe
Rice, cheese, preserved potatoes, salad oil
Coarse salt, castor oil, China oil, colza, corks
Ale, porter, sherry, port, champagne, moselle
Carb. soda, Epsom salts, saltpetre, bluestone
Herrings, chicory, mustard, starch, light blue.

FOR SALE by JONES and CO., 214, Pitt-street.
Heddle's superior ginger wine, orange wine, raspberry balm; Scotch whisky, Jamaica rum, in case and bulk
Tartaric acid, arrowroot, blue, caustic, chicory, confectionery, caraway and canary seeds, groats, maccaroni, mustards, castor and salad oils, pickles, split peas, tapioca, soda crystals, sardines, vermicelli, table vinegar, whiting, currie powder, carbonate soda, epsom salts, gelatine lozenges, &c.
JONES and CO., 214, Pitt-street.

PATENT ANUCAPNIC LAMPS,
for kerosene oil.
The undersigned have just received another shipment now landing of the above celebrated Lamps, requiring no chimneys. A splendid assortment to select from which will be sold cheap.

Also, now landing, a large variety of hand-table, bracket, hanging, and other Lamps, to burn with or without chimneys.

Kerosene Lamp Globes, Chimneys, Burners, Shades, Wick, Oil, and everything appertaining to the trade.
SYKES and SIMPSON, 299, Pitt-street.

THE IMPERIAL TUBE COMPANY.—The undersigned, Sole Agents in this colony, are prepared to receive orders for Gas Tubes, Gas Fittings, and Boiler and other Tubes, &c., &c., detailed particulars of which may be obtained on application.
J. R. CATTELL and CO.

MELVIN'S EDINBORO' ALE, No. 3.—The undersigned Sole Agents beg to inform the trade that they have regular supplies of the new brew of Melvin's bulk ale coming forward, and are prepared to treat liberally with the buyers of this much esteemed brand.
J. R. CATTELL and CO., Sole Agents.

FLOWER AND SON'S BULK ALE.—We have just received advices of several large parcels of Messrs. FLOWER and SON'S No. 3 NEW BREW BULK ALE, having been shipped to us, and are informed that continuous shipments will be made during the coming season, in order that the trade may be kept better supplied with this much esteemed ale than they have hitherto been. The trade can only obtain this brand from the Sole Agents.
J. R. CATTELL and CO.
O'Connell-street.

BRANDIES—Arbouin, Marett, and Co.'s, bulk and case
Ditto—Hennessy's pale, in quarters and case.
Ditto—Martell's dark, in quarters
Ditto—Low quality, in case, various qualities.
GENEVA—3 31-32, low strength
SCHNAPPS—Kiderlin's, cases of 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints
WHISKY—Campbeltown, very fine
CLARETS—St. Estèphe and St. Julien, choice
CHAMPAGNE, very superior
ALE—Bass's and Younger's, bottled by R. Porter and Co.
Ditto—L. Cox and Co.'s, Shepton Mallet, quarts and pints
Ditto—Bulk, Flower and Son's and Melvin's new brew
COFFEE—Ceylon, Plantation No. 1, and other sorts
RICE—Finest Java and medium qualities
OILMEN'S STORES—Wyatt's, Copland's, and other brands of assorted pickles; red cabbage, West India pickles; salad, castor, and hair oils, Victoria and other sauces, French capers, curry powder, vinegar, &c., &c.
CANDIED PEEL—Keillor's
HOPS—Kent, Bavarian, and Tasmanian
ANTI-FRICTION GREASE, in tins and kegs
STARCH—Colman's white and blue
Ditto—Gill and Tucker's ditto
PEPPER—Black and white; and CLOVES
Ditto—Black and white, ground
MUSTARD—Armistead's, in tins
Ditto—Colman's
BLACK LEAD, in blocks and powder, Servants' Friend, &c.
PRESERVED MEATS, in 2 to 6 lb. tins
WOOLPACKS—Bales of 50 each, full 10½ lbs.
CORNSACKS—full 2½ lbs.
FENCING WIRE—Nos. 5 to 12
GALVANIZED IRON—various sizes
WIRE ROPE—large size
WHITE LEAD, in 28-lb. iron kegs
EUROPE ROPE—Small to large sizes.
J. R. CATTELL and CO.
O'Connell-street.

BRANDY.—The undersigned are in receipt of regular consignments of Marett's Dark and Pale, in bulk, and Pale in Cases. This choice Brandy can only be had of the Importers.
J. R. CATTELL and CO.
28, O'Connell-street.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against purchasing any imitations of BASS'S or YOUNGER'S ALES, bottled by R. PORTER and CO. in Champagne bottles; the genuine brand bears the bottlers' names, R. Porter and Co. on the capsule and label, to which attention is directed.
J. R. CATTELL and CO., Agents.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS. Cheaper than ever, at Lemaire's Bazaar, 472, George-street, op. markets.

FOR SALE by the undersigned.
ALE AND STOUT, in bulk and bottle, Arrol's, to arrive
BRANDY, in bulk and case, Hennessy's and Sorin's
WHISKY, in ditto and ditto, Scotch and Irish
RUM, in hogsheads—Lowndes's
JAMS AND JELLIES—Tainsh's, to arrive
EARTHENWARE, CHINA, and GLASS
BUILDING MATERIALS—Welsh slates, all sizes; cement and plaster of Paris, fire bricks, Caithness flagging, &c.
CORKS, in bales and cases
WHITE LEAD AND PAINTS—Macgregor and Blundell's
FLOORCLOTHS—Shepherd and Beveridge's
PAPERHANGINGS, in bales, assorted
IRONMONGERY—Rooney's brushware, Foster and Sidaway's spades and shovels, zinc screws, patent sliot, sash lines, furnace pans, bar weights, camp-ovens, horse shoes and slating nails; Clarke's, Law's, and Neilson's holloware; Oakey's knife polish, fry pans, Rowatt and Dietz and Co.'s lamps, safety fuse, Britannia metal and platedware, &c.
CANVAS and TARPAULIN
STATIONERY, general assortment
DRAPERY—Shirts, handkerchiefs, winceys, black lustres, tartans, longcloths, &c.
BASKETS, German, in cases
ENGINES, Young and Co.'s, to arrive, &c., &c.
MASON, BROTHERS,
125, Pitt-street.

TO IMPORTERS.—FORWARDING AGENCY.—The undersigned, through their own houses (Robert Mason and Co., London, and G. and R. Mason, Glasgow), and their agents, Beardwood, Jones, and Co., Liverpool, have arranged to undertake the shipping and insurance of goods from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and the Continent, to the colonies, and elsewhere, at the lowest possible rates. Special attention given to keep down inland charges.
MASON, BROTHERS,
125, Pitt-street.

INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to execute Indents for goods of every description, on the most favourable terms, though their own houses, Robert Mason and Co., London, and G. and R. Mason, Glasgow, and their agents in Great Britain and the Continent.
MASON, BROTHERS,
125, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Linseed oil, in drums
Patna, Japan, and Java rice
China preserves
Currants
Calcutta lines
White and red lead, black paint
Quicksilver
Shot
Whiting
Bran bags
China matting
Bangor slates
Coarse salt
Camphorwood trunks
Roping and seaming twine
Congou tea, in chests, halves, and boxes; finest new season Foochow ex Norman.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.,
14, Macquarie-place.

ON SALE by the undersigned, ex late arrivals.
BEERS—Whitbread's stout, in hogsheads; Berry's, Burton, Scotch, and Whitbread's ale, in bulk; Irish and Scotch stout
Jeffrey's, Robert M'Millan's, Salt's, Barclay's ales
Jeffrey's stout; D'Arcy's stout, dagger brand
Tennent's, Jeffrey's ales, pints, quarts
BRANDY—Martell's; Jules Robin, Dulary, and low quality, in hogsheads, quarters, and cases; Meukow's
RUM—L. Hart and Sons' rum in hogsheads, quarters; Maryboro, 32 to 34 per cent.; rum balm
WHISKY—Dunville's, bulk and bottle; Scotch and Irish, Brown Bess; Burnett's and Thomson's old tom
SHERRIES—Burdon's best, and low qualities
PORTS—In quarters; and low qualities; Masdeu to rich
GINGER wine, clarets, in case and bulk; rum, in cases
GROCERIES—Sauces, jams, pickles, Coward's oilmen's stores, salmon, currants, mustard, Melbourne moulds and soap, Brandon and De Roubaix candles, blue, corn flour, cheese, Queensland arrowroot, Keillor's confectionery, starch, oatmeal, pearl barley, salad oil, castor oil, pints, and half-pints; Slee, Slee, and Co.'s vinegar, in bulk; Water's case vinegar, curry powder; fine, coarse, rock salt; malt, in tanks; Bavarian, Kent, and Tasmanian hops; caustic soda, soda crystals, plaids, corks, fruits, ling fish, oysters, raisins, lemon peel, herrings, spices, sago, baking powders, soap powders, cocoa, paper; Day and Martin's blacking; white and black pepper, in tins; patés petit pois; hams, cheese, paper bags, assorted sizes; tart. acid, cream tartar, prunes, Holloway's pills and ointment, Peek Freen's biscuits, Yarmouth bloaters
OILS and PAINTS—Raw and boiled oil, in drums; assorted varnishes, turpentine soft soap, white and red lead, green and black paint, dry red lead, pitch, resin; palm, China, castor, kerosene oils; sulphur
IRONMONGERY—Boiler tubes, window glass, blasting fuse, blasting powder, bolt rope, assorted sizes; assorted brushware, 3-bushel bags, woolpacks, seaming twine, sheathing metal and nails, sheathing felt; round, and pig iron; corks, canvas, spun yarn, tanks, simplex punches, galvanized iron, tin plates; glass, assorted.
LEATHERS—Kangaroo, calf, kip, and sole leather.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

JULES ROBINS and CO.'S BRANDY.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of this well known Brandy, give notice that they have on hand, and will be supplied with, shipments of bulk, pale and dark, in hogsheads, quarters, and one-dozen cases.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

AGENCIES.—The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the following houses, are prepared to supply, from stock, or take orders for the undermentioned goods:—
JAMES HARTLEY and CO.—Crown and sheet glass
BRUNTON and CO.—Fuse, double and single tape
KENNALL GUNPOWDER CO.—Blasting powder
BROWN'S and POLSON'S Corn Flour
JEFFREYS and CO.—SCOTCH ALES, in draft, bottle
CROGGAN and CO.—Ship, roofing, and boiler felt
PASCO, GRENFELL, and CO.—"Muntz" metal
J. and R. TENNENT—Wellpark Brewery ales
WHITBREAD and CO.—Bulk porter and ale
GILLON and CO.—Meats, fish, limejuice cordial, pickles
G. F. COWARD and CO.—Oilmen's stores and fruits
BURDON and GARDNER—Sherries in wood, assorted
D'ARCY and SON—Stout, bulk and bottle
SLEE, SLEE, and CO.—Vinegar, sauces, curry, spices
D. J. THOMPSON and CO.—Old tom, in bulk and bottle; ginger wine, whisky, raspberry balm
JULES ROBINS and CO.—Brandy, in bulk and bottle
DUNVILLE and CO.—Old Irish whisky, in bulk and case
H. BALFOUR and CO. Engines, 2 to 10 h.p.
PIGOU and WILKS—Sporting powder, in flasks FFF
J. and W. STUART—Fishing nets and twine
GRIMES and SON—Queensland arrowroot, ½ and 1 lbs.
D. RITCHIE—Launceston oatmeal, pearl barley, peas
HOBSON'S BAY SOAP AND CANDLE COMPANY.—For sale and purchase of candles, soap, oils
JOHNSON, BROS., and CO.—Hobart Town jams, fruits
HUXHAM and MOORE.—Bark mills and machinery
STEVENSON, CARLISLE, and CO. — Clydesdale grease
RECKITTS and SONS—Starch, blue, black lead
R. A. ROONEY and SONS—Brushware.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

DENIS MOUNIE and CO. superior Cognac, in bulk and case. T. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., Agents.

EAU DE COLOGNE.—1 case genuine extra strength. T. J. STUTCHBURY and CO.

CRESWELL'S Hobart Town Jams, Currants, Peel. T. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., 183, Pitt-street.

HERRINGS, 1-lb. tins; Sago, Carb. of Soda, Saltpetre. T. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., 183, Pitt-street.

WOTHERSPOON'S Confectionery, Kent and Bavarian Hops. T. J. STUTCHBURY and CO.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,—
Teas—ration, to finest sorts
Scented orange pekoe
Rice—Patna, Japan, and Chittagong
Coffee—Plantation—Nos. 1, 2; and Peaberry
Sago—Pearl; tapioca rock
Starch, blue—Colman's
Salad oils, vinegar
Caraway seeds, ginger
Peas—split, petit pois
Gunny bags—new
Sherries and ports, in quarters and octaves, best and low quality, &c., &c.
MEYERFELD and CO.,
12, Macquarie-place.

TO CABINET-MAKERS and UPHOLSTERERS.
The undersigned beg to invite the attention of the above to their large and varied stock of goods, suitable for the above trades, consisting of
Wire Nails, Cut Tacks, and wood Screws, all sizes
Chair Web, and Sofa Springs, in great variety
Patent Knobs and cabinet Locks, of every description
Vitrified Bowl Castors, &c., &c.
SYKES and SIMPSON,
299, Pitt-street,
Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers.

COURVOISIER'S COGNAC.—Agents for New South Wales,
GILFILLAN and CO.

NOW LANDING, ex Somerset and Argonaut—
HOPS—finest new KENT, 1872
HENNESSEY'S case, and Martell's dark Brandy, 1870
FRESH HERRINGS, 1lb. tins; Morton's bottled Vinegar
SALAD Oil, ½ pints; OYSTERS, American 1 lb. tins.
EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., 139, Pitt-street.

CORNISH AND PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES.—JOHN JULEFF, original Manufacturer, Forestreet, and Pednandrea, Redruth, Cornwall, England.

JOHN FRAZER and CO. have for SALE, from stock and to arrive—
BRANDIES in bulk, Martell's pale and dark
Hennessy's ditto ditto
C. S. V. Proprietors' ditto ditto
Bisquit Dubouche and Co.
Associated ditto ditto
DITTO in cases, Martell's, Hennessy's, Hennessy's * * *, La Grande Marque, C. S. V. Proprietors', Otard's, Renault's, &c., &c.
RUM—Lowndes', Lemon Hart's, Preston's, Queensland
GENEVA—JDKZ, all sizes, and Full Proof
Key, ditto
Ditto capsuled and labelled, ditto
AROMATIC GENEVA, in 1 dozen cases
WHISKY—Scotch, Irish, and Hazleburn, in bulk
DITTO, in case—Stewart's, Dunville's, Preston's "Lorne"
OLD TOM—Ditto, Burnett's, Lowndes'
GINGER WINE—Bernard's, Thompson's
PORT WINE—Hunt's, 1 to 5 diamond
SHERRY DITTO—Cozens' ditto ditto
PORT, in case—Butler's, Hooper's, &c.
SHERRY, ditto—Masonic, Amontillado, &c.
CLARET, ditto—St. Julien's, A. de Luze, &c.
CHAMPAGNE—Various brands
ABSYNTHE—Lepelletier's, Noilly Pratt
VERMOUTH—Noilly Pratt
SCHNAPPS—Wolfe's Schiedams, pints and quarts
BITTERS—Hostetter's, Stoughton, and Orange
SARSAPARILLA—Townsend's, Bristol's, and Buchan's
MARASCHINO, Curaçoa
ALE, in bulk—Marrian's (new brew)
PORTER, bulk—Taylor's, Whitbread's, Darcy's
DITTO, bottled—Blood, Wolfe, and Co.'s, Byass's, Barclay's, &c.
OILMEN'S STORES—Pickles, Mustard, Sauces, Vinegar, Curry, Jams, Marmalades, Currants, Jellies, and Bottled Fruits
CANDLES—De Roubaix Jenar and Co., and other brands
FRUITS—Sultana Raisins, Currants, Apples, Prunes
NUTS—Barcelona, Walnuts, S. S. Almonds, and Jordan Almonds
FISH—Herrings, pickled and red; Fresh Salmon, Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, Ling, in cases; Pickled Salmon and Kippered Herrings
WOOLPACKS—3-bushel Bags, Woolbagging, and Seaming Twine
MANILA ROPE—All sizes, from ⅝ to 5½ inches
CALCUTTA LINES, Bengal Lines, Tarpaulin, and Canvas
VESTAS—In japan boxes, 250, 500, 1000, and Plaids
CORKS—Wine, Lemonade, and Gingerbeer
HOPS—Kent and Sussex, small pockets, 1870
SODA CRYSTALS, Soda carb., Acid tart., Cream of Tartar, Saltpetre, Alum, Bluestone, &c.
HOLLOWAY'S MEDICINES, in small assorted cases
SPICES—Nutmegs, Pimento, Jamaica Ginger, and Pepper
CONFECTIONERY—Jujubes, Pastiles, Liquorice, and Candied Peel
TOBACCOS—Raven Twist, in ¾ and ½ tierces and boxes
Barratt's 10's
PAPER BAGS, in bales of assorted sizes; Royal Hand Brown, Tea and Drapers' Papers.

KEEN, ROBINSON, BELVILLE, and CO.'S Superior MUSTARDS.—The undersigned are in receipt of monthly shipments of the celebrated DOUBLE SUPERFINE; also DURHAM quality, in ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb., and 7-lbs. tins.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

BLOOD, WOOLFE, and CO.'S STOUT.—This justly celebrated Stout can be had from stock, or to arrive.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

KING'S PRESERVED POTATOES and DESICCATED SOUP.—The latter highly recommended to ship captains and others. To be had in ¼-lb. and ½-lb. tins, and on SALE.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

LA GRANDE MARQUE BRANDY.—This very superior PALE BRANDY, in 1-dozen cases, on SALE by
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

CORKS,—Monthly shipments of Gingerbeer, Lemonade, and Velvet Wine Corks.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

BELL AND BLACK'S, and PALMER'S VESTAS—Plaids and 250's of these favourite brand, now so much inquired for, can be had from
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

BREADSTUFFS.
On SALE by the undersigned:—
HART'S Superfine Flour
MAGAREY'S ditto
DUNN'S ditto
Ditto, fine ditto
Ditto, Household ditto.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

LANDING from the Inverness, Duke of Abercorn, Shahpore, and to arrive by Glendower, Glencora, Ann Duthie, Down Castle, Northampton, British King and Anglesea, and on SALE by the undersigned—
Marrian's ale, in hogsheads—new brew
Allsop's ale, in bottle—pints and quarts
Blood, Wolfe, and Co., ditto ditto
Ditto stout, ditto ditto
Edmond's pig, ditto ditto
White herrings, in half-barrels
Ling fish, in 1 cwt. cases.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

LANDED, ex the Lady Bowen, from New York, and on SALE by the undersigned, at lowest rates, a shipment of
Devoe's kerosene, patent nozzles
Bristol's sarsaparilla
Townsend's ditto
Perry Davis's painkiller
Borden's condensed milk
Oysters—Kemp, Day, and Co.'s
Lobsters—ditto
Stoughton's bitters
Dried apples, in half and quarter barrels.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

MUSPRATT and SON'S White CAUSTIC SODA, 60 per cent., now landing from the Shahpore, and on SALE by
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

VIRGINIAN TOBACCOS.—The undersigned, Sole Agents for Messrs. W. CAMERON and CO., of Virginia, have for SALE, Raven and Cable Twist; also Signet and Orion 10's.
PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
PORTER—Byass's, pints and quarts, now brew, capsuled with trade mark
SHERRIES—Cozens's, Ame., and Masonic, S, SS and Crown, also other good wines
VINO DE PASTA—fine pale sherry, in octaves and quarter-casks
PORTS—Hunt's, one to four diamond; and Roughton's, best qualities, in bulk and case
CLARETS—very finest to ordinary
OLD TOM—Burnett's and Lowndes', 120-32, small contents
GENEVA—Key and JDKZ, capsuled and labelled, all sizes, 23 to 24 up.
CHICORY—Barry's
RED WINE—in quarters, dark colour
BRANDY—Martell's dark and pale in bulk, and pale in cases
BOTTLED ALE—Bass's and Devenish
SALT—coarse, fine, and rock
SHEET LEAD—all sizes; IRON TANKS
PIG IRON—Clyde, Calder, and Govan
MUNTZ'S METAL and NAILS—all sizes
TOBACCOS—Cameron's, Raven, and Cable twist; Signet and Orion 10's
OILMEN'S STORES—Whybrow's Salad Oils, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Colman's Starch and Blue, Mustards, Durham superfine, &c.
WOOLPACKS, full 10½ lbs.
TEAS—Ration to finest sorts, ex Jane Woodburn and Lass of Gawler. Also NEW SEASON'S ex R. J. Robertson, just landed
CURRANTS—New fruit, casks and cases
SULTANA and VALENCIA RAISINS.
PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

BOTTLED BEER.
DEVENISH ALE—champagne bottles
BASS'S ALE, bottled by Byass
BYASS'S STOUT, capsuled, with trade mark.
LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Brandy—Martell's, Hennessy's, Clouzeau's, in bulk and case
Teas—Fine to finest Congou, chests and halves, ex Woodbine
Candles—De Roubaix and Co., full weights
Currants, in barrels, to arrive
Caustic Soda—Tennant's, in drums, 60 per cent.
Woolpacks—Super red striped, full 10½ lbs.
Canvas, wool-bagging, seaming twine
Sheepshears—Ward and Payne's No. 38
Salt—Coarse, fine, rock
Galvanized corrugated iron, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 feet
Fencing wire—Gospel Oak, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10
Hoop iron, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2 inch
Boiler plate.
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED:—
Gordon, Duff, and Co.'s pale sherry, in quarter-casks, superior quality
Kopke and Co.'s port wine, in quarter-casks, superior quality.
CAMPBELL and CO., Campbell's Wharf.

KITCHEN REQUISITES, Baths Pumps, Cooking Stoves, Colonial Ovens, Laundry, Boilers, Travelling Trunks, Toiletware, suitable for shipboard, or made to order. W. FOY, 278, George-street.

TINPLATES, Galvanized Iron, G. O. Anchor, 6, 7, 8 feet; Black Sheet and Rod Iron, Bright Iron Wire, Boiled Raw, Colza, and Kerosene Oils, on SALE.
W. FOY, 278, George-street.

FOR SALE, Hobart Town Kangaroo and Basil Skins. JOHN FLANAGAN, 111, Sussex-street.

bound out of Place Pages 5 & 14 see Herald of 25 March

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—PROPOSED INTERCOLONIAL MATCHES.—A meeting of the committee of the Rifle Association took place on Friday afternoon, at the Brigade Office, to take into consideration a challenge from the Victorian Association to shoot intercolonial matches with the military weapon and the small bore, or what is understood as match rifles. The chair was occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson. Mr. Brewer, one of the honorary secretaries, stated for what purpose the meeting was called, and read the letter from the secretary of the Victorian Rifle Association, containing the challenge, which ran as follows:—"I am instructed to challenge your Association to a match at 200, 500, and 600 yards, ten shots at each range, with Snider rifles as issued by our respective Governments; the sides to consist of twenty members of Volunteer corps of New South Wales and of Victoria respectively. The match to be fired at our ranges about November next. Our military authorities have agreed to provide for your men in barracks, on condition that they be amenable to the same regulations, &c., as troops in barracks. I fully reciprocate your opinion that expenses should be kept down, and think your suggestion a good one, that we should simply provide passages to and from the colony in which the match is fixed. I am further instructed to challenge you to a match with any rifles, say eight men on each side, selected from the twenty in the Snider match—ranges and number of rounds to be hereafter agreed upon; the match to be fired immediately after the Snider match. When you reply to these challenges, I shall be happy to receive a draft of proposed conditions for both matches for our consideration. Colonel Anderson desires me to inform you that he has had much pleasure in complying with your request, that he should present the shield metal to Colonel Ward; it was presented on the 6th instant.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant, J. W. TEMPLETON, Hon. Secretary." It was considered by the committee generally that the volunteers of this colony, having for some time been armed with the Henry rifle, would meet their competitors at a disadvantage with the Snider; and in fact it would be impossible to carry on the selection practices, as the latter rifle had been withdrawn almost entirely from the force. On the motion of Mr. J. R. Linsley, the challenge for small-bore rifles was accepted. He said there was every desire to carry out the intercolonial matches, but did not see how New South Wales could meet Victoria on equal terms with the Snider. Considerable discussion took place on the subject, and Mr. Slade suggested that the difficulty might be got over if the twenty New South Wales men shot with the Henry, and the Victorian twenty with the Snider, the teams then to change rifles, and shoot over the same ranges, and the combined scores with the Henry and Snider to be taken. Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson thought the suggestion an excellent one, and Major Goodlet also concurred. A resolution to the above effect was carried, and the secretaries were instructed to communicate at once to the Victoria Association the proposal. It was also decided that the practice matches for selection as introduced by Major Richards should go on.

FOUND DYING IN THE STREETS.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, constable Hughes, of No. 4 Police Division, found an elderly man lying in Windmill-street in an unconscious state. He was removed to the Infirmary by the police, where he died about half-an-hour after admission. He was afterwards identified as a man named Daniel Farren, boot and shoe maker, of 23, Clyde-Street, Miller's Point. The body now lies in the dead-house of the Sydney Infirmary awaiting an inquest.

AUSTRALIAN BOTANY.—In the 11th volume of Hooker's "Icones Plantarum" (a work commenced by the late Sir William Hooker, and now continued by his son Dr. Hooker) there are three very interesting figures of Australian plants, which have been brought to light through the exertions of Baron F. von Mueller, of Victoria. Two of these belong to the family of plants known in these colonies as the "salt bush family," and the third to that of Phytolacca, one species of which (P. octandra) is spreading very much in the neighbourhood of Sydney, and is remarkable for the purple juice of its berries. Sclerolæna paradoxa, which is figured under Hooker's plates No. 1076, was known to Robert Brown, and is partially described in his Prodromus. This plant occurs in the desert interior of New South Wales and South Australia, and is a decumbent much-branched shrub, rarely more than a foot in height, and densely clothed with a loose cottony wool. As a pasture shrub, it is far inferior to those best known as salt bushes, viz., the species of Rhagodia, but in seasons of scarcity it will survive when the ordinary grasses fail. Babbagia dipterocarpa (fig. 1078) is somewhat similar in character, but with smaller leaves, and with broad membraneous semicircular wings in the fruiting perianth. This species has been found in the interior of Australia, near Cooper's Creek and other places, and is a diffuse glabrous shrub, with a spreading habit. Monococcus echinophorus (fig. 1077) resembles some of the Phytolaccaceæ in leaves and habit, but the fruiting carpel is remarkable for its hooked bristles, which have a burr-like appearance. It sometimes attains a height of five or six feet, with leaves three or four inches long. This shrub is indigenous on the Clarence and Richmond, and extends to many parts of Queensland, the late Mr. E. M. Bowman having found it at Broad Sound, and M. Thozet, near Rockhampton. Hooker's figures are very beautifully executed, and they may be regarded as valuable illustrations of two families of plants described in the 5th volume of the "Flora Australiensis." Regarded in this light they are calculated to be highly useful to the students of Australian Botany, for the species of Chenopodiaceæ and Phytolaccaceæ are difficult to recognise from written descriptions. Baron Mueller, for some time past, has been in the habit of forwarding to Kew seeds of rare and curious Australian plants, and in so doing he has rendered much assistance towards the development of our vegetable treasures. It is to be hoped that he may long be spared to do so; for by drawing the attention of his eminent friend Dr. Hooker to these matters he is pursuing a course which is likely to render the volumes of our Flora more interesting and useful to the general reader, who finds a difficulty in mastering technical terms and systematic arrangements without a figure before him.

CRICKET.—Next Friday, we understand, a match will be played between the Bathurst Eleven and the University men. The Bathurst cricketers played at Parramatta on Saturday, and are to meet the Goulburn men on Tuesday and Wednesday this week, the Albert Ground on Friday being the last stage of their cricketing tour. Their team includes West, Cassidy, the Morgans, and other good men. Play will commence at 10 o'clock, and be continued throughout the day with as little intermission as possible.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—An elderly man named Bland met with a dreadful and instantaneously fatal accident from a circular saw, on Friday last, in Terminus-street, near the railway station. A horse attached to a cart backed on to him while engaged in passing the wood to the saw, and, throwing the unfortunate man on to the revolving implement, it cut away his left side from the lower rib to the shoulder. The report of the inquest will be found in another column.

GOLD SEPARATOR.—A trial of Mr. Charles York's quicksilver cradle, for saving gold, was made on Saturday, on the vacant piece of ground adjoining Vickery's-buildings. There were about fifty persons present. The cradle is a combination of quicksilver and copper plates, shaking table inside, and Hungarian ripples, which are the usual appliances for saving gold. About a load of stuff, containing three bags of tin and iron sand, was sluiced, but, owing to the inadequate supply of water, the test was not as satisfactory as could be wished, although several specks of gold were obtained in the washings. Another trial will take place in a few days.

FREEMASONRY.—Last Wednesday evening, the 19th instant, the officers of the District Grand Lodge of English Freemasons in this colony entertained their Grand Master, Brother A. T. Holroyd, at a dinner at Courvoisier's Hotel de France, where an excellent and well-served entertainment was fully and satisfactorily discussed by about thirty gentlemen. Upon the removal of the cloth, the chairman, Brother Ernest O. Smith, Deputy Grand Master of the colony, proposed the health of the guest, and, in warm terms, spoke of his judicious and successful ruling of the craft during the past seven years. He concluded by expressing a hope that Brother Holroyd might long continue to preside over the Freemasons in New South Wales. Brother Holroyd tendered his best thanks for the kindness and cordiality at all times extended to him by the craft, and gratefully recognised the hearty co-operation with which he had always been met by the Grand Lodge, when administering its affairs. He felt very proud of the position which he held amongst them; and so long as his best services were thought to be of advantage to the craft, so long would he cheerfully place them at disposal. The Grand Master concluded by referring to the safe and steady progress Freemasonry and its charities was making, and spoke with great satisfaction of the respectable and useful position maintained by the craft.

A DIABOLICAL ACT.—The Murrurundi correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury* states that some monster in human form the other night poured kerosene over a goat, and then set it on fire. A poor woman named Jackson had a fine and valuable goat, which fed always about her dwelling; last night she was awakened by its plaintive cries, and got up and went out of doors, and found her poor goat burnt most frightfully, even the hoof on one leg was burned off. It is to be hoped the perpetrator of this most cruel act will be discovered, the police having the matter in hand.

STABBING AFFRAY.—On Thursday afternoon a quarrel occurred amongst several persons drinking in the Yass Hotel, and two of them began fighting. During the scuffle (observes the *Courier*) a German, a cabinetmaker, named Semlitzky, drew a penknife, with the large blade of which he in three places stabbed a man named George Waters, a farmer, living near the Fish River. One wound was an ugly gash in the cheek, another on the top of the skull, and a third in the wrist. The affair was hushed up for an hour or two, and Waters went to Dr. Blake's surgery, where the wounds were dressed. This accomplished, Waters and his companions renewed their drinking bout. A member of the police force having heard Semlitzky boasting of the deed he had perpetrated, made inquiries, which resulted in Semlitzky's apprehension. Waters was also taken to the watchhouse, where he suffered from several fits, caused probably from excessive drinking and loss of blood. At this time dressings had all disappeared from the wounds, which bled a great deal, and Dr. Blake was called in to do what was required. Waters was detained in the lockup all night.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S [illegible] TELEGRAMS
TO AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE WOOL SALES.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

THE Liverpool wool sales show a decline, of 2d. for the best classes, and 1d. for medium. The attendance was good.

QUEENSLAND MEAT COMPANY.

The Central Queensland Meat Preserving Company are issuing 8 per cent. debentures to the amount of £14,000.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy brought forward in the House of Commons a motion to the effect that the Government of Great Britain should inform the other Powers that it dissents from the principal basis of the Geneva award, as the rules of the Treaty of Washington render the observance of neutrality impossible. Messrs. Forster and Jessel replied, intimating that it would be more politic to ask America to withdraw the rules and substitute others, and then jointly to submit them for ratification to the great Powers. Mr. Hardy's motion was ultimately withdrawn.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

WOLLONGONG.

SATURDAY.

James Seaton, aged 15 years, a driver in the Bulli colliery, was accidentally killed this morning; he attempted to jump on one of a line of loaded skips passing down an incline, missed his footing, and fell between the skips, which passed over his body.

EDEN (TWOFOLD BAY).

SATURDAY.

ARRIVED.—At 5.30 City of Melbourne (s.), through stress of weather (having lost her quarter boat); brig Syren, and schooner Helena, from Newcastle.

At sundown a brig was running before a gale, with two close-reefed topsails.

MELBOURNE.

SATURDAY.

A fire occurred at Collingwood this morning. Premises insured for £150 in the Imperial Fire Company.

The yacht regatta was postponed to-day in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. Two yachts sunk at their moorings yesterday.

If Sir George Bowen does not reach Melbourne before the departure of the Chief Justice for Europe, no other Acting Governor will be sworn, as the time is too short.

The Victorian Academy of Arts is open; it contains some very good pictures.

The amount of subscriptions towards the endowment of the Ballarat Bishopric is £6543.

Nimblefoot won two races, yesterday, at Warrnambool.

Ryan and Filgate's horses have gone to Sydney.

All the gig crews are now practising daily.

SAILED.—Tararua, for New Zealand.

QUEENSCLIFF.

SATURDAY.

ARRIVED.—Kalahome, barque, from Wallaroo; Jeannie Loutitt, barque, from Mauritius, for orders; Alhambra (s.), from New Zealand; Buckinghamshire, ship, from London; Catherine Jane, barque, from Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

SATURDAY, NOON.

Wheat steady at 4s. 10d. Flour unchanged.

The share market, especially for gold, is active.

5 P.M.

All the white sugars in the market were bought up at an advance.

Sales of wheat have taken place at 4s. 11d., buyers offering that and ½d. more. Flour unchanged.

THE KNIGHTHOOD CONFERRED ON MR. DUFFY.—At a banquet and ball given in Melbourne in honour of St. Patrick's Day, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy was called on to speak, and in the course of his address he thus explained his elevation to the knighthood of the United Kingdom:—"The latest news is that, like a young lady who has become a bride, I have been changing my name; and as this news, unlike the rest, is not a fiction, I owe it to friends whom I see here to tell them something of that metamorphosis. I ceased to be Chief Secretary in June last, and in October I received a letter from Lord Canterbury, informing me that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had instructed him to ascertain whether a companionship of the Order of St. Michael and George would be acceptable to me? Let me say with respect to Lord Canterbury that in all our political or social intercourse he treated me with a constant courtesy, frankness, and consideration for which I must always remain his debtor. But he had refused to dissolve Parliament when I considered I had a constitutional right to claim its dissolution, and as this distinction was offered me as soon as the papers connected with that transaction could have been laid before the Secretary of State, I concluded that it was possible, and even probable, that Lord Kimberley meant to intimate that he did not think I had received the support I was entitled to from the representative of the Crown on that occasion. Nevertheless, though that conviction was very gratifying to me, I respectfully declined the proffered honour. Shortly afterwards Lord Canterbury did me the favour to address another letter to me, asking whether I would accept a knighthood? Upon that question there was the very strongest feeling among two sections of my friends. My own countrymen were of opinion that, having been four times a Cabinet Minister, and having been among the first men of my race and creed who had won that distinction in any British community since the Revolution, I was bound to accept this permanent testimony that I had performed the duties I undertook with integrity and discretion. And some English and Scotch friends to whom I owed constant and steadfast support in public life urged that if I declined it the very persons who were bursting with spite and disappointment that the honour had been proffered to me would misrepresent my refusal, and use it to provoke and if possible to alienate my English and Scottish friends, I accepted, and I have since received letters of congratulation from every section of this community; and I am not sure whether I felt more satisfaction at the congratulations of representative men among the Protestant democracy, who gave me such generous support when I was last in office, or the congratulations of Irishmen who would have renounced and repudiated me if I had accepted any distinction on the terms of forgetting my allegiance to my native country. I may remind you that when the present Mr. Justice Fellows levelled a vote of want of confidence against the Government, I told him that I would not desert the fortunes of my native country for anything that Parliament or the sovereign could bestow."

THE VAGARIES OF CRIMINAL TRIALS.—The verdict of manslaughter in the case of the man Carolan for the Emerald Hill fatal stabbing case (observes the Melbourne *Daily Telegraph*) will be another perplexing shock to the public, and still further tend to shake confidence in the mysteries of trial by jury. After the recent agitation respecting Wright, who was executed last week, this Emerald Hill "manslaughter" is especially inopportune. We have the paradoxical result of two assaults to consider and reconcile, in the one case a man being hanged who had taken no one's life, and in the other a criminal will escape with imprisonment whose victim died within a short time of being assaulted. The fact that the Coroner's jury in the Emerald Hill case considered the crime to be wilful murder did not, of course, interfere with the right of any other twelve men to regard it how they liked; and on the second time of trying, it is not much to be wondered at that the principle of killing no murder has been practically established. Considering the strange proclivities of jurors' minds, it is almost more to be marvelled at that a verdict of accidental death was not arrived at, but perhaps the counsel for the prisoner did not put it to the jurymen that the deceased man had run up against the knife, and thus been the cause of his own death. The evidence given by the constable who arrested Carolan would convey the impression that he meant murder, for he stated that he would have tomahawked his victim if he had had the chance. This, however, does not seem to have had much weight with the Supreme Court jury, and if the result of the Sandhurst case will be a warning to men of violent passions not to use pickaxes, the conclusion of the Emerald Hill massacre will point out to them the advantages of resorting to the knife. It will also set before them the advisability, indeed, if they wish to save their necks, the necessity of killing their victims right out, the criminal logic of the two cases being that it is murder if they live, but merely manslaughter if they die.

FIELD-DAY AND SHAM-FIGHT.

THE prospect [illegible] appears to have [illegible] the approaching Easter encampment many. The ready resp[illegible] now vitality into our Volunteer corps—as evidenced by [illegible] made to the invitation by every forwarded to Head Quarters large number of names defenders are most anxious to shows that our citizen durance, and of sustaining rigid [illegible] their power of enundergoing a few days under canvas, duty discipline by knowledge of outpost and piquet duty, [illegible] requiring some inappropriate prelude to the more extended &c. A not [illegible] field-day and sham-fight of Saturday last; and since was the first [illegible] campaign pass off in a manner [illegible] the Easter [illegible] upon the whole, there will be little satisfactory [illegible] to carp at, or to desire. It will be remembered that a little less than a year ago (on April 27th, 1872), there was to have been a similar [illegible] demonstration; but Jupiter Pluvius, proving hostile to military display on that occasion, sent such a pelting storm of rain that the camp at Botany was broken up, and neither attacker nor defender ventured to put in an appearance. On Friday last there appeared to be some probability of a similar catastrophe; for the oppressive heat of the forenoon was succeeded by an overcast sky, and every indication of approaching rain. Notwithstanding these gloomy prognostics, however, most of the volunteers devoted the evening to cleaning and polishing their arms and equipments, so that all might be in readiness for the morrow's work. And Saturday morning brought with it such a glorious flood of sunshine, tempered by mild and balmy breezes, as would have gladdened the heart of the gloomiest ascetic. The riflemen that had determined in joining the attacking force and becoming filibusters or Khivans "for that day only" addressed themselves to the congenial task of storing their haversacks with fortifications against that implacable foe, hunger; and there is reason to believe that in this respect no precaution was neglected. It would not be unreasonable however to expect the Government to provide the men with a midday meal on these occasions, when practicable. The expense would not be very large, and such a repast would prove far more appetising than provisions certainly not improved by having been knocked about in a havresack some hours before consumption. Last Saturday's experience also showed how very acceptable the white patrol jackets prove to the force, when there is any work to be done. The full-dress of our volunteers, though smart and of a soldierly character, is close and heavy for such a climate as ours; and the white uniforms look well, and afford a great relief during the summer months. This reform has as yet been extended only to the Infantry branch of the service. It is much desired also by the Artillery; and, as there seems to be no reason why they should not participate in the favour extended to their brethren in the Rifles, it is to be hoped that they will be permitted likewise to mount the white jackets as a fatigue-dress.

THE ATTACKING FORCE.

The first to take the field were naturally the New South Wales Artillery, which paraded at Dawes Point, under Major Airey, at about half-past 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon. They formed a full field battery of six nine-pound guns; four horses being attached to each. The officers present besides the Commandant were Captain Spalding, Lieutenant Lindeman, and Lieutenant Russell (the full complement), as well as the medical officer attached to the Defence Force, Surgeon Bedford. These officers were all mounted, as were also (according to the custom in field batteries) sergeant-major Green and the sergeants. There were in all about seventy rank and file. Full dress uniform was worn; and the battery presented a splendid appearance as the "order of march" was formed, and the road to Botany taken. The corps comprises a more than ordinarily select body of men; the greatest care having been taken upon its formation that those enlisted, besides being respectable steady fellows, should be of a *physique* that would enable them to sustain the severe labour of gunnery practice. None under the height of five feet eight and corresponding proportions were accepted; and the result has been the establishment of a corps that, as a whole, would do credit to any arm of the British service. The most significant token of their efficiency is the universal admiration which their appearance elicits whenever they appear in public under arms. The Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, Botany, was reached by 5 o'clock; and there the force was joined by Colonel Richardson and Captain Baynes, acting Major of Brigade. The artillery encamped for the night in the paddock adjoining; tents were pitched, the horses picketed, and fires lit without delay. By 6 o'clock the evening meal was ready. An officers' mess was established in the hotel; and though the party was small, the reunion was not the less agreeable. At nightfall the usual guards were mounted, but the tranquillity of the camp was not marred by the interference of any foe, either actual or assumed.

It had been arranged that such members of the Sydney and suburban battalions as were willing to take part in the attack should assemble at Darlinghurst, at 9 a.m. on Saturday morning. When that time arrived however, it was found that but few had availed themselves of the invitation. Doubtless very many were deterred from attending by the nature of their business avocations; but still it is to be regretted that more strenuous endeavours were not made to ensure a full muster. It had been hoped that 400 men would be raised to support the invasion; but, as it was, not more than 150 all told (of the Volunteers) put in an appearance. Of the Suburban Battalion, there was a most discreditable muster, those who showed up not making half a company in all. The Sydney Battalion did better, thanks to the Teachers' Company, under Captain Wilkins, who turned out almost to a man. The Engineers also assembled well—but they made two musters of it. The Grammar-school cadets were early on the road, and in good force. The pluck and discipline of these youngsters formed the subject of universal encomium. The company was reduced to little more than a sergeant's party at the begining of the year, owing to the withdrawal of a large number of scholars from the school. It consequently had to be recruited from the new pupils, and is now as strong and almost as well disciplined as ever—thanks to the indefatigable efforts of sergeant Hodge, their drill instructor, who spares no pains to make embryo soldiers of his juvenile charge. The entire party reached Botany by midday, and a bivouac was immediately formed, sentries being told off to forestall any preconcerted surprise that might be attempted. It had proved a pretty warm march, and the men were glad of the halt, and the interval of rest under the umbrageous arms of those ancient inhabitants, the Botany trees, beneath some of which, perhaps, Captain Cook himself may have smoked a pipe. Haversacks were rapidly made to disgorge their contents; and the converse process then set in upon a large scale.

About 2 o'clock the party stood to arms; and prepared to assume the offensive. The military road, which branches off from that to Botany Heads, was taken; and a strong body of skirmishers was thrown out as an advanced guard to reconnoitre. The Artillery proceeded by the main track, covered by light skirmishing parties on either side, and by a strong detachment in the rear. Progress was inevitably rather slow. Upon arriving within a short distance of the hilly range to the left of Randwick there was a halt, and scouts were dispatched to the rising ground in the vicinity to mark the approach of the enemy. There were present with the attacking force Captain Phillips, in command; Captain Wells, acting junior major; Captain Guise, acting adjutant; Captain Moriarty, engineers; Captain Wilkins, commanding the Teachers' company; Captain Weigall, of the cadets; Ensign M'Cutcheon, acting Quartermaster; and surgeon Dansey; besides lieutenants Fisher, George, Cavanough, Croft, Rowe, Arnheim, and others. Serjeant-major Mulholland (Suburban Battalion) was also engaged upon staff duty. After some delay the enemy were signalled, and the invaders pushed on again. Presently a line of figures dotting the ascent to the left denoted that the defence party had been sighted, and almost immediately afterwards a tiny cloud of white smoke that blew up from the underwood gave indication that artillery had been placed in position. Upon this the invaders increased their pace to the double, and very soon the continued crack of the rifle proclaimed that the outlying skirmishers had engaged. On arriving within range the artillery came into action left, the guns were unlimbered, brought into position and pointed with the utmost rapidity, notwithstanding the obstacles presented by the broken and marshy nature of the ground. A steady fire was then poured in, the guns being served and handled with great precision. The enemy on their part were not idle; but returned pretty well shot for shot with their field pieces, whilst the sharpshooters on the range above maintained a galling fire. However, the silence of their artillery soon indicated that the guns had fallen back upon the main-body, for fear, probably, of being cut off by an outlying party. Upon this, the attackers limbered-up and followed the retreating foe double-quick; but were presently again brought to a standstill by their persistent adversaries, who maintained a retreating fire. A strong party of Infantry were then dispatched with fixed swords to clear the heights; and in the meantime the Engineers hastily repaired the bridge across the creek. As soon as this was practicable, the guns were limbered, and dashed across with the utmost gallantry; a hearty and spontaneous cheer bursting from the spectators that crowded the ridge as the Artillery rattled past. The enemy's guns had now made good their retreat, covered by a large body of riflemen, who, though dislodged from the heights, kept up a galling fire upon the advanced party. Upon arriving at the toll-gate on the Randwick Road, however, the Cadets and the Teachers' corps were thrown out on either side, and the foremost cannon being brought into play, the road was rapidly cleared. The advance was then resumed, but the same manœuvre had to be repeated several times, owing to the obstinacy of the enemy, who contested the way with the utmost pertinacity. By the time Moore Park had been gained, it became evident that the defenders had assembled in force, and were prepared to give the intruders a warm reception. There was, thereupon, a general advance to the front; and the thunder of artillery, with the continuous rattle of small-arms, showed that the engagement had become general. The conflict, however, was short; and the bugles sounding "retreat," were almost immediately followed by the retiring of the artillery, who fell back towards the toll-house in good order, covered by the Engineers, who had hitherto been in reserve, and who now advanced in skirmishing order, and gave the enemy a taste of their ammunition. The defending party, however, manifested no indication to pursue their advantage, but retreated upon Sydney, and thus, as the shades of evening were closing around, the mimic engagement was brought to a termination. All branches of the Service acquitted themselves admirably.

There were unfortunately two accidents during the day. In one case a gunner of the N. S. W. Artillery had his hand and arm severely injured through the premature discharge of the gun, in consequence, it is believed, of the incautious manner in which one of his comrades served the vent. The other accident was sustained by a member of the Teachers Company. One of the men had most incautiously retained a charge in his rifle, and with equal culpability allowed the piece to remain cocked. The result was that, while carrying the gun at the slope, it was discharged; the rear-rank man's cap was blown off, and his face was severely scorched about the eyes. There was, however, plenty of surgical skill within reach, and both the sufferers received every attention—the artilleryman, as soon as his wounds had been examined, being despatched in a cab to the hospital.

The defence force consisted of about the same number of men as the attacking party. The place of general rendezvous was the Randwick Road, alongside Moore Park. On high Steel, Mount Renny, Constitution Hill, and other [illegible] the spec[illegible] grounds, numbers of persons congregated to witness the [illegible] roadway the [illegible] As the men stood massed together in the moment they begun [illegible] made rather an imposing show, but the moment [illegible] to scatter about their effectiveness in this respect was lost. [illegible] force, preceded by a body of artillery with six guns, were [illegible] marched as far as the tollbar, where they wheeled off on to the Bunnerong Road, and proceeded to take up position on either side of the road to the north of the Lachlan stream. The stream formed the dividing line between them and the attacking party. Skirmishing parties were posted in available spots; and all along the northern bank of the stream there was a line of skirmishers lying in ambush. Three of the guns were posted at the foot of Constitution Hill. The other three were posted in the scrub about midway between the Bunnerong Road and the racecourse. Everyone was ready at his post, waiting anxiously for the signal of the enemy's approach. From the top of the hill, the opposing army could be distinctly observed occupying the road just opposite Bird's gully. Soon after 4 o'clock the alarm was sounded, and the forward movements of the body of men in the distance was soon perceptible. The enemy came marching steadily along until opposite a place known as the Woolwash, and every one kept his ears open for the sound of the first shot. This was fired by the repelling force, and formed the signal of general firing by the skirmishers on either side. Part of the Sydney battalion, it should be observed, were for some time kept in reserve under cover of Constitution Hill. The skirmishers of the defenders were well protected by the scrub, and kept up a steady well-directed fire, which, however, in no way appeared to disconcert the enemy. As they came along, the Artillery gun opened fire upon the advancing column, and most of the men then took advantage of the shelter afforded by the scrub, deploying right and left, and making it pretty warm work for the defence party. The enemy pushed on and on, and the defenders gradually beat a retreat. The guns were removed nearer Sydney, and the men took advantage of Constitution Hill, which afforded them shelter, and at the same time a good field for operations. The men of the Sydney Battalion were now brought into requisition, and fired away in fine style. A gun was planted in the roadway, and did good service in covering and protecting the bridge, part of which, by the by, was down, so that it could not be made use of for crossing. The stream, however, was shallow, and after a desperate effort had been made on both sides, the attacking party succeeded in effecting a crossing, encountering no greater difficulties than the loose sand and shallow waters presented. They were "stormed at with shot and shell," but all to no purpose; with cool intrepidity which was somewhat astonishing, considering they were in such close quarters with the repelling force, they pushed forward, evidently bent on reaching the city before nightfall. An almost incessant firing was now kept up on both sides, advantage being taken of every bit of scrub and fence that presented itself; and an occasional "bull's run," added fresh interest to the scene. They peppered away at each other incessantly, but the advancing force had evidently the fight pretty much in their own hands. The defenders retreated at almost every round, although they displayed great bravery, and were very fortunate in selecting good positions. Near the tollbar large numbers of persons on foot, on horseback, or in vehicles, were congregated, and kept up a large amount of cheering. But whether they were cheering the enemy or their own supposed defenders was not clear to onlookers. The Cemetery Reserve, Mount Renny, and the intervening high ground, were speedily covered with the marauders, whose skilful use of the weapon of course told effectively upon their opponents. A descent was then made on to the south-eastern extremity of Moore Park. The Randwick Road was thronged with soldiers, and a fierce struggle between the combatants took place, which was not put an end to until all the powder pouches had been exhausted. It was doubtless considered somewhat fortunate that the ammunition of both forces ran out at the same time, or the consequences would have been different. The contest on Renny's Hill, Moore Park, and that portion of Randwick Road in their immediate vicinity, lasted for nearly half an hour; during which, what with the shooting, the trumpeting, the cheering, and the firing, a deafening noise was kept up. Throughout the fight the men conducted themselves in a very soldierly manner. The enemy, having achieved a brilliant and triumphant victory, were allowed, or took the liberty, of entering the city; and, acting upon the suggestion once made by a member of Parliament, gladly sat down to a refreshing cup of tea, or something else, provided by the citizens.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Customs duties received to-day were as follows:—

		£	s.	d.
Spirits		£318	6	11
Wine (still)		87	8	6
Ale, porter, and beer	(in wood)	165	5	0
	(in bottle)	188	18	9
Tobacco and snuff		12	1	0
Tea		95	0	6
Coffee and chicory		28	0	0
Rice		21	0	0
Dried fruits		30	9	2
Ad valorem duty		324	8	2
Specific duty		262	7	4
Total		£1424	10	10

The Brunette, from Mauritius, brings 15,834 mats sugar.

The Phœbe (s.) arrived this morning from Auckland, bringing the San Francisco mail received there per Dacotah. The only clearance from New York for Australia during the month ending January 20 was the Thames, for Sydney, with 2925 cases kerosene, 615 cases turpentine, 310 barrels resin, 692 cases lobsters, 241 cases oysters, 55 cases salmon, 921 packages hardware and machinery, 500 kegs powder, &c. The Roslin Castle was on the berth to follow; the Stratton Audley and Springfield were loading for Melbourne, and the H. Sprague for New Zealand. The Montana was on the berth at Boston, for Melbourne.

THE EXPORT MARKETS.—For some time after the opening of the London February wool sales hopes were entertained that the decline in prices was merely temporary, and would be recovered as the sales progressed. Buyers having paid extreme prices here in the early part of the season decided to defer purchasing unless vendors submitted to a decline equal to that reported from London. It was not until within the last fortnight that growers agreed to meet the market, and since that time a fair amount of business was done at a fall of at least 1½d. to 2d. per lb. all round. Recent transactions give the following quotations:—Superior fleece, 22d. to 25d.; low to medium, 18d. to 21d.; scoured, 18d. to 26d.; superior greasy, 10½d. to 12d.; inferior, 8d. to 10d. Sheepskins dull of sale and lower. Very little has been done in shipping parcels of tallow, owing to the high freights ruling for dead weight to London. Mutton is quoted at £33 to £36, beef at £32 to £34, mixed at £27 to £33 10s. Tanners' stocks of hides being very much reduced, has led to a brisk demand at recent sales. Prices close higher, say 6d. to 7¾d. for wet salted first heavy and extra weights. 4000 were cleared for London this month. A large quantity of tin ore has changed hands at auction. Samples assaying from 70 to 75 per cent. have sold readily at from £70 to £80 per ton. Inferior lots, which from an admixture of titaniferous iron, sand, &c., give a low assay, sold at disproportionately low rates, say from 14s. to 17s. 6d. per unit. The yield of stream tin is decreasing, and unless a greater extent of lode tin than has yet been found is discovered, exports from Australia cannot affect the European market for any lengthened period. South Sea Island produce is usually in short supply during the hurricane months, and the receipts of the past four weeks below the average. Considerable quantities of pearlshell arrived from the Torres Straits fishing grounds, where it had been collected prior to the seizures made by H.M.S. Cossack, which led to a stoppage of operations. A small portion of the receipts changed hands on private terms, and the remainder has been shipped to London on owners' account. 146 cases were cleared since last mail left. Wool has come to hand freely, and ships on the London berth have had good dispatch. Shipments to date are nearly 10,000 bales less than during the corresponding portion of last season. The cargoes cleared since date of last summary have been:—The Canning, with 3353 bales wool, 449 packages tin ore, 13,164 ingots 3296 cakes copper, 15 bales cotton, 15 bales skins; Commissary, 1875 bales wool, 14 bales cotton, 2870 bags flour, 629 cases preserved meat, 216 casks treacle, 16 casks 1115 bags tin ore, 763 slabs tin, 721 cakes 1729 ingots copper, 15 casespearl shell, &c.; Christiana Thompson, 3174 bales wool, 9 bales skins, 67 bales cotton, 183 bales leather, 16 bales hair, 240 casks tallow, 153 casks butter, 26 cases meat, 145 casks cocoanut oil, 23 packages whalebone, 160 casks treacle, 128 cases pearlshell, 314 packages tin ore, 60 ingots tin, 1753 hides, &c.; Bessie Morris, 753 bales wool, 152 bales cotton, 33 packages leather, 247 packages copra, 18 packages tin ore, 2 cases tortoiseshell, 1545 hides, 21 bales skins, 41 cases pearlshell, 2799 cases preserved meat, 351 packages beche-de-mer, &c.; Golden Sea, 2985 bales wool, 241 bales cotton, 85 casks tin ore, 979 cakes 7237 ingots copper, 754 casks tallow, 318 casks butter, 36 casks sperm oil, 787 hides, 107 casks bone dust, &c. The Agnes Rose and Tweed are well advanced with their loading, and the former will clear in the early part of next week. The Moravian, Botanist, Windsor Castle, and Alexander Duthie are loading, and the Damascus will take the berth on discharge of inward cargo.

THE IMPORT MARKETS.—The tone of commercial advices by the out-going mail will not be encouraging to those who have made speculative shipments to Australia lately. When the telegrams by the December mail came to hand the enormous value of the shipments reported was attributed to a telegraphic error, but the news proved quite correct. The Bangalore's advices also report heavy shipments. The state of trade here since the opening of the current year has not been of that character that would justify any prudent shipper assisting to create a glut. Imports have been large, the demand has been light, and the dull season is approaching. Another matter which must tend to render buyers cautious is the abolition of the ad valorem duties promised by the Government. Present stocks are large, and some holders forcing sales, in addition to which goods have been offered here on Melbourne account at a decline. Foreign arrivals since the 25th ultimo consisted of the Alexander Duthie, Coleroon, Damascus, Argonaut, Inverness, Somerset from London, and Shahpore from Liverpool, with general cargoes; Mercury, from Japan, with rice; Marie Louise, from Foochoo, with teas; and Brunette, from Mauritius, with sugar. There are also eleven cargoes now due from Great Britain, and two from New York, besides those expected from Eastern ports. Bonded stocks have increased a little. The quantities held this morning as per Government returns were—Rum, 121,899 gallons; brandy, 370,281 gallons; geneva, 118,445 gallons; whisky, 26,403 gallons; gin, 9799 gallons; liqueurs, 3326 gallons; all other spirits, 1996 gallons; wine, 195,575 gallons. Manufactured tobacco—115 half-tierces, 44,054 lbs.; 207 quarter-tierces, 52,831 lbs.; 1496 three-quarter-boxes and boxes, 154,899 lbs.; 357 cases, 74,946 lbs.; 148 packages, 6236 lbs. Leaf tobacco: 251 hogsheads and casks, 234,484 lbs.; 2 cases, 168 lbs.; 274 bales, 35,104 lbs. Cigars, 26,150 lbs.; snuff, 552 lbs.; tea, 2,686,518 lbs.; chicory, 23,291 lbs.; opium, 2217 lbs.; kerosene oil, 39,869 gallons; sugar, 863 tons 0 cwt. 3 qrs.; coffee, 23 tons 4 cwt. 1 qr.

BREADSTUFFS AND CEREALS.—This market has been very dull and prices unaltered. Millers defer buying wheat for a time, until they see how the Adelaide market will settle after the fleet of homeward-bound ships now loading there are dispatched. Flour is still quoted at £13 to £13 10s.; Adelaide wheat, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d., nominal. In maize there has been a large trade at 1s. 10d. to 2s.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Lumber has again advanced, with a bare market. Cement firm, at 19s. to 21s. Slates in supply, at £11 for Countess, £12 for Duchess.

CANDLES.—A fortnight ago holders of "Five-medal" were firm at 11d. Prices have since given way, and close at last month's quotations. Brandon's and D.R.O. have been quitted at 10½d. for trade quantities. Light weights out of stock.

COALS.—Twelve shillings per ton free on board at Newcastle is now the price charged by the Associated collieries. The strike in Wales has increased the demand for Australian, and amongst the orders lately to hand was one from the Admiralty Office, London, for about 11,000 tons, to be delivered during this year at various naval stations in the Indian and China Seas. Large orders on hand from California cannot be fulfilled for want of tonnage. Vessels have been taken up to load here for Shanghai at as high as 45s. per ton. The shipments to foreign ports during the four weeks ending to-day, aggregated over 16,000 tons, of which 4932 went to Hongkong and 5085 to Shanghai. The remainder was to San Francisco, 1490; Mauritius, 450; Manila, 700; Callao, 1600; Saigon, 300; Galle, 706; Ilo Ilo, 600; New Caledonia, 276.

COFFEE, &c.—We are now entirely dependent upon Ceylon for supplies. Plantation sold at 11d. prior to the arrival of the mail steamer. Recent sales were at a farthing to a halfpenny lower. Chicory has a quiet sale at 3¼d. for Barry's. At auction Maravilla coffee sold at 1s. 5d., Epps at 1s. 5¾d. to 1s. 6¼d.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Prices rather easier. Caustic soda quotable at £36 to £37. Crystals, £11 10s. to £12. Carb. soda, £21 to £22. Saltpetre, 4¼d. to 4½d. Sulphur, £21 to £22. Whiting, £4 10s.

DRIED FRUITS.—Muscatel raisins are difficult to obtain at any price. The value of other descriptions has been effected by shipments from Melbourne being sold at low prices. Elemé were quoted at 6½d. to 6¾d. Currants have a slow sale at about 5d. A few small invoices of figs to hand are selling at 10d. to 1s. Dried apples bring 8d. to 8½d. Barcelona nuts, 6d.

DUNDEE GOODS.—Cornsacks have fallen to 15s. to 15s. 6d. and dull, woolpacks cannot be placed above 4s. 9d. Canvas is steady at 1s. to 1s. 4d. Woolbagging, 7d. to 9d. Twine, 1s. to 1s. 2d.

FISH.—A scarcity has existed for some time, and sellers have been able to command their own rates except for sardines, of which there have been forced sales of halves at 12s., quarters steady at 7s. 6d. Dried ling is out of stock; 1-lb. salmon scarce at 15s.; oysters, 7s. 9d. to 8s.; lobsters, 13s.; white herrings, 35s. to 37s. 6d. per half-barrel; red ditto, 36s. to 38s. per dozen tins.

HOPS AND MALT.—The value of hops has improved, and for small lines of new Kent, 1s. 9d. to 2s. has been paid. Malt is firm at 9s. 6d. to 10s.

LEATHER.—At the two last weekly sales there has been increased inquiry for colonial. Sole has again advanced. On Thursday sales were made at 9d. to 10½d.; horse butts, 10d. to 10¾d.; harness, 16d. to 17¼d.; kip, 15d. to 23d.; calf, 27½d. to 45d.; yearling, 22¾d. to 26¾d.; kangaroo, 39d.; tweed, 19d. to 48½d.; bridle, 17d. to 18d.; bag, 16s. to 17s. 5d.

LIQUORS.—Bottled beer is about the scarcest commodity in the market, and holders are obtaining higher prices than have ruled for years. Bass' ale by Porter commands 13s. to 13s. 6d.; Dovenish's and Bass' by Byass, 13s.—pints, 7s. 9d.; Marrian's bulk, £9 2s. 6d. to £9 5s.; Joules', £8 15s. to £8 17s. 6d.; Berry's and Trent brands unaltered. Good second-class worth £8. Bottled stout salable at 11s. to 12s. for best. Sales of Byass at 10s. 6d. for quarts, and 6s. 6d. for pints. Brandies extremely dull. 6s. to 6s 3d is a full quotation for Martell's bulk; case quiet at 25s. to 25s. 6d. for Hennessy's, 24s. for Martell's, and 20s. to 23s. for other good bands. Stocks of small contents geneva are excessive, and sales slow at 8s. upwards; large contents scarce, and worth 13s. to 14s. for full fours. The demand for West Indian rum is trifling. Those who require it have to pay 3s. 6d. for 30 o. p. Queensland made is plentiful, at about 2s. 4d. for best samples. Whiskey, firmer without any actual advance in price. Gin, unaltered.

METALS.—Importers experience great difficulty in selling at an advance, even though lower than the extra price they have to pay in England. Pig iron is held at £9 10s. to £10, bar and rod, £18; plate, £28 to £29; galvanized, £37 to £40. Sales of colonial tin at £130. Sheet lead improving, £28 to £29 asked; damaged brought £25 at auction. Yellow metal, 1s.

NAVAL STORES.—Supplies are equal to present requirements. Rosin brings £17 to £18 for bright samples, and £14 10s. for dark. Pitch, 38s. per barrel; tar, 30s.; cordage firm at £50 to £56 for good Europe; oakum is worth about £30.

OILMEN'S STORES, GROCERIES, &c.—Recent sales by auction exhibit a weaker market. The following [illegible] were obtained under the hammer recently:—Harr[illegible]y's pint pickles, 7s. 10d.; half-pint salad oil, 5s. 3d.; half-pint sauces, 5s. 9d. to 7s.; gelatine lozenges, 1s. 4d.; Champion's vinegar, 2s.; bottled fruits, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 3d.; black pepper, 8½d.; white ditto, 1s. 6½d.; red cabbage, 9s.; tapi[illegible], 7d.; preserved potatoes, 51s.; sugar candy, 7½d.; [illegible] way seed, 5d.; Hora's pint oils, 8s. 4d.; half-pint [illegible] 1s. 9d.—pint, 8s. 4d.; liquorice, 11½d. to 1s. 1d.; castor, [illegible] 11s. 6d.; Lea and Perrins' sauces, split pe[illegible] 10s. 9d.; Day and Martin's 12s. and 7d., 6s. 11d., and 11s. 1d.; paste blacking, 3s. [illegible] up powders, 3s. 3d. and 5s. 3d.; mixed blacking, 5s. 4d.; [illegible] soap, £23 15s. to £24; Colman's spices, 1s. 4½d.; colon[illegible] 6s. 5d.; fancy soap, 9½d.; half-¼-lb. mustard, 5s 4d to [illegible] brought £4 5s. to £5 15s.; pint capers, 4s. 7d.; low [illegible] DSF, 9s. 6d.; pearl kippered herrings, 13s. 1d.; Co[illegible] half-pint capers, barley, 28s.; split peas, 11s.; M[illegible] 6s. 6d.; half-pint 5s. 5d.; half-pint essence of anchov[illegible] [illegible] paste, 8s. 2d.; sauces, 5s. 11d.; ketchup, 5s. 8d.; [illegible] candles, Wyatt's pint pickles, 8s 5d.; Price's c[illegible] Perrins' sixes, 10½d.—eights, 1s. 1d.; Lea an[illegible] sale half-pint sauces, 12s. Quotations by pri[illegible] 9s. to are:—Bottled fruits, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; 1-lb. jams, [illegible] 11s.; 1 lb. mustard, in glass, 12s. 6d. to 14s.; ditto, [illegible] 9s.; pint pickles, 7s. to 9s. 6d.; half-pint salad oil, 5s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.; pints, 9s. to 9s. 6d.; quarts, 17s. to 18s.; bulk vinegar, 2s. to 2s. 2d.; bottled, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; starch, 14s. to 16s.; blue, 9½d.; pearl barley, 28s. 6d. to 30s.; patent groats, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; split peas, 10s. to 10s. 6d.; sago, 4d.; tapioca, 4¼d. to 4½d.

OILS AND PAINTS.—Kerosene is a trifle firmer; trade sales of American at 2s. 7d., the consumption of colonial-made increasing. Linseed, dull at 4s. 6d. Colza, 5s. 9d. to 6s. Turpentine, quiet at 6s. The market is overdone with paints, and prices are quite nominal.

PROVISIONS.—English bacon is not obtainable; hams command 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. Good samples of English cheese are worth 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.

RICE.—A second cargo from Japan has been received here, and a portion of it transhipped to Melbourne. That which remains here has not met a purchaser. The price of Patna has been weakened by forced sales of old at £18 to £19; new is offered at £21. Dressed Java is held at £24 10s. to £26. The prospects of the market are not favourable to importers.

SALT.—Sales have not been heavy. Coarse Liverpool offered at £4 12s. 6d., fine at £5 5s., rock at £5 15s.

SUGARS.—Mauritius sorts scarce, and dearer. Rations have commanded fancy prices. Several cargoes afloat for this market are due. Loaf is worth £58 to £60.

TEAS.—Several attempts to sell by auction proved comparative failures, as the trade looked for a considerable reduction on the prices ruling earlier in the season. This year's importations have been excessive, and one cargo is yet to arrive.

TOBACCO.—Twists are weaker, owing to new brands being offered at reduced quotations. Raven sells at 1s. 6½d.; cable, 1s. 6d. Tens are very dull. Aromatics sell slowly at 1s. to 1s. 9d. Manila cigars, 62s. 6d., supplied.

MONDAY MORNING.

The Rebecca James, from Mauritius, with 300 tons sugar, arrived yesterday.

MINING.

SATURDAY EVENING.

A REPORT current this morning, that Carroll Beard's vein had been cut in Krohman's mine, rendered holders of the latter firmer. We could not trace the rumour to any authentic source. Quotations for other shares unaltered.

On Thursday last, his Excellency the Governor and Lady Robinson, accompanied by the Colonial Secretary, visited Mr. F. L. Edwards's store, to inspect the splendid specimens from Krohman's mine which he is about to take to England. These specimens, in number about half-a-dozen, weigh about 56 lbs., and appear to contain more gold than quartz. They are not merely flecked with the precious metal, but have threads of it of various thicknesses running right through. One piece has on one side a small piece cracked all round in such a way as to induce the belief that it could be easily separated from the larger mass. We saw an attempt of this kind made, yet such was the strength of its golden attachments that it could not be moved. Mr. Edwards, who leaves by the mail steamer on Tuesday, intends exhibiting them at the London Exhibition and elsewhere, in order to convince our English friends that the reputation which Hawkins Hill has obtained is based on something more than mere rumour. They are magnificent proofs that New South Wales contains the richest gold mines in the world; and, if a prize is offered for specimens of auriferous quartz, the judges will have little difficulty in making their award. We know of no better hints to intending immigrants than they are likely to prove in the old country.

Messrs. Park and Belisario report having received the following telegram from Melbourne, 22nd instant:—"Royal Hustlers got two distinct reefs showing splendid gold, one in winze, about 12 feet wide, the other in shaft 3 feet in and not through yet. Buyers, 53s.; Pups, buyers, 75s." From Sandhurst, 22nd instant:—"Hustlers Tribute: Dividend 1s. 6d., week's dividends about ten thousand."

The official manager of Jeffree and Gellard's Amalgamated G. M. Co. has received a telegram to the following effect:—"Manager reports struck good gold on the vein that the Rose of England (Jeffree's) worked three years ago, and which yielded 815 ounces to the ton."

Melbado and Curtis report having received the following telegram from Melbourne:—"New North Clunes declared a dividend of £1 per share. Probable yield for week 584 ounces."

Rapp's G. M. Co.—The mining manager reports, under date 20th March, as follows:—"We resumed driving again last Monday, and drove 4 feet up to to-day; total length of drive, 26 feet. The ground we go through is soft grey rock, intermixed with slate. The sinking of last week is 2½ feet; total depth of shaft, 375½ feet. Rock very hard yet."

Mining manager of Lucknow Reef G. M. Co. reports, by telegram: "Stone just crushed yielded 99½ oz. gold. New reef found on the surface."

FOUR DAYS OF SUFFERING IN THE BUSH.—We (*Peak Downs Times*) have to chronicle one of the severest cases of hardship and endurance that has ever yet come under our notice. On the 18th ultimo, Mr. Frank Hughes, publican and storekeeper of Ravenswood and Charters Towers, left Ravenswood, in company with Mr. Freeman and a black boy, for Bowen. On arriving at the Burdekin Crossing, Mr. Freeman was taken seriously ill and lay there for several days, when he was removed to Inkermann. Mr. Hughes being anxious to get into town, pushed on with the black boy, after seeing that his companion was in good hands, and arrived at Molougle Creek, Salisbury Plains, on the 23rd. The creek being in flood, Mr. Hughes stripped off his clothes, and after securing them up in the saddle with the valise, essayed to cross. Unfortunately, the current running very strong, he was washed off his horse and carried a considerable way down the stream, where after being several times washed under, he was forced headforemost against a tree, which he fortunately succeeded in getting hold of, and from whence he managed to reach the bank on the same side of the creek on which he entered. The black boy, believing Mr. Hughes to have been drowned, crossed the creek, and having caught the horse, which had succeeded in getting over, rode on towards Salisbury Plains head station to give information. Mr. Hughes, on recovering himself, swam the creek, and then, without horse, clothes, or provisions, made the best of his way towards the station. For four days and three nights he pushed on without any sustenance but water, enduring the most frightful tortures from the clouds of musquitoes which incessantly kept preying upon his naked body. At length, almost delirious from pain and privation, he, on Sunday, the 26th ultimo, reached the Elliott, where, providentially, Gaugh was camped with his team. Here he found the black boy with his horse and clothes. After getting some rest for the first time for four days, he made for Salisbury head station, where he received every kindness and attention from Messrs. Holt and Wilmington. Here he was overtaken next day by Mr. Freeman, who, having partially recovered from his illness, had left Inkermann on the 21st. Mr. Hughes arrived in town last Friday, in charge of Mr. Freeman, suffering severely from the hardships he has undergone.

A FATHER SOLICITING THE PUNISHMENT OF HIS SON.—At the Cooma Police Court (says the *Monaro Mercury*), a youth named Watlin pleaded guilty to having illegally used a horse. The Police Magistrate justly remarked that the process of "sweating" horses required repression, but, on account of the youth of the accused, he inflicted the moderate punishment of one month's imprisonment. Whereupon the father of the misguided youth, who had been sitting at the back of the Court, rose, and addressing the Bench, said, "Give it him in solitary confinement, your Worship." Mr. Dawson, on demanding who he was, and why he took such liberty as to address the Bench in that manner, was informed that he was the father of the accused. Mr. Dawson thereupon administered to the man a well merited rebuke, telling him that if he wished to wean his son from evil ways, ever, perhaps, the thoughtless fault of "sweating" another person's horse, he should have been the last to ask for the most severe punishment—in a place like the Cooma prison—that could be inflicted upon his son.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.; at Camperdown; at 2, Horses.
G. M. PITT.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Bullocks.
T. SULLIVAN.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cows.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle.
J. A. TURNER.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle and Sheep.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Mart, at 11, Household Furniture, Vehicles, Harness, Sewing-machines, and Sundries.
LISTER AND GRISDALE.—At their Rooms, at 11 and 2, Unredeemed Pledges.
H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11, Household Furniture and Sundries; at 344, Sussex-street, at 2, Sewing-machine, Household Furniture, &c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GREAT WESTERN AND SOUTHERN LINES.

F. Funeral Trains.—Funeral Trains leave only from the Mortuary Station, and stop at intermediate stations if required.

* Platforms only. The trains do not stop at these unless required. Notice should be given to the guard at the previous stopping station.

N.B.—On Saturdays, cheap fares, at one penny per mile second class, will be issued at and from Sydney only by the 1.30 p.m. and 1.40 p.m. Down Trains, available for return by the trains arriving in Sydney at 9 p.m. and 9.10 p.m. respectively. Horses and carriages not conveyed by Saturday excursion trains, except a ordinary rates.

Trains stop at Penrith, Blue Mountains, and Mount Victoria, on the Western line, and at Mittagong, on the Southern line, for refreshments.

These tables show the time at which the trains may be expected to arrive at and depart from the several stations. Every exertion will be used to ensure punctuality; but the departure or arrival of the trains at the time stated will not be guaranteed, nor will the Department hold itself responsible for delay, or any consequences arising therefrom. Sydney time is observed at all stations.

NOTE.—Horses and Vehicles.—The Commissioner does not guarantee to convey horses and vehicles by Passenger Trains, but when practicable this will be done, those for the longest journey having the preference.

SYDNEY TO PARRAMATTA. DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.	Miles.	Gds & Pas 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	M. 12	M. 13	14	15	16	17	G&P 18	Gds. & Pas. 19	Saturday Trains, additional A	B	SUNDAY 1	F.	3
							F.				F.		S.	W.							W.	S.		F.	
		a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	a m	p m	p m
Sydney ....Dep.	—	5 0	6 45	8 25	8 50	9 5	9 25	10 15	1 15	2 15	3 30	4 30	5 0	5 10	5 34	6 40	7 0	10 0	10 20	11 30	1 30	1 40	8 30	3 0	4 0
Newtown	2	5 6	6 51	8 31	...	...	...	10 21	1 21	2 21	...	4 36	...	...	5 40	6 46	7 6	10 6	...	11 40	...	...	8 35	...	4 6
Petersham	3	5 10	6 55	8 35	...	...	...	10 25	1 25	2 25	...	4 40	...	...	5 44	6 50	7 10	10 10	...	11 45	...	...	8 40	...	4 10
Ashfield	5	5 16	7 1	8 41	...	...	...	10 31	1 31	2 31	...	4 46	...	...	5 50	6 56	7 16	10 16	...	11 53	...	...	8 46	...	4 16
Burwood	7	5 22	7 7	8 47	...	...	...	10 37	1 37	2 37	...	4 52	...	...	5 56	7 2	7 22	10 22	...	12 0	...	...	8 52	...	4 22
Homebush ....Arr.	8	...	...	8 51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dep.		5 26	7 11	...	9 10	9 26	...	10 41	...	2 41	...	4 56	...	...	...	7 6	...	...	10 41	12 5	...	...	8 56	...	4 26
Haslem Creek	10	5 32	7 17	...	...	...	9 55	10 47	...	2 47	4 0	5 2	...	...	...	7 12	...	...	10 47	...	...	...	9 2	3 30	4 32
Parramatta Junction...Arr.	13	5 40	7 25	...	9 25	9 35	...	10 55	...	2 55	...	5 10	5 34	5 45	...	7 20	...	...	10 55	12 20	2 0	2 10	9 10	...	4 40
Dep.		...	7 26	...	9 30	9 40	...	10 56	...	2 56	...	5 11	5 39	5 47	...	7 21	...	...	11 0	12 25	2 8	2 13	9 11	...	4 41
Parramatta	14	...	7 30	...	9 35	...	...	11 0	...	3 0	...	5 15	...	5 50	...	7 25	...	...	11 5	12 40	2 13	...	9 15	...	4 45

PARRAMATTA TO SYDNEY. UP TRAINS.

Stations.	Miles.	G&P	MG	&P.	4	G &	P.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	A	B	SUNDAY 1	F.	3
			W.	S.		W.	S.		F.				F.	S.	W.							S.	W.		F.	
		a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	a m	p m	p m
Parramatta	—	4 30	6 20	...	7 50	8 20	...	...	...	11 15	...	3 15	...	...	5 34	...	6 30	...	8 0	...	11 7	...	8 26	9 30	...	5 30
Parramatta Junction...Arr.	1	4 38	...	...	7 54	8 23	...	...	...	11 19	...	3 19	...	...	5 37	...	6 34	...	8 4	...	...	...	...	9 34	...	5 34
Dep.		4 45	6 28	6 35	7 55	8 28	8 38	...	...	11 21	...	3 20	...	5 12	5 42	...	6 35	...	8 5	...	11 12	8 25	8 35	9 35	...	5 35
Haslem Creek	4	...	...	...	8 3	...	...	...	10 30	11 29	...	3 29	4 35	5 20	5 50	...	6 44	...	8 14	...	...	...	...	9 44	4 15	5 44
Homebush ....Arr.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 49	...	5 49
Dep.		5 10	6 40	6 50	8 10	8 40	8 50	9 0	10 37	11 35	...	3 35	...	5 26	5 55	6 6	6 50	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	9 50	...	5 50
Burwood	7	5 15	...	6 54	8 14	...	8 54	9 3	10 41	11 39	1 45	3 39	...	...	...	6 10	6 54	7 30	8 24	10 30	...	...	...	9 54	...	5 54
Ashfield	9	5 24	...	7 0	8 20	...	...	9 9	10 47	11 45	1 51	3 45	...	...	...	6 16	7 0	7 36	8 30	10 36	...	...	...	10 0	...	6 0
Petersham	11	...	...	7 6	8 26	...	...	9 15	10 53	11 51	1 57	3 51	...	...	...	6 22	7 6	7 42	8 36	10 42	...	...	...	10 6	...	6 6
Newtown	12	5 35	...	7 10	8 33	...	...	9 19	10 58	11 55	2 1	3 55	...	...	...	6 26	7 10	7 46	8 40	10 46	...	...	...	10 10	...	6 10
Sydney	14	5 45	7 0	7 15	8 40	9 0	9 10	9 26	11 5	12 0	2 7	4 0	5 10	5 46	6 15	6 32	7 15	7 51	8 45	10 51	...	9 0	9 10	10 15	4 50	6 15

Saturday Trains, additional.

SYDNEY TO WALLERAWANG, MACQUARIE PLAINS, AND RAGLAN.—DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.	Miles	4	13	19	A
		To Penrith daily; Macquarie Plains and Raglan, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday only	Mail Train through, daily to Raglan	Stop at Penrith, daily.	Sat. train, add. Stop at Penrith.
		a m	p m	p m	p m
Sydney	—	8 50	5 10	11 30	1 30
Parramatta Junction ...Dep.	13	9 30	5 47	12 25	2 8
Parramatta	14	9 38	5 50	12 40	2 13
Seven Hills	20	9 55	6 4	...	2 29
Blacktown Junction	22	10 5	6 18	1 11	2 38
Rooty Hill	25	10 13	6 28	1 30	2 45
South Creek	29	10 25	6 37	1 50	2 55
Penrith ....Arr.	34	10 38	6 50	2 5	3 6
Dep.		10 46	7 0		
*Emu Plains	36	10 51	7 6		
*Wascoe's Siding	42	11 18	7 30		
*Wascoe's Platform	43	11 23	7 40		
*Springwood	47	11 38	7 52		
		p m			
*Woodford	55	12 9	8 23		
Blue Mountains ....Arr.	58	12 17	8 30		
Dep.		12 30	8 40		
*Weatherboard	62	12 46	8 55		
*Crusher's	66	...	...		
*Blackheath	73	1 32	9 40		
Mount Victoria ....Arr.	77	1 48	9 51		
Dep.		1 55	10 1		
*Hartley Vale	80	2 7	10 10		
Bowenfels	97	3 3	11 5		
Wallerawang	105	3 27	11 30		
Rydal	111	3 45	11 50		
*Sodwalls	114	3 52	11 58		
			a m		
Tarana	120	4 10	12 14		
*Locke's Platform	130	4 40	12 40		
Macquarie Plains	135	4 55	1 5		
Raglan	140	5 10	1 20		

RAGLAN, MACQUARIE PLAINS, AND WALLERAWANG TO SYDNEY.—UP TRAINS.

Stations.	Miles.	1	2	5	14	B
		Start from Penrith.	Mail Train through, daily from Macquarie Plains.	Start from Penrith.	From Raglan and Macquarie Plains on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday; From Penrith daily.	Saturday trains, additional. Start from Penrith.
		a m	p m	a m	a m	p m
Raglan	—		11 20		10 30	
Macquarie Plains	5		11 35		10 45	
Locke's Platform	10		11 50		11 0	
			a m			
Tarana ....Arr.	20		12 10			
Dep.			12 15		11 30	
*Sodwalls	26		12 32		11 48	
					p m	
Rydal	29		12 40		12 2	
Wallerawang ....Arr.	35		12 55		12 16	
Dep.			1 5		12 21	
Bowenfels	43		1 25		12 41	
*Hartley Vale	60		2 20		1 40	
Mt. Victoria ....Arr.	63		2 30		1 50	
Dep.			2 40		2 0	
*Blackheath	67		2 50		2 15	
*Crusher's	74					
*Weatherboard	73		3 25		2 50	
Blue Mountains ....Arr.	82		3 37		3 5	
Dep.			3 50		3 15	
*Woodford	85		3 56		3 21	
*Springwood	94		4 28		3 48	
*Wascoe's	98		4 39		4 3	
*Wascoe's Siding					4 7	
*Emu Plains	104		5 9		4 21	
Penrith ....Arr.	106		5 15		4 29	
Dep		3 0	5 25	7 25	4 35	7 26
South Creek	111	3 25	5 38	7 38	4 48	7 48
Rooty Hill	115	3 42	5 48	7 48	5 0	7 52
Blacktown Junction	118	4 0	6 2	8 2	5 12	8 3
Seven Hills	120	...	6 7	8 7	5 17	8 8
Parramatta	126	4 30	6 20	8 20	5 34	8 26
Parramatta Junc. ....Dep.	127	4 45	6 28	8 28	5 42	8 35
Sydney	140	5 45	7 0	9 0	6 15	9 10

SYDNEY TO GOULBURN.—DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.	Miles	5	12	18	SAT
		To Picton daily; To Goulburn, Mon., Wed., Sat.	Mail train through daily	Stop at Picton daily.	Stop at Menangle.
		a m	p m	p m	p m
Sydney	—	9 5	5 0	10 20	1 46
Parramatta Junction ....Dep.	13	9 40	5 39	11 12	2 13
Fairfield	18	9 52	5 51	11 25	2 24
*Cabramatta	20	...	...	...	2 28
Liverpool ....Arr.	22	...	...	11 37	...
Dep.		10 7	6 6	11 43	2 36
*Glenfield	25	10 15	6 14	11 52	2 44
*Macquarie Fields	27	10 20	6 19	11 58	2 49
				a m	
Campbelltown ....Arr.	34	10 39	6 38	12 18	...
Dep.		10 44	6 43	12 25	3 5
Menangle	40	11 4	6 59	12 50	3 25
*Douglass Park	45	11 17	7 12	1 18	
Picton ....Arr.	53	...	...	1 50	
Dep.		11 41	7 40		
		p m			
*Picton Lagoons	59	12 7	8 3		
*Rush's	74	12 48	8 39		
Mittagong ....Arr.	77	12 50	8 46		
Dep.		1 5	9 1		
Bowral	80	1 15	9 11		
*Burradoo	82	1 21	9 17		
Sutton Forest	88	1 34	9 30		
*Jordan's Crossing	95	1 55	9 51		
Cable's Siding	102	2 13	10 8		
Marulan	114	2 43	10 39		
*Carrick	122	3 2	10 57		
*Manna Field and Towrang	124	3 8	11 3		
Goulburn	134	3 35	11 30		

GOULBURN TO SYDNEY.—UP TRAINS.

Stations.	Miles	5	6	12	Sat add.
		Mail train through daily	Start from Picton	From Goulburn on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday only; From Picton daily	Start from Menangle
		a m	a m	a m	p m
Goulburn	—	1 0		11 [illegible]	
*Manna Field and Towrang	10	1 21		[illegible]	
*Carrick	12	1 29		[illegible]	
Marulan	20	1 48		[illegible]	
*Cable's Siding	32	2 18		[illegible]	
*Jordan's Crossing	39	2 33		[illegible] 53	
Sutton Forest	48	2 55		1 30	
*Burradoo	52	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Bowral	54	3 11		1 48	
Mittagong ....Arr.	57	3 21		1 50	
Dep.		3 25		2 15	
*Rush's	60	3 35		2 21	
Picton Lagoons	78	4 17		2 55	
Picton ....Arr.	81	4 30		3 25	
Dep.		4 40	6 50	3 28	
*Douglass Park	89	4 58	7 10	3 44	
Menangle	94	5 10	7 25	3 54	7 5
Campbelltown ....Arr.	100	5 25	...	4 10	...
Dep.		5 30	7 47	4 18	7 24
*Macquarie Fields	107	5 45	7 59	4 32	7 43
*Glenfield	109	5 50	8 5	4 37	7 47
Liverpool ....Arr.	112	6 0	...	4 47	7 55
Dep.		6 5	8 14	4 47	7 57
Cabramatta	114	...	...	...	8 6
Fairfield	116	6 15	8 25	4 57	8 11
Parramatta Junction ....Dep.	121	6 35	8 38	5 12	8 25
Sydney	134	7 15	9 10	5 46	9 5

SYDNEY TO RICHMOND.

Stations.	Miles.	4	Ml. W. 13	SAT add A
DOWN TRAINS.		a m	p m	p m
Sydney	—	8 50	[illegible]	1 30
Parramatta Junction ....Dep.	13	9 30	5 47	2 3
Parramatta	14	9 38	5 50	2 13
Seven Hills	20	9 55	6 4	2 29
Blacktown Junction ....Arr.	22	10 0	6 16	...
Dep.		10 5	6 23	2 38
Riverstone	28	10 25	6 48	3 5
Mulgrave	33	10 52	7 11	3 25
Windsor	34	10 59	7 17	3 31
Richmond	38	11 17	7 32	3 46

Stations.	Miles.	Gd & Pas. 5	West. 11	B
UP TRAINS.		a m	p m	p m
Richmond	—	6 55	4 5	6 44
Windsor	4	7 8	4 16	6 57
Mulgrave	5	7 17	4 27	7 4
Riverstone	10	7 33	4 41	7 21
Blacktown Junction ....Arr.	16	7 58	5 7	7 34
Dep.		8 2	5 12	8 3
Seven Hills	18	8 7	5 17	8 8
Parramatta ....Arr.	24	...	...	...
Dep.		8 20	5 34	8 26
Parramatta Junction ....Dep.	25	8 28	5 42	8 35
Sydney	38	9 0	6 15	9 10

Daily.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker
Carcoar and Cowra—Mr. G. Rowlands
Hartley, Little Hartley, One Tree Hill, Bowenfels, Morangaroo, and Lithgow—Mr. Maurice Lynch
Orange and Lucknow—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace
Mudgee, Rylstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, Hargraves, and Mundooran—Messrs. John Dickson and Sons
Sofala—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Messrs. Thompson and Burfitt.

SOUTHERN.

Albury—Mr. S. Mudge
Berrima, Bowral, Nattai, Sutton Forest, and Mossvale—Mr. A. J. Powell, Berrima
Camden, Narellan, Burragorang, and the Oakes—Mr. E. Simpson, Camden
Goulburn Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mr. James P. Ritchie
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. A. Vider
Burrowa—Mr. J. W. Costello
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. William Howlett
Kiama, Jerringong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Shoalhaven—
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merimbula, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Young—Messrs. Hopkins and Gale
Wagga Wagga—Mr. W. C. Hunter
Milton and Ulladulla—Mr. Frederick Hall.

NORTHERN.

Armidale—Mr. H. G. Mallam
Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, Largs, Miller's Forest, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Moyn
Murrurundi, Quirindi, and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Inverell and Glen Innes—Mr. W. M. Stevens
Tamworth—Mr. P. J. Coghlan
Scone and Blandford—Mr. N. F. Asser
Port Macquarie—Mr. James Butler
Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Dangar
Cundleton, Wingham, Taree, Tinonee, and Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—Mr. C. Cavanough
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher.

The following AGENTS are authorised to supply subscribers and give their own receipts, also to receive advertisements:—

TOWN.

Gordon and Gotch ..	281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street
W. B. Lee	144, Castlereagh-street
F. Barker	85, Sussex-street
W. Hogan	113, King-street East
T. Pierce	William, and Yurong, and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming	Post-office, Pyrmont
Charles Lea	90, Central South Head Road
R. Iredale	412, South Head Road, next Commercial Bank
J. J. Cooper	Opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road; Railway Station bookstall; and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street.

SUBURBAN.

H. Richardson	Paddington
W. West............	Newtown, Cook's River, Camperdown, and Darlington

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC

18 PACKAGES OF NEW GOODS JUST OPENED for the AUTUMN SEASON.
An inspection respectfully invited.
FIRST-CLASS GOODS. LOWEST PRICES.
The Cheapest House in the City.
E. WAY,
Importer of
Drapery, Dresses, Mantles, Millinery, &c.,
263, 265, and 267, Pitt-street.

FRENCH KID GLOVES.—HOBSON and WHITING are selling their Jouvin and Josephine Kid Gloves at 4s 6d per pair.

HOBSON and WHITING'S EUREKA SHIRTS, 42s the half-dozen. For ease, elegance, and durability they have no rival. Shirts made to measure with quick dispatch. 13, Hunter-street.

ARMY and NAVY HAIR DYES.—The only dye that can be used with safety.
HOBSON and WHITING.

JOHN WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street, is now offering for SALE £25,000 worth of the cheapest drapery in Sydney, and wishes to call the attention of his customers to the following list of Horrockses 36-inch longcloths:—A, 4½d; B, 5½d; H, 6½d; M2, 7½d; MT, 8½d; BBB, 9½d per yard.

GALATEA HOUSE, 149, South Head Road.
Hats in the newest shapes
Ladies' sailor hats, 3s 11d, good value
White and black dolly vardens, 1s 3d to 2s 11d
Drab and brown ditto, 1s 6½d to 2s 11d
Speckled straw hats, 11½d to 1s 6d
Boys' straw hats, 1s to 3s 11d
Children's sun hats, 1s 0½d, reduced from 1s 9d
Flowers in great variety, 6d to 2s the spray
Feathers, in black, white, and coloured, 6½d to 3s 11d
A large and choice assortment dress materials, in camlets, repps, poplinetts, tweeds, &c., &c.
Winseys, 3s 11d to 10s 9d dress, 10 yards
All-wool plaids, single and double widths, from 1s 6½d
Melton cloth, double width, 3s 3d, worth 4s 6d
Flowered and figured chintz, 11½d yard
A large assortment of trimmings and fringes
Black and coloured fringes, 6½d yard, all silk
Real lace collars, 1s 9d to 2s 11d
Real and imitation laces, a large assortment
Parachutes, greatly reduced in prices
Ladies' and children's hosiery
Gent.'s scarfs, shirts, collars, &c.; felt hats, 3s 11d.
E. SIMS, 149, South Head Road, opposite Palmer-street.

J. Q. CARTER, opp. Royal Hotel.—New Dress Materials, new Wool Clouds, Bows, Bracelets, Scarfs, &c.

J. Q. CARTER.—The Largest and Cheapest Assortment of REAL LACE GOODS in Sydney.

SCOTCH FINGERING for knitting in all colours and qualities.—M. C. BOHRSMANN, Berlin Emporium and Glass Shade Depot, 39, South Head Road. The best selected stock and the cheapest house in the trade.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

TO THE ELECTORS OF COOK'S RIVER WARD.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN,—I beg to return you my sincere thanks for again electing me as your Alderman.
JOHN T. GORUS,
Brooklyn Lodge, Cook's River,

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF WATERLOO for the Half-year ended 3rd February, 1873:—

Dr.			
1872—August 6.			
Cr. Balance			£104 11 3
August 6 to February 3, 1873.			
To Municipal rates received to date at one shilling in the £ ..			338 1 3
Building fees received			0 10 0
Endowment from Government for half-year ended 5th August, 1872 ..			73 17 6
			£517 0 0
Cr.			
IMPROVEMENTS.			
1872—August 6 to February 3, 1873.			
Raglan-street	£60 2 5		
Pitt-street ..	8 14 3		
Buckland-street	4 11 3		
Kellick-street			
General labour	2 4 1		
Wellington-street	7 7 0		
Botany Road	7 10 2		
No. 3 drain	3 6 0		
M'Evoy-street	1 6 4		
George-street	1 17 3		
Botany-street	24 8 3		
John-street	1 5 6		
Cleaning gutters	27 1 8		
			£140 19 0
GENERAL EXPENSES:—			
Salary of Council Clerk ..	39 0 0		
Advertising	21 9 1		
Interest	100 0 0		
Rent of Council Chamber	13 0 0		
Stock	0 3 6		
Lighting, postage, and sundries.	4 14 0		
			178 6 7
1873—February 3.			
Cr. Balance this day	188 14 5		
			188 14 5
			£517 0 0

I certify the above account to be correct, and to correspond with the books of account and vouchers or other documents in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of Waterloo.
CORNELIUS MOLONY, Mayor.

We certify that all the books of account, and vouchers, or other documents in support thereof, in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of Waterloo, have been exhibited to us; and that the foregoing statement corresponds with such books of account and vouchers or other documents; and that the above account is correct.
HUGH CHARLES MAILEY, } Auditors.
THOMAS L. FUSEDALE, }
Waterloo, 14th March, 1873.

ABSTRACT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the BOROUGH of the GLEBE, from 6th August, 1872, to 3rd February, 1873.

1872.—August 6.				
To balance Bank of New South Wales..	£128 18 8			
Cash in hand	6 13 8			
			£135 12 4	
Material on hand			114 2 7	
1873.—February 3.				
To Outer Glebe Ward:				
Rates, municipal	260 2 7			
Ditto, lighting..	65 0 0			
		£325 2 7		
To Bishopthorpe Ward:				
Rates, municipal	303 4 4			
Ditto, lighting..	75 15 8			
		379 0 0		
To Inner Glebe Ward:				
Rates, municipal	197 3 8			
Ditto, lighting..	49 5 9			
		246 9 5		
To Forest Lodge Ward:				
Rates, municipal	182 15 7			
Ditto, lighting	45 13 8			
		228 9 3	£1179 1 3	
Half expense of publican's lights ..	9 3 9			
Fines from Central Police Office ..	3 17 6			
Omnibus license for year to June 30, 1873 ..	33 0 0			
		£46 1 3		
Government endowment for half-year ended 5th August, 1872, being equal to ½ municipal rates ..		212 2 8		
			258 3 11	
			£1687 0 1	
1873.—February 3.				
By Outer Glebe Ward:				
Works ..	302 6 10			
Road material..	63 0 0			
		£365 0 10		
Charges (general expenses)	48 10 11			
Lighting ..	72 18 0			
		121 8 11	486 15 9	
By Bishopthorpe Ward:				
Works	200 17 9			
Road material	37 1 6			
		237 19 3		
Charges (general expenses)	48 11 2			
Lighting ..	64 0 0			
Half expense of publicans' lights ..	4 8 0			
		116 19 2	354 18 5	
By Inner Glebe Ward:				
Works ..	203 18 9			
Road material	34 6 0			
		238 4 9		
Charges (general expenses)	48 11 2			
Lighting ..	76 0 0			
		124 11 2	362 15 11	
By Forest Lodge Ward:				
Works ..	191 18 10			
Road material	44 5 6			
		236 4 4		
Charges (general expenses)	48 11 1			
Lighting ..	44 0 0			
		92 11 1	328 15 5	
Road material on hand			60 16 1	
Cash in hand ..		£8 15 4		
Balance Bank N.S. Wales		84 3 2		
			92 18 6	
			£1687 0 1	

I certify the above account to be correct, and to correspond with the books of account and vouchers or other documents in support thereof, in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of the Glebe.
G. WIGRAM ALLEN, Mayor.

We certify that all the books of account, and vouchers or other documents in support thereof, in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of the Glebe, have been submitted to us, and that the foregoing statement corresponds with such books of account and vouchers or other documents, and that the above account is correct.
J. R. YOUNG, } Auditors.
A. H. C. MACAFEE, }
W. DE BURGH HOCTER,
Council Clerk and Surveyor.
Council Chambers, Glebe, 20th March, 1873.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, ETC.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in lid pots, 1s each. All chemists and storekeepers.

MRS. WELSH'S SOOTHING POWDERS, by post. To be had only at 468 Elizabeth-street South.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents,
112, Pitt-street.

THE ONLY REMEDY EVER DISCOVERED
for the cure or alleviation of
CONSUMPTION,
as well as an unfailing remedy for COUGHS, ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, &c.,
CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
Prepared solely by GEORGE THOMAS CONGREVE,
Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London;
and is now used also in private practice all over England.
In bottles 4s 6d and 11s.

Interesting Letter from the Rev. T. W. Medhurst, Minister of Lake Road Chapel, Landport, Hants.

"Dear Sir,—Time more thoroughly convinces me of the great value of your remedy for Consumption. I have recommended it far and wide; and in every case it has been beneficial. I feel impelled by sense of duty to write this. It has been a blessing in my own family, and to many I have known.

"Yours truly,
"T. W. MEDHURST."

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, or LEASE.—WARWICK FARM, one mile from Liverpool Station, 80 acres; good COTTAGE, 8 rooms.
Apply to G. LANGHORNE, Newtown; or C. A. SCRIVENER, Liverpool.
A good grass farm for stock.

FOR SALE, a bargain, a very convenient and comfortable City RESIDENCE, pleasantly situated, having a good view of the harbour. Apply to the owner, T. E. JONES, 193, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, cheap, Farm, 91 acres, [illegible]nger River, with good homestead, orangery, [illegible] sugar mill, containing, 12 acres sugar cane, [illegible] trifugal, &c., £700. [illegible]n, 73 acres, stone house, 8 rooms. Small Sheep Station and [illegible]ldings, &c., £550. Delightfully situated [illegible] residence, 12 rooms, coachhouse, stable, &c., about 7 acres land in garden and paddock. [illegible]el, 16 apartments, hay and corn store, large Suburban [illegible] accommodation, &c., £2000. Hotel, [illegible] rooms, main thoroughfare, and 5-roomed house adjoining, £1000. Brick House, 5 rooms, Darlinghurst, £450. Stone House, 9 rooms, large yard, Miller's Point, £900. Brick House, 8 rooms, stabling, garden, Kingston, £550. Five Houses, Dixon-street, £850.
C. DATE and CO., 166, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, £240, Three HOUSES, freehold, Balmain. Apply Messrs. Curtis and Gannon, solicitors, Pitt-st.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

GIBSON'S Horse and Carriage Depot, 64, Hunter-st. Horses and Vehicles bought, sold, exchanged, or hire.

PAIR good Journey HORSES; capital double-seated Buggy, and good set Harness, £45. GIBSON.

CAPITAL Iron-grey Saddle and Buggy HORSE, 5 years, 15½ hands, £12. GIBSON, 64, Hunter-st.

PARK Pony PHAETON and Harness, £40; single seat Buggy, Horse, and Harness, £25. GIBSON.

FOR SALE and Exchange, new Buggies and Carts of all kinds. WAINMAN and COOKE, Paddington.

JUST Imported, new Buggy Harness plated on German silver, £5 12s 6d set. BROWN'S Livery Stables, 214, Castlereagh-street, two doors from Market-street.

FOR SALE, Shetland PONY, with saddle and bridle, used to children, £14; bay buggy Horse, £15; good Hack, saddle and bridle, £9; several useful harness Horses. M'CARTHY and CO., 260, Pitt-st., and 237, Castlereagh-st.

AMERICAN Race Waggon, with top and brake, £40; turn-out seat, £30; 2 single-seats, £18 and £20; 2 Dogcarts, £16 and £20; Park Phaeton, £35. All descriptions of harness. M'Carthy and Co., Pitt-street.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES! WAGGONS! CARTS, &c.
The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in the colony, Buggies, £26; Waggons, £26; Spring-carts, £13, at
ROBERTSON'S
STEAM COACH and BUGGY MANUFACTORY,
Pitt-street, near Haymarket.
N.B.—Country visitors are invited to inspect the works.

FOR SALE, a second hand Springcart and Harness. G. STEHR, Petersham, opposite 'bus stand.

FOR SALE, cheap, a PHAETON, one Sociable, one almost new, with canopy. 498, George-street.

BAY first-class buggy HORSE, good hack, £15; black fast buggy Horse, £12. KNIGHT.

NEW SPRING-CART and Harness, £17; hooded Phaeton, £35; new Waggons, £30. KNIGHT.

NEW Tray BUGGY and Harness, £32; double-seat Buggy and Harness, £32; Sociable, £42. KNIGHT.

AMERICAN Express WAGGONETTE, £32; new double-seat Buggies, £38. Knight, 257, Castlereagh-st.

NEW Double Buggy HARNESS, £12; Waggon Harness, £10; Buggy Harness, £3; Side-saddles. Knight.

FOR SALE, first-class SPRING-CART, now; American Buggy, carries two, £16; strong Sociable, with top, £25, carries nine; four-wheel Parcel Delivery, £18. ADAMS'S Coach Factory, Newtown.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

FOR SALE,
12 (twelve) Durham Bulls, from 12 to 18 months old
2200 Maiden Ewes
2000 Full-mouthed ditto.
Apply to G. M. PITT,
Greville's Rooms, Sydney.

FOR SALE, PRIVATELY.
One pure-bred HEREFORD BULL
One pure-bred DEVON BULL
One pure-bred DEVON COW.

G. F. WANT has received instructions from Thomas Gibson, Esq., of Esk Vale, near Launceston, to sell privately the above pure-bred stock, now on view at Messrs. Hawkes and Wright's Yards, Pitt-street (late Martyn's).

☞ Further information as to pedigrees, &c., may be obtained from
G. F. WANT,
Pastoral Exchange,
273, George-street, Sydney.

VALUABLE CATTLE STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND.

The UNDERSIGNED has been instructed by G. E. FORBES, Esq., in consequence of his projected departure for Europe, to sell by PRIVATE CONTRACT those FIRST-CLASS RUNS known as
RAVENSWOOD
and MOUNT M'CONNELL,
including CARSE O'GOWRIE,
on the Burdekin and Suttor Rivers, in the Kennedy district, Queensland, together with
7000 HEAD of well-bred CATTLE, more or less,
HORSES, STORES, &c., at a valuation.

These REALLY FIRST-CLASS RUNS comprise a large extent of the very best country in the Kennedy district, being
THOROUGHLY WELL WATERED IN ALL SEASONS,
having a frontage of about 140 MILES to the Burdekin, Suttor, and Sellheim rivers, and the country throughout is WELL GRASSED, enabling it to carry a far larger number of cattle than there are at present upon it, and commands besides a large extent of unoccupied country.

These Stations are unequalled throughout the district for their FATTENING CAPABILITIES.

The proximity of those WELL-KNOWN GOLD FIELDS, Ravenswood, Charters Towers, Broughton and Cape Rivers, ensure a READY MARKET for FAT STOCK on the spot at high prices.

The IMPROVEMENTS on both Stations are GOOD and SUBSTANTIAL, and comprise every requisite for carrying on the work in an easy and economical manner. There is a HEIFER PADDOCK, securely fenced, capable of carrying 2000 HEAD in ALL SEASONS, besides possessing great fattening capabilities.

For further particulars apply to
HENRY BEIT,
62, Margaret-street, Sydney.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.

☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Young Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Messrs. Henderson, Brothers, to sell by auction, at Camperdown, THIS DAY, 24th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m.,
40 head of young horses; some of these are heavy draught, and amongst the lot 17 are broken to light and heavy harness, a few unbroken, and the remainder broken to saddle.
The above young horses are stated to be a very superior lot.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY, 26th March, at 12 o'clock,
DARKIE—a black mare, broken to single and double harness, and carries a lady
SPORTSMAN—a bay horse, 16 hands
The well-known tandem leader Lord Beresford
A very handsome American cut-under hooded buggy, pole and shafts
One set buggy harness, nearly new.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from H. Moses, Esq., M.L.A., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 24th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
200 prime fat bullocks, in lots, from his noted station, "Moorabie," and heavier and better than the first draft.

MR. T. SULLIVAN has received instructions from C. York, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of really prime and weighty fat speyed cows, from the A. A. Company's noted station, Warrah.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by George Osborne, Esq., to sell by auction, at the New Central Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 24th March, at 11 o'clock,
60 head prime fat bullocks.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by John Hughes, Esq., to sell by auction, at the New Central Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 24th March, at 11 o'clock,
40 head prime fat heifers.

MERINO RAMS and EWES, LEICESTER SHEEP.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Quarantine Station, Randwick, on TUESDAY, 25th March, at 3 o'clock,
50 merino rams, and 9 clothing merino rams
2 ditto ewes
50 Leicester sheep.
The above have arrived per City of Hobart, and may be inspected at the Quarantine Station.

FAT CATTLE.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Central Sale Yards, Homebush, at 11 o'clock,
100 head of very prime fat cattle.

PRIME FAT SHEEP.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Central Sale Yards, Homebush, at 11 o'clock,
1400 prime fat sheep.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from R. Ridge, Esq., to sell, at his Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY, 27th March, at 11 o'clock,
200 really prime bullocks.

Labour Bazaar Auction Mart, Pitt-street.

Substantial Household Furniture, &c., Horse-hair Chairs and Couches, Chiffonieres, Loo, Telescope, and other Tables, Carpets, Pier Glasses, Engravings, Iron and Wood Bedsteads, Bedding, Washstands and Sets, Toilet-glasses, Chests of Drawers, Stoves, Chaff Cutters, Mangles, Carriage, Harness, Barrows, Sewing Machines, and a large quantity of Office-fittings Doors, Windows, &c.

ALEX. MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

Unredeemed Pledges.

LISTER and GRISDALE will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, opposite the Victoria Theatre, the Unredeemed Pledges pawned with Mr. Sly, Bridge-street, as advertised in HERALD of 15th and 22nd March, and EMPIRE of 19th. Clothing at 11; jewellery at 2 o'clock sharp.

MONDAY'S REGULAR SALE.

At the Auction Mart, Pitt and Park streets.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Chests of drawers, chiffonieres, safes, sofas, chairs, bookcases, loo, dining, and other tables; bedsteads, palliasses, mattresses, leather couches, Baker's patent and other mangles, china, glass, ornaments, pictures, carpenters' chest tools, 5000 shingles; also,
In the Insolvent Estate of C. BUTTLER, Newtown,
Household furniture, bedsteads, sofas, tables, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.

Under Distraint for Rent, if not previously satisfied.

H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, at 2 o'clock, THIS DAY, the 24th instant, on the premises, 344, Sussex-street, near Goulburn-street,
A Singer sewing-machine, in complete order
Household furniture and effects, &c.

On TUESDAY, March 25, at 11 o'clock.

At the Offices of the late Mr. William Thurlow, Solicitor, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank.

TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION AND OTHERS.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction, by Order of the Administratrix.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY
Bust of the late William Wentworth
Library Table and Office Fittings, Desks, &c., &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, March 25, at 11 o'clock,
The valuable law library and office furniture of the late William Thurlow, Esq.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction,
of
10 CASES OF THE FINEST ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
Just landed ex Alexander Duthie,
and containing many novelties never before imported into the colony,
Comprising—
Electro-plated Table Sets, beaded and fiddle patterns
HANDSOME Plated two-handled Tankards, and Egg-shaped Pint and Half-pint Mugs
VERY ELEGANT Chased Water Jugs
Elegant Crystal Sardine Boxes and Marmalade Jars, on plated stands
VERY HANDSOME Butter Coolers and Sugar Vases
Frosted-glass Biscuit Jars and Ice Pails
Plated Egg Boilers, Dinner and Breakfast Cruets
VERY HANDSOME Oval and Round Salvers, all sizes
RICHLY CHASED and Embossed Tea and Coffee Services, in great variety, consisting of Teapot, Coffee-pot, Milk Ewer, Sugar Basin
Fish Carvers, and Fork and Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases
Sets Fish Knives and Forks, and Dessert Knives and Forks, in mahogany cases, &c., &c.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Silversmiths, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. F. Lassetter and Co. to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Alexander Duthie,
A superb assortment of the finest electro-plated goods.
Terms, cash.

Catalogues of the above are now ready, and can be obtained at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

Preliminary Notice.

On WEDNESDAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

IMPORTANT and ATTRACTIVE SALE by Auction
of
12 Hogsheads WORCESTER PORCELAIN WARE,
comprising
MAGNIFICENT DINNER SERVICES for twelve, eighteen, or twenty-four, in all the choicest and most modern English designs and shapes
VERY CHOICE BREAKFAST, TEA, AND COFFEE SERVICES, and AFTER-DINNER SERVICES, in the newest and most fashionable styles
SUPERB DESSERT SERVICES, Exhibition patterns
VERY HANDSOME SINGLE AND DOUBLE TOILET SERVICES, very chaste designs
MOST ELEGANT VASES AND ORNAMENTS
CHOICE TOILET TABLE SUITES
HANDSOME JUGS AND MUGS.

A shipment just to hand direct from the Worcester Royal Porcelain Company.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Thos. Nossiter and Co. to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Full particulars of which will duly appear, and detailed catalogues be issued as early as possible.
Terms, cash.

☞ The Auctioneers have much pleasure in calling the attention of intending purchasers and the public to these really choice goods, as they are of a finish and description never before imported into the colonies. The shipment will be on view four days prior to the sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

On THURSDAY, March 27th, at 11 o'clock, at Berryfield, Potts Point, the residence of J. B. Tickle, Esq.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION
of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
BRILLIANT-TONED OBLIQUE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, BY ERARD, NEARLY NEW
COTTAGE PIANO, by COLLARD and COLLARD
CUT-GLASS GASALIERS
HANDSOME UPSTANDING BAY CARRIAGE HORSES
ELEGANT CARRIAGE, built by HALLEY and CLYDE
FIRST-CLASS AND WELL BUILT BUGGY
THOROUGH-BRED HORSE "SHEET ANCHOR"
MILCH COWS, POULTRY, &c.

☞ Full particulars of which will be published.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from J. B. Tickle, Esq., (who intends leaving for Europe per mail steamer), to sell by auction, at his residence, Berryfield, Potts Point, on THURSDAY, March 27th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture, silver plate, carriages, horses, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues of which are being prepared.

TIN ORE,
From well-known Mines and private consignments.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on an early day,
Valuable parcels of tin ore.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

On WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 11 o'clock.
☞ At QUIRAING, Edgecliff Road, the residence of the late J. D. M'LEAN, Esq.

TO GENTLEMEN FURNISHING and OTHERS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE by AUCTION
of
ELEGANT and SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
☞ Particulars of which will be published and catalogues issued.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Arthur Hodgson and Robert Ramsay, executor and trustees under the will of the late J. D. M'Lean, Esq., to sell by auction, at his late residence, Quiraing, Edgecliff Road, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his magnificent furniture and effects, greenhouse plants, &c.
Terms, cash.
The above will be on view two days prior to the sale.

Elemé Raisins.

On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, 25th March, at 11 o'clock,
17 bundles Elemés.
Terms, cash.

New Goods.

Now landing ex Alexander Duthie.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, 25th March, at 11 o'clock,
1-55.—55 casks soda crystals
48 cases Tandsticker matches
100 ditto whiting, each 2 cwt.
20 ditto Finnis and Fisher's fine selected ling, 1 cwt.
2 ditto candied peel (orange), 1 cwt.
2 ditto ditto lemon, 1 cwt.
2 ditto ditto citron, 1 cwt.
10 ditto Finnis and Fisher's 1-lb. fresh herrings
2 ditto 1-lb. kippered herrings
14 ditto 1-lb. Finden haddocks
14 ditto Batger's confectionery jujubes, &c., assorted
8 ditto Nixey's registered black lead
12 ditto North Wilts cheese, each 12
50 kegs saltpetre, each 1 cwt.
25 cases Whybrow's pickles, 4 dozen
5 ditto Morton's half-pint curry powder
5 ditto ditto ditto ditto
5 barrels tapioca
5 cases Kieller's P. and P. jujubes, 7 lb. tins
5 ditto Colman's mustard, 2 and 4 oz. packets
10 ditto ditto D.S.F. ditto, 1-lb. tins
5 ditto 2 and 4 oz. packets black lead, 1 cwt.
30 boxes Stiff and Fry's blue rice starch
30 ditto ditto ditto white starch
1 case Holloway's pills and ointment
10 barrels carraways
10 mats dates
6 cases assorted perfumery, scented and fancy soaps, &c.
Particulars at sale.

Best Yellow Soap.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, March 25th, at 11 o'clock,
180 boxes best colonial soap, each 1 cwt.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms liberal.

The fine Colonial-built Schooner
JULIA, 100 tons,
now in the market for Unreserved Sale, by order of the Mortgagees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, March 25th, at 11 o'clock,
The schooner JULIA, most faithfully and substantially built to special order at Brisbane Water, in 1867, and consequently only 5 years old.
She was fitted with a centreboard some time since, and underwent a thorough overhaul.
Inventory at Rooms.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

250 Bags Tin Ore.
Ingot Tin.

Various Shipments now being assayed.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, 25th March, at 11 o'clock,
Several parcels tin ore, including lots from
Cope's Creek
Wylie Creek
Vegetable Creek
And other well-known selections.
Also,
Ingot tin.
Terms, cash.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.

The ENTIRE CARGO of the BRUNETTE,
just arrived from Port Louis,
Comprising—
SNOWDROPS
FINEST WHITE CRYSTALS
WHITE COUNTERS
BRIGHT AMBER CRYSTALS
MEDIUM YELLOW COUNTERS,
and
The ONLY PARCEL of BROWN SUGARS that CAN BE OFFERED in the MARKET DURING the PRESENT SEASON.
11,219 small Mats
4,615 Mats.

For UNRESERVED SALE at the City Mart,
WEDNESDAY, March 26.

Under instructions from Messrs. John Frazer and Co.

*** This cargo was specially indented for the Sydney Market, and may, without fear of contradiction, be termed the PREMIER CARGO of the SEASON, ordered with that judgment and care which usually characterise the Sugar Importations of Messrs. J. F. and Co. This cargo will be found to embrace all those lines which have been for some time past in such diligent request for supplying the NECESSARY STATION ORDERS of the ENTIRE COLONY of NEW SOUTH WALES.

The auctioneers are instructed to announce this Cargo for
POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE
by AUCTION. And EVERY BAG COMPRISED in the CARGO will be SOLD UNDER THE HAMMER to the HIGHEST BIDDER.

Sample Bags now open at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

Important to the Grocery and Squatting Trade of New South Wales, Exporters to New Zealand, Tasmania, and Victoria.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of Mauritius sugars, ex Brunette, just arrived,
Comprising—
11,219 small mats
4,615 mats,
and embracing all qualities, from finest SNOWDROPS to MEDIUM COUNTERS and GOLDEN BROWN QUALITIES.
The only shipment of this season.
☞ Every line of this cargo will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE.
Terms liberal, declared at sale.

HONOLULU SUGARS.

A splendid assortment of Counter and Ration qualities, selected specially to suit the requirements of the Sydney trade.
Ex MAIL STEAMER DAKOTAH.
412 Kegs
703 Mats
1115 Packages.

Samples of which will be on view two days before the sale; and the trade may rely that, in accordance with the practice hitherto pursued by Messrs. BEILBY and SCOTT, every line of these importations will be disposed of without the slightest reserve.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from the Importers, Messrs. BEILBY and SCOTT, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY next, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned well assorted shipment of first-class HONOLULU SUGARS, ex Dacotah.

XX	§ 3— 25 mats 4— 77 mats	} 102 mats.
X	§ 5—118 mats 6— 43 mats 7— 70 mats 8—101 mats 9— 55 mats	} 387 mats.
West Maine Sugar Association }	§ 1— 65 kegs, No. 1 quality	
MB	§ 1— 91 mats	} 216 mats.
MC	13— 62 mats 1— 63 mats	
Jas. Makee	§ 1— 97 kegs, No. 1 quality	
Wailuku Plantation	§ 7— 30 kegs, No. 1 quality 8—220 kegs, No. 1 quality.	

Terms at sale.

Cotton Waste. Wire Rope.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, 25th March, at 11 o'clock,
10 bales cotton waste
1 coil 3-inch wire rope.

Lemon Syrup, Quinine Wine
Sarsaparilla.

On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, 25th March, at 11 o'clock,
38 cases lemon syrup, each 2 dozen
25 ditto ditto, ditto
18 ditto quinine wine, ditto
15 ditto sarsaparilla, ditto.
Terms, cash.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Extensive Sale of Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, and General Merchandise.

LOUIS COHEN and CO. are instructed by the consignee to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 11, Wynyard-street, in a few days, as soon as the whole are landed,

Several invoices of first-class goods, comprising groceries, oilmen's stores, and general merchandise, now landing ex Damascus, Argonaut, Somerset, and Black Adder, from London.

Full particulars in a future issue.

TUESDAY, the 25th March, 1873.

At the Post Office Hotel, York-street,
by order of
Mr. JOHN JACOBS.

ELEGANT and SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, consisting of
Drawing-room Furniture, covered in brocatel
Dining-room ditto, Mahogany, covered in morocco
Oak Suite, covered in morocco
Mahogany and Oak Bookcases
Mahogany and Oak Dining Tables, in great variety
Handsome Sideboards
Elegant Pier Glasses
Superior Electro-plated ware, in great variety
Superior Glassware, China Breakfast and Dinner Services
Handsome Chandeliers, in crystal and brozo
Brussels and other Carpets
The contents of upwards of 20 Bedrooms, consisting of—Wingfield's Iron Bedsteads, with Feather Pillows, Horse-hair Mattresses, Sheets, Blankets, &c., &c.
Washstands and Dressing Tables
Maple Wardrobes, with glass doors
Kitchen Furniture, and Utensils.

Also,

Some very Valuable Oil Paintings, by Drummond and other Royal Academicians
Large quantity of Valuable and Rare Works, by best authors.

Also,

Elegant Bar-fittings, and the Stock, consisting of fine Sherries, in bulk and case; fine old Port, Hennessy's and other Brandies, in case and bulk; Tennant's and other Ales, and 3000 old Havannah Cigars.

To Hotel Keepers, parties Furnishing, Furniture Dealers, and others.

LOUIS COHEN and CO. have received instructions from Mr. John Jacobs, who is retiring from business, to sell by auction, on the premises, Post Office Hotel, York-street, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Household furniture, electroplated-ware, glassware, china, oil paintings, stock-in-trade, and every requisite belonging to a first-class hotel as above.

Terms, cash.

Catalogues will be ready, and may be obtained from the auctioneers, on MONDAY, the 24th instant.

Lunch provided.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Important and Attractive Sale of
110 PACKAGES of
WINTER DRAPERY,
MANCHESTER GOODS,
WOOLLENS,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
Just arrived and now landing ex
DAMASCUS, INVERNESS, and ARGONAUT.

Days of Sale:—
THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 27th and 28th instant,
commencing at 11 o'clock each day.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next,

Various choice consignments of seasonable goods, now being received.

Further particulars in Wednesday's HERALD.

Preliminary.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 25 and 26.

☞ Continuation of Sale of Nottingham Goods.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, on the above days, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street,

The balance of Nottingham goods unsold last week, general drapery, &c., Manchester goods, clothing.

Particulars in future issue.

Auctioneer's Notice.

FRANCIS FAHEY and CO. will offer for sale, TO-MORROW, without reserve,
Several lots of bank, gold, tin, and copper shares.
Exchange Auction Rooms.

DARLINGHURST HEIGHTS.

FIRST-CLASS CITY RESIDENCE.
No. 143, DARLINGHURST ROAD, opposite the north end of Alberto-terrace.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th March, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece of land having a frontage of 35 FEET TO THE DARLINGHURST ROAD, with a depth of 90 FEET 9 INCHES, extending to Earl-street, to which it also has a frontage of 35 feet, together with superior substantially-built family residence, No. 143, DARLINGHURST ROAD, built of brick and stone, with slated roof, containing the following accommodation:—Spacious hall, 8 and 10 feet wide; drawing-room, 25 x 16; dining-room, 36 x 16; library, 22 x 16; 6 bedrooms, bathroom, patent closets, kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, storeroom, &c.

These commodious premises are built back from the street, have small gardens in front, divided from the alignment by dwarf wall and iron palisading fence with gate. The elevation is handsome with wide verandahs and balcony which have an eastern aspect, and at the rear are verandah and 2 balconies, overlooking the city and harbour. Water and gas laid on. The buildings, including out-offices, also a flagged yard are well drained into the sewer.

In Earl-street, nearly opposite the back yard gate is a small grass paddock, having about 66 feet frontage. This piece of land will be sold with the house.

☞ The position of this property on the heights of Darlinghurst is unequalled in the city, being elevated and healthy, commanding extensive beautiful views. The premises which occupy the whole of the frontage are commodious, very substantial, and well finished in every respect. The rooms are unusually spacious, lofty, and tastefully decorated, and the whole of the internal arrangements of that character which can only be found in a really first-class family residence.

Cards to view can be obtained on application.

Plan of the accommodation on each floor at the Rooms.

CAPITAL CITY INVESTMENT.

THREE TWO-STORY HOUSES, Nos. 273, 275, and 277, LIVERPOOL-STREET EAST, opposite Caldwell Terrace, and HOUSE in KING'S-LANE at the rear.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th March, at 11 o'clock,

ALL THAT BLOCK OF LAND having about 50 feet FRONTAGE to LIVERPOOL-STREET, 50 feet to KING'S-LANE, with a depth of about 100 feet, upon which are the following premises:—

LIVERPOOL-STREET,
Nos. 273 and 275, TWO BRICK-BUILT TWO-STORY HOUSES on stone foundations, cemented, containing each 4 rooms, with good well-drained yards (enclosed with brick walls), &c., at the rear.
No. 277, A NEWLY-ERECTED WELL-FINISHED HOUSE, built of brick on stone foundation, cemented, containing four large rooms and kitchen, verandah, balcony, large flagged yard with back entrance from King's-lane.

KING'S-LANE,
A LARGE IRON HOUSE, containing seven rooms and kitchen, with yard, &c., at the rear.

The city water is laid on to the whole of the premises.

☞ This property is well worthy the attention of capitalists. It is situated in a most popular part of the city, close to HYDE-PARK and SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

Terms at sale.

TO-MORROW, March 25th, 1873.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE
of
VALUABLE STATION PROPERTIES
at the Rooms of the undersigned, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

NEW SOUTH WALES.
LACHLAN DISTRICT.

That CHOICE DAIRY STATION, known as NATIVE DOG CREEK, situated within 12 miles of the town of Grenfell, with
200 HEAD of CATTLE, more or less
320 acres of PURCHASED LAND
and improvements.

QUEENSLAND.

MARANOA DISTRICT.—That well-known
Lot 1—CAMMAROO STATION,
with extensive improvements and
16,130 SHEEP, more or less,
and the right of brand, to cattle.

DARLING DOWNS DISTRICT.—
Lot 2—JINGHI JINGHI STATION,
with 12,760 SHEEP, more or less.

LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.—
Lot 3—CLIFTON STATION,
with 12,670 SHEEP, more or less.

Terms at sale.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND.

The following well-known properties, viz.:—

DISTRICT OF MARANOA.
LOT 1.—THE CANMAROO STATION,
with extensive improvements, and
16,130 SHEEP, more or less,
and the right of brand to the gB herd of cattle belonging to the same Station.

LOT 2.—DISTRICT OF DARLING DOWNS.
THE JINGHI JINGHI STATION,
with 12,760 SHEEP, more or less.

LOT 3.—DISTRICT OF LEICHHARDT.
THE CLIFTON STATION, and
12,670 SHEEP, MORE OR LESS.

⁂ Stores, working plant, and all other belongings of each property, to be taken by the respective purchasers at valuation by arbitration.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on
TUESDAY, the 25th of March instant,
The above well-known sheep properties.

LOT 1. CANMAROO.—This station includes nine blocks, embracing about 229,800 acres of sound grazing country, principally box, ironbark, and myall ridges, well watered by the Teelbah and many other creeks, and one dam.

The improvements at the homestead comprise dwelling-house of 5 rooms, good kitchen, two stores, blacksmith's shop, overseer's house, three huts, woolshed, drafting and stock yards; two paddocks, 600 and 50 acres respectively. At Blenheim head station there is a good house of 4 rooms and kitchen, men's hut, stable, paddock of 100 acres, &c., &c.

Canmaroo is about 150 miles from the Railway station at Dalby, and is surrounded by other good properties, including Coomrith, Murilla, and others.

With this property will be sold the following stock, viz.:—

EWES.—1400 more or less hoggets		
5900 ditto ditto, 3, 4, and 5 years		
2590 ditto ditto, 5 years and mixed.		
1750 ditto ditto, weaners.		
Total ewes		11,640
WETHERS.—1330 more or less, 3 years		
1380 ditto ditto, 2 ditto		
1580 ditto ditto, weaners		
Total wethers		4,290
RAMS, mixed ages		200
Total sheep, more or less		16,130

50 quiet milch cattle, with right of brand to the herd belonging to the station.

LOT 2.—JINGHI JINGHI. This property adjoins the noted Jimbour Station, and is about 35 miles from the Railway Station at Dalby. It consists of blocks of good grazing country, well watered, and has carried 50,000 sheep. The improvements are very numerous and good. They include a homestead, a cottage of five rooms and verandah, garden, detached cottage of two rooms and pantry, and kitchen with two rooms; large newly-built store, with meat-house, office, and bedroom; cottage of three rooms, and kitchen of three rooms; four-stall stable, harness-room and coach-house, salt store, tool-house and large shed, wool-shed and other buildings; four paddocks of 600, 300, 25, and 10 acres respectively. There is also a cultivation paddock of 10 acres, stockyard, drafting-yards, and other conveniences. There are also many improvements at Rosevale and Nudley.

The stock to be sold with the above is as follows, viz.:—

Ewes	8,603	2½ years up	all more or less.
Wethers	2,948	2½ ditto	
Weaners	1,050	mixed sexes	
Rams	76	mixed ages	
	12,767	sheep, more or less.	

45 head of MILCH CATTLE, and right of brand to station herd.

LOT 3. CLIFTON.—This station is about 85 miles from Rockhampton, and includes three blocks consolidated in one lease. The country is chiefly open ironbark ridges and box flats, and is permanently watered by Devlin, Redcliff, Woodstock, and many other creeks.

The improvements comprise a house of five rooms, kitchen, store and harness room, shearers' hut, woolshed, all shingled; stockyard, drafting yards, paddock, &c.

The following sheep will be sold with the station, viz.:—

Ewes	8570	2, 3, and 4 years old
Ditto	400	fullmouthed
Wethers	3700	2 and 4 years old.
	12,670	sheep, more or less.

☞ The intention of the vendors being to dispose absolutely of the above properties on the day named, a thorough inspection by intending purchasers of sheep properties is particularly requested.

Terms, liberal.

BALMAIN.

COTTAGE, BROADSTAIR-STREET, adjoining the property of B. FRERICHS, Esquire.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from W. A. Abbott, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th March, at 11 o'clock,

ALL THAT Allotment of land, having 33 FEET frontage to BROADSTAIR-STREET, BALMAIN, upon which is erected a NEAT WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, BRICK NOGGED, containing 5 rooms and kitchen, verandah, shed, yard, well of water, &c., at the rear.

☞ This property is most conveniently situated, only a few yards from Darling-street, and within five minutes' walk of the Adolphus-street and Dry Dock steam ferry wharfs.

Plan at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

CAPITAL CITY INVESTMENT.

STANLEY-STREET, HYDE PARK,
on the south side, opposite Cane's School.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th March, at 11 o'clock,

ALL THAT PIECE OF LAND, having a frontage of 37 FEET to STANLEY-STREET, with a depth of 85 feet extending to a lane, on which are those TWO DWELLING-HOUSES, Nos. 79 and 81, Stanley-street, built of brick on stone foundations, containing each, lobby, 6 rooms, and kitchen, with yards, &c., at the rear; drainage to the sewer.

RENTAL, £117 per annum.

☞ This city property occupies a favourite position, close to Hyde Park and the South Head Road, which secures at all times constant tenancy.

Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

COOGEE.

3 ACRES 2 ROODS 26 PERCHES of LAND, at the end of NELSON BAY ROAD, and adjoining the grounds attached to the Residence of J. B. HOLDSWORTH, Esq.

This land is in an elevated position overlooking the ocean, and well adapted as a site for a MARINE VILLA.

CANTERBURY.

8 ACRES of Land, being lots 3 and 4, as per plan of subdivision of Titterton's 28-ACRE GRANT, about 1 mile from PROUTT'S BRIDGE.

TOWN OF WOLLONGONG.

HALF-ACRE LOT, No. 9 of section 13 of the town, fronting BURRELLI and STEWART STREETS, between GORDON and CALVERT'S land.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th March, at 11 o'clock,

The above described LANDS at COOGEE, CANTERBURY, and TOWN OF WOLLONGONG.

PLAN AT THE ROOMS. TERMS AT SALE.

VILLAGE OF RANDWICK.

VALUABLE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, at the junction of Alison-street and the Frenchman's Road, opposite the Post-office, School, Parsonage, and Church, and adjoining Mr. Vinney's store and property.

These sites, which are the only business positions obtainable at Randwick, have each about 40 feet frontage to Frenchman's, St. Mary's, or Alison Roads, with a depth of about 140 feet.

TITLE—Grant from the Crown to the late Dr. Nathan.

TERMS—One-third cash deposit, residue in one and two years, at 6 per cent per annum.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th March, at 11 o'clock,

The above well known allotments, heights of Randwick, in the centre of the business portion of this important favourite suburb.

Plan at the Rooms.

WILLIAM-STREET.

SUPERIOR CITY INVESTMENT.

TWO FAITHFULLY-BUILT SHOPS and DWELLINGS, Nos. 47 and 49, William-street, adjoining the NATIONAL HOTEL, at the corner of Yurong-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
on FRIDAY, 28th March,
at 11 o'clock,

All that piece of land having a frontage of 28 FEET TO WILLIAM-STREET, with a depth of about 90 feet, extending to a back entrance 16 feet wide, on which are those TWO SHOPS and DWELLINGS, Nos. 47 and 49, William-street, each containing shop, 4 rooms, kitchen, yard, &c., at the rear. Water and gas laid on.

☞ A good permanent investment in a leading thoroughfare, immediately opposite the foot of Boomerang-street. Particulars of title can be obtained on application to Messrs. Holdsworth and Brown, solicitors, Pitt-street.

Terms at sale.

BURWOOD.

BLOCK OF LAND, 2 acres 1 rood 4 perches, fronting the PARRAMATTA ROAD, and adjoining the RED LION PUBLIC HOUSE.

It has 200 FEET frontage to the PARRAMATTA ROAD, with a depth of about 495 FEET, and a frontage of 200 FEET to QUEEN-STREET.

Title—Real Property Act.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th March, at 11 o'clock,

The above described block of land at Burwood.

WEDNESDAY, 26th March.

IMPORTANT and VALUABLE SALE of CITY and SUBURBAN FREEHOLD PROPERTY by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 26th March.

BURWOOD. Railway Crescent.	Valuable allotment, having 70 feet frontage to Railway Crescent, by a depth of 100 feet, more or less, to John-street.
WOOLLOOMOOLOO. Crown-street.	Handsome City Residence, No. 103, most substantially built, with slated roof, containing verandah and balcony, hall, 7 large rooms, bathroom, kitchen and laundry, with large yard; also brick-built 2-stall stable and hayloft.
CASTLEREAGH-STREET NORTH. Free Store.	That substantial freehold property, No. 16, now occupied as THE AUSTRALIAN FREE STORE, built of stone, with shingled roof, and comprising 3 floors, with entrance to each floor on three sides.
SURRY HILLS. Sophia-street, between Collins and Foveaux streets.	That valuable freehold property in Sophia and Kippax streets, between Collins and Foveaux streets, on which are erected 4 substantial houses, built of stone and brick.
HOLT-STREET, Strawberry Hill, near Cooper-street.	Madeira Cottage, together with a valuable block of land.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

SHARES. SHARES.

POSITIVE SALE.

155 Shares Australian Joint Bank
100 ditto New Zealand Bank
40 ditto Australian Gas-light Co.
50 ditto Sydney Exchange Co.

Terms at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions from the Trustees under the will of the late J. W. Gosling, Esq., to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 26th March,
155 shares Australian Joint Stock Bank
100 ditto New Zealand Bank
40 ditto Australian Gas-light Co.
50 ditto Sydney Exchange Co.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

HANDSOME CITY RESIDENCE, No. 103, CROWN-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO,
opposite Mrs. Burdekin's Paddock.

TITLE, Unquestionable.
TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 26th MARCH,

That handsome well-finished city residence, No. 103, CROWN-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO, most substantially built, with slated roof, containing verandah and balcony, hall, seven large rooms, bathroom, kitchen and laundry, with large yard at the rear. Water laid on. Also, brick-built 2-stall stable and hay-loft over.

☞ Beyond doubt this is a first-class family residence, most faithfully constructed and tastefully finished, possessing every accommodation required in a good dwelling. The situation is remarkably good, and the attention of all in search of such a property is specially directed to the present opportunity.

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.

FIRST-CLASS CATTLE STATION.

PORT CURTIS DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

G. F. WANT has received instructions from W. T. Elliot, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 29th April, 1873, at 11 o'clock,

THE TILPAL STATION,
situated in the Port Curtis District, Queensland within easy reach of the Rockhampton market, together with a very choice and well-bred herd of
7000 head of cattle (more or less).

The run consists of 380 square miles of good open and fattening country, and is permanently watered in the driest seasons. Its carrying capabilities being estimated at about 15,000 head.

No store stock have been disposed of for many years; the fattening properties of the run having enabled the owner to make ready sales of the cattle as they aged to the local markets.

The improvements, which are substantial, include every requisite for the economical working of the herd. One paddock alone embracing an area of 30 square miles.

Horses, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

Further information may be obtained at the Pastoral Exchange, 173, George-street, Sydney.

STORE CATTLE.

750 Head Well-bred Store Cattle (mixed)
70 Head Draught Stock, viz., breeding mares and their progeny
1 First-class Draught Entire
200 Splendid Young Rams.

WARREGO DISTRICT.

G. F. WANT has received instructions from Messrs. Berkelman, Lambert, and Milman to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 2nd May, 1873, at 11 o'clock,

The above stock, depasturing on the Elizabeth Creek Stations.

The cattle, numbering about 750, to be mustered and delivered, are very superior, quiet, and well bred. Bulls from the justly celebrated herd of Messrs. Archer, Brothers, of Gracemere, have been used amongst the cattle; and about twelve months ago (2) two splendid pure-bred bulls (bred by Messrs. Barnes and Smith, of the Richmond), the progeny of Young Lablache, were added to the herd.

The Draught Stock have been carefully selected by a most competent judge, and are a very valuable lot.

The Rams, 200 (2) two-tooth, were lately purchased from Dr. Traill, of Collaroy, and are now on the road to Elizabeth Creek Station.

Any further information may be obtained at
The Pastoral Exchange,
273, George-street, Sydney.

MAGNIFICENT BARCOO UNSTOCKED COUNTRY,
MITCHELL DISTRICT,
QUEENSLAND.

G. F. WANT has received instructions from Messrs. Hill, Holberton, and Allen to submit to public auction, at the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney, at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 25th March, 1873,

The undermentioned eight (8) blocks of unstocked country, immediately adjoining Isis Downs Station, viz.,
Isis Downs No. 4 Cleanskin
Isis Downs No. 5 Redhill
Isis Downs No. 10 Blackhill
Isis Downs No. 11 Land of Nob,
embracing an area of about 548 square miles.

The above fattening blocks of country have been worked for some years past in conjunction with the Isis Downs Station, but are so situated that they form in themselves a magnificent pastoral property, being permanently watered by a frontage to the Barcoo River, which affords a never-failing supply of water in the severest droughts, besides being intersected with numerous tributaries and creeks.

☞ It would be superfluous to comment upon either the quality or fattening propensities of the country, as it is universally admitted to be unequalled by any other western property in Queensland.

Any further information may be obtained at
The Pastoral Exchange,
273, George-street,
Sydney.

Preliminary Advertisement.

FIRST-CLASS SQUATTING PROPERTY
Warrego District,
ELIZABETH CREEK STATION,
situate on the head of the Langlo River, containing 263 square miles more or less, of splendid fattening Downs Country; it adjoins the celebrated Stations known as "Lansdowne," on the Ward River, and "Enniskillen," on the Barcoo, and is distant from the township of Springsure, about 176 miles.

G. F. WANT has received instructions from Messrs. Berkelman, Lambert, and Milman to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 2nd May, 1873, at 11 o'clock,

The ELIZABETH CREEK STATION, together with
12,212 mixed sheep,
similarly bred to those on the Listowel Station (which property belongs to the same owners and will be sold on the same day). See Listowel advertisement.

Further information may be obtained at
The Pastoral Exchange,
273, George-street, Sydney.

SHEEP PROPERTY.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,
COMET DOWNS.

LEICHHARDT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

G. F. WANT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 25th March, at 12 o'clock,

THE COMET DOWNS STATION,
situated in the Leichhardt district, comprising (5) five blocks of rich fattening downs country, well watered in all seasons, having a frontage to the Comet River, together with
10,000 SHEEP (more or less).

The above station is within eighty miles of the railway terminus, Westwood, which is distant from Rockhampton only twenty-five miles, where there is a large and increasing demand for fat stock, apart from the fact of there being (2) two meat preserving establishments at the latter town, in full working order. The improvements comprise comfortable cottage, wool shed, outbuildings, paddocks, drafting and stock yards, together with numerous out-stations, huts, &c.

Horses, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation. Any further information may be obtained at the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney.

Preliminary Advertisement.

WARREGO and MITCHELL DISTRICTS.

LISTOWEL DOWNS STATION,
situated on the head of the Barcoo and Bullo Rivers, and containing 549 square miles of splendid downs country.

G. F. WANT has received instructions from Messrs. Berkelman, Lambert, and Milman to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 2nd May, 1873, at 11 o'clock,

The well-known magnificent station,
LISTOWEL DOWNS,
together with 40,782 first-class sheep.

The sheep have been bred with great care, and are of a very superior quality. The run was stocked originally from the flocks of Oswald Bloxsome, of Ranger's Valley, and S. A. Donaldson, of Tenterfield; and rams, the progeny of Donaldson's imported sheep, have been introduced. Also rams from Talgai, Jondaryan, and Westbrook.

The country is principally magnificent undulating downs, covered with myall and saltbush, and is permanently watered in all seasons by the Barcoo and Bullo Rivers; also by three (3) large dams. During the late drought, Listowel carried 75,000 sheep (viz., 65,000 the station property, and 10,000 belonging to a neighbouring run), and the increase of lambs in the same year was over 80 per cent.

The Improvements.—A new paddock, five miles square, sheep and cattle proof, has just been completed, apart from which the improvements are first-class, and suitable for working the station in an effective and economical manner.

Three teams bullocks, two horse teams, working horses, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

Any further information may be obtained at the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney.

MAGNIFICENT BARCOO STATION,
MITCHELL DISTRICT,
QUEENSLAND.

G. F. WANT has received instructions from Messrs. Hill, Holberton, and Allen to submit to public auction, at the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney, at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 25th March, 1873,

THE ISIS DOWNS STATION,
Situated on the Barcoo River, Queensland, consisting of 20 blocks of first-class Downs country, 8 of which will be sold unstocked, well and permanently watered in all seasons; together with
20,000 SHEEP, more or less.

☞ In calling the attention of intending purchasers to the sale of the above unequalled pastoral property, it is only necessary to state that the station adjoins the celebrated PORTLAND DOWNS, and is even of a superior class of country. The stock have been under the immediate supervision of the owners, who are all thoroughly practical men; and no expense or care has been spared in the management.

Further information may be obtained at the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney; or upon reference to each Saturday's HERALD.

THURSDAY, 27TH MARCH.

SMALL'S HOTEL AND PREMISES,
LITTLE RIVER GOLD-FIELDS.
Newton-Boyd Road, Buccarumbi.

Valuable and Extensive Business Premises,
UNEQUALLED SITE.

T. BAWDEN has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Grafton, on THURSDAY, 27th March, at 11 o'clock sharp,

The whole of the well-known VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, and BUSINESS PREMISES, situate at BUCCARUMBI, NYMBOIDA RIVER, on the NEWTON-BOYD ROAD, in the very centre of the RICH GOLD-FIELDS of LITTLE RIVER and CHAMBIGNE.

The property consists of five acres one rood and ten perches, in the best part of the town of Buccarumbi, adjacent to the site of the Nymboy Bridge, now in course of construction, and commanding the traffic over the bridge to the rich and extensive gold-fields of Little River, and the tin country of New England, including the towns of Inverell, Glen Innes, Dundee, &c., &c.

The improvements consist of large building, shingled and floored, sixty-two feet long, with verandah, containing parlour, five bed-rooms, store, bar, dining-room, pantry, and commodious cellar.

New cottage of sawn timber, with front verandah, containing large parlour and six bedrooms.

Kitchen, about thirty-eight feet long, with floor partly bricked and brick oven.

Beef-house, stable, flagged with stone, and coach-house.

Four-stalled stable, shed, twenty-seven feet long.

Comfortable cottage, with galvanized iron roof, two gardens, fenced and paled, choice trees, &c., &c.

Besides the above improvements on the freehold property, there are about 100 acres Government land enclosed by substantial fence, upon which is a good stockyard, slaughtering yard, and hide house, &c., &c.

⁂ Stock-in-trade, furniture, and fittings to be taken at a valuation.

☞ The auctioneer can confidently recommend these valuable premises as being unrivalled for position in the whole of the Clarence district for a large hotel, storekeeper's business, combining therewith a butchering business.

To business men, investors, and others this offers a very rare opportunity of a speedy fortune.

Terms very liberal, at sale.

Particulars of HALL'S Stations
in
New South Wales.

For SALE by
G. M. PITT, at the Exchange,
on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March next,
at 11 o'clock.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from the executor in the estates of the late Messrs. George and William Hall, with the concurrence of all interested, to sell by auction, at the Exchange, WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1873.

In New South Wales those well known properties—
Lot 1.—WEEBOLLOBOLLO and BULLERRUE, Gwydir district.
Lot 2.—BINGERA, Gwydir district.
Lot 3.—CUERINDI and MONDOWAY, Liverpool Plains district.
Lot 4.—STONEY BATTER, New England district.
Lot 5.—WALLAMUMBI, New England district.
Lot 6.—MOUNT MITCHELL, New England district.

LOT 1.—WEEBOLLOBOLLO and BULLERRUE,
together with about
4000 head of mixed cattle,
more or less, to be mustered and delivered.

This well-known station is situated in the Gwydir district, and is one of the best and most compact properties in New South Wales.

It adjoins the well-known stations of Messrs. Richards, Baldwin, and King, and is permanently watered by the Big River in the driest of seasons.

The country consists of open myall plains, with here and there small belts of timber. The herbage is most luxuriant, and the carrying capabilities equal to fully 6000 head of cattle.

Weebollobollo is situated within 4 miles of the post town of Moree. At the head station there are substantial yards and cottage, the latter having only been lately built, and is a most comfortable dwelling-house.

The cattle are a quiet well bred herd, the original stock having been sent from their old-established Durham herd at Dartbrook.

The cows have a great name in the northern district, and are eagerly sought after by graziers wishing to establish stud herds. Both for breeding, size, and symmetry they are unequalled, except by the A. A. Co.

They have been carefully looked after of late years, and none but the best bulls have been allowed in the herd.

The majority of the cattle are well aged, and as a proof of the estimation in which they are held in the metropolitan market the last draft made £7 8s in a falling market, and with a large proportion of cows.

There is now a splendid lot of prime and weighty cattle ready for market, no cattle having been removed since last November.

As a safe investment no finer property can be found in the colonies. The well-known character of the herd—the permanence of the water, and abundance of grass at all times and all seasons, guarantee the purchaser a large interest for his outlay.

Stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
Weebollobollo and Bullerrue contain
about 57,800 acres.
Annual rental, £220 per annum.

Terms in future advertisements.

LOT 2.—BINGERA STATION,
together with about
2500 head of mixed cattle, more or less, to be mustered and delivered.

This splendid breeding and fattening station is situated in the Gwydir district, and adjoins the well-known runs of Messrs. Crowley and Capel.

It consists of open forest land, and is abundantly watered by the Big River and Bingera Creek in all seasons.

The improvements consist of a hut, yards, &c.

This run is admirably adapted for a breeding station, the abundance of grass and permanency of the water giving it capabilities far more than double the number of cattle that are now on it.

Stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
Bingera contains
about 44,800 acres.
Annual rental, £54 per annum.

Terms in future advertisements.

LOT 3.—CUERINDI and MUNDOWAY,
together with about
2000 head of Cattle, more or less,
and
5000 Sheep
to be mustered and delivered.

This well-known and favourably-situated property is in the district of Liverpool Plains, and only 30 miles from Tamworth. It adjoins the splendid properties of Messrs. Baldwin and Burdekin, and has about 20 miles frontage to the Namoi River, on both sides.

The country consists of open box ridges, with splendid flats along the river frontage.

The cattle are a mixed herd, and there will be a draft fit for market in a short time.

The sheep are mixed, nearly half being good framed wethers. They are very healthy, and have never been diseased.

The improvements consist of a comfortable residence lately built, with men's huts, yards, &c.

Stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
Cuerindi and Mundoway
contain about
106,880 acres, more or less.
Annual rental, £162 per annum.

Terms in future advertisements.

LOT 4.—STONEY BATTER,
Together with about 3000 head of cattle, more or less.
To be mustered and delivered.
This magnificent breeding station is situated in the
New England District,
and is capable of carrying fully 15,000 head of cattle, in all seasons.

It is abundantly watered by several creeks, which have never been known to fail.

The country consists of open ridges and forest land, and is splendidly grassed at all times.

The cattle are a mixed breeding herd, and have been well cared for during the past few years.

The improvements consist of a residence, men's huts, yards, &c., with a good paddock, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

STONEY BATTER
contains about 204,800 acres more or less.
Annual rental—£200 per annum.

Terms in future advertisements.

LOT 5.—WALLAMUMBY.
Together with about 2000 head of cattle, more or less,
and 6000 sheep more or less.
To be mustered and delivered.

This splendid breeding station is situated in the New England district, within 30 miles of the township of Armidale, and is allowed to be the best breeding run in the whole of the New England district.

The cattle are a really good lot, quiet and well bred, and compare favourably with some of the best herds in New South Wales.

The country is splendidly watered by creeks and lagoons, and the supply has been never known to run short.

The grass is most luxuriant, and of a good description, and the stock always look well, even in winter.

The sheep are a mixed lot, and free from disease. The wool always commands a very high price in the home market.

The improvements are most substantial, and consist of a large dwelling-house, stores, eight-stall stable, paddocks, yards for working a large herd of cattle, woolshed, &c., &c. The whole have only been recently erected, and make a most complete homestead, and are included in a pre-emptive purchase of 320 acres.

The attention of capitalists is particularly directed to this station, as it will carry fully
16,000 head of cattle in all seasons,
besides the sheep now on it, and there are a large number of good aged cattle coming on.

Stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

WALLAMUMBI
contains about
115,000 acres, more or less.
Annual rental, £180 per annum.
Terms in future advertisement.

LOT 6.—MOUNT MITCHELL,
together with about
1800 head of cattle, more or less.
To be mustered and delivered.

This well-known breeding station is situated in the New England district, about 40 miles from Wallamumbi station.

The herd are a quiet well-bred lot, and will be found well worthy of inspection.

It is permanently watered in all seasons, and its carrying capabilities are equal to fully 6000 head.

The improvements consist of dwelling-house, men's huts, yards, &c. Stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

Mount Mitchell
contains about
102,400 acres, more or less.
Annual rental, £90.
Terms in future advertisements.

The auctioneer in submitting the above very valuable properties for sale, would strongly advise intending purchasers to inspect the runs before the day of sale.

AS THEY WILL BE SOLD
WITHOUT
THE SLIGHTEST
RESERVE.

Such an opportunity of securing a good investment has not occurred for many years, and with the great rise in the price of fat cattle, and the almost unlimited demand at home for preserved meats—there is reason to suppose cattle properties will be at least 50 per cent. higher than at present in a few years.

Instructions have been given to the managers of the different stations to give every information to persons.

Terms will be published in the HERALD on the day before the sale.

Full particulars can be had on application, either personally or by letter, to the auctioneer.

G. M. PITT,
Greville's Rooms, Sydney.

SALE of STATIONS in the ESTATE of GEORGE HALL, Esq., Deceased,
situated in
MARANOA DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

At the EXCHANGE, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th April next.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from G. S. HALL, Esq., Jun., representative of the estate of the late George Hall, Esq., with the concurrence of ALL PERSONS interested, to sell by auction, at the EXCHANGE, on WEDNESDAY, April 9th, at 11 o'clock,

NOORONDOO and WERIBONE STATIONS,
MARANOA DISTRICT.

LOT 1.—NOORONDOO,
together with 5000 head of cattle, more or less.

This splendid property, admittedly the finest cattle station in the Western territory of Queensland, is situated on the Balonne River, between the township of Condamine and Surat, and 140 miles from the Railway terminus at Dalby.

It comprises the following runs:—
TURIN
BERRINGARKAH
WALBURIN
BAMFILLA
YAMANUNDA SOUTH
BERRINGARRAH NORTH.
GORIMAN
YARBING
WALLUMBULLA
YAMANUNDA
MARGOOL
MARGOOL SOUTH.

Having an aggregate area of 330 square miles.

The tenure of these runs consists of a renewed lease for fourteen years, dating from 1st July, 1870, granted under the liberal provisions of the Pastoral Leases Act of 1869. This well-known and justly celebrated property is situated on the Balonne River (along the course of which it extends on both sides about 15 miles). It was taken up by the late Mr. T. S. Hall, in 1848, and was then, and for many years subsequently, commonly known and justly celebrated as the Victoria Downs. The country consists chiefly of magnificent downs, alternated with lightly-timbered blue gum ridges. The prevailing herbage is the well-known blue barley grass, which for luxuriance of growth and fattening qualities is unsurpassed.

The country is abundantly watered by the Balonne River, tributary creeks of a permanent character, and a very fine chain of lagoons of great extent. This station is exempt from free selection, and from its position and the character of the surrounding country the lessee is certain of undisturbed possession for a great many years to come. The present carrying capabilities of this splendid tract of country may be safely estimated at 15,000 head of cattle or 100,000 sheep, while the natural features of the country would admit of the whole area being securely fenced at comparatively small cost.

With the station will be sold
5000 HEAD WELL-BRED CATTLE,
more or less, to be mustered and delivered to the purchaser.

The improvements consist of
HEAD STATION,
comprising good spacious cottage of 5 rooms, kitchen and servants' quarters (3 rooms), store, 4 men's good huts, smithy, stable, large barn, splendid yards capable of working 5000 head of cattle, large garden, well stocked with vine and fruit trees, four cultivation paddocks of 4 acres each. These improvements are of a permanent and substantial character, and are included in a pre-emptive purchase of 160 acres, with frontage to a splendid lagoon.

Apart from the above, on the station are three large mustering yards, with hut, &c., 2000-acre paddock, and 5 sheep stations, comprising hut, yards, &c.

The annual rental of the run is £369 5s.

Intending purchasers are particularly requested to inspect this property and verify for themselves the correctness of the above statements as to its excellence. No finer squatting property in Queensland has been brought to the hammer for many years, as apart from its admitted excellence as a cattle station, it could, at an inconsiderable outlay, be converted into one of the finest sheep stations on the continent.

The pre-emptive right under the Pastoral Leases Act of 1869 gives the lessee power to select, for the purpose of securing improvements, 2560 acres on each block, at 10s per acre, without competition; or equal to 30,920 acres within the boundaries of the station.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. GRESLEY LUKIN, Brisbane, or the Auctioneer.

LOT II.—WERIBONE,
together with 4000 head of cattle, more or less.

This admirable property is situated 20 miles south-westerly from Noorondoo, on the Balonne and Colgoon Rivers, and comprises the following runs:—
DUNGA
COLGOON
YEALBON SOUTH
NORTH DUNGA
YEALBON
MUCCADILLA
having an aggregate area of 137 square miles.

These runs are held under the same tenure as the Noorondoo runs above described, and are well known to include (with the exception of Mount Abundance) the finest tract of country in the famed Maranoa district. The country is almost wholly open downs, well grassed, with the justly celebrated blue barley grass peculiar to this district, and is permanently watered by the Balonne and Colgoon Rivers, the water frontage of these rivers within the boundaries of these runs being equal to about 48 miles.

The preceding remarks as to the character of the Noorondoo Runs apply equally to these, excepting perhaps that Weribone contains comparatively more available country.

The grazing capabilities of this run may be safely estimated at 60,000 sheep or 8000 cattle.

With this station will be sold 4000 head well-bred cattle, more or less, to be mustered and delivered to the purchaser.

The Improvements consist of two cottages, each of four rooms; two capacious stockyards, equal to all requirements; mustering yards, &c., &c.

The annual rent is £260.

This property is particularly recommended for inspection by intending investors. It is compact, well watered, and almost wholly available. The run is in the district worthily reputed one of the best properties in Western Queensland.

The pre-emptive right under the Pastoral Leases Act of 1869 gives the lessee the power to select for the purpose of securing improvements 2560 acres on each block, at 10s per acre, without competition, or equal to 15,360 acres within the boundaries of the station.

Further particulars may be obtained from
Mr. GRESLEY LUKIN, Brisbane; or
The Auctioneer.

SALE OF HALL'S STATIONS
in
NEW SOUTH WALES
and
QUEENSLAND.

Some doubts having been expressed as to the genuineness of the sale of the above stations, the following letter from the Solicitor to the estate, Mr. W. Barker, will show that the sale is bona fide, and without the slightest reserve.

G. M. PITT.

"Hunter and Bligh streets,
"11th March, 1873.

"In the Estate of George Hall, deceased.
"Sale of Stations.

"Dear Sir,—I am told there is a rumour that the sale of the several Stations belonging to this Estate, advertised by you, is not intended as a bona fide sale, but that the stations are to be put up only to ascertain their value, or for the purpose of some partnership or family arrangement. As the Solicitor for the Estate, I beg to assure you that there is not a shadow of foundation for any such statement, as the stations are for absolute sale, and will be sold to the highest bidder, and I request that you will give the utmost publicity to this fact. If any member of the late Mr. George Hall's family should become the purchaser of any of the stations it will be only as a bona fide purchaser and the highest bidder, and subject to the same terms and conditions as they are offered to the public. So far from its being intended to offer them for sale with a view to a family arrangement, it has been expressly agreed by all the parties interested that, instead of making a partition of the stock and stations, the whole shall be absolutely sold and the proceeds divided.

"Yours faithfully,
"WILLIAM BARKER.

"To G. M. Pitt, Esq."

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SHEEP.

TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNT.
MAGNIFICENT SHEEP PROPERTY,
LIVERPOOL PLAINS and BLIGH DISTRICTS.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. R. Campbell and J. and E. Orr to sell by public auction, WITHOUT RESERVE, at the Sale Room of their Wool Warehouses, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, the 1st May,

The following REALLY FIRST-CLASS fattening stations, known as
GARRAWILLA
NOMBY
GAROGILLA
YAMANABAH, and
DONDRY,
in the LIVERPOOL PLAINS District;
ULAMAMBIE
URABRIBLI
BELAR, and
GIRIANANAH,
in the District of BLIGH.

Together with
175,000 (more or less) SAXON MERINO SHEEP.

Full particulars in future advertisement.

STORE CATTLE. STORE CATTLE.

Extensive Sale of Well-Bred Stock.

WOLFE and BADGERY will sell by auction, at Campbell's Hill, West Maitland, on THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1873,

1400 head of very superior cattle, consisting of well-grown bullocks. A large number of splendid cows (in calf by well-bred bulls), and young cattle.

These are really good stock, and will be for positive sale.

FUNERALS

THE FUNERAL of the late SON of Mrs. JOHN SOLOMON will move from her residence, 34, Wynyard-square, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock.

THE FRIENDS of E. B. MARCH, Esq., H.M. Consul for the Fijis, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, Leopold Barnard; to move from Ida-terrace, corner of Ocean-street, New South Head Road, at 2 o'clock TO-MORROW, Tuesday. CHARLES ARTLETT, Undertaker, Rushcutter Bay.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. THOMAS QUILL are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his residence, Macquarie-street South, near Campbell-street, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. R. STEWART, Undertaker, Bathurst and Pitt streets.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM QUILL are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved FATHER; to move from his daughter's residence TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, a quarter to 3 o'clock, and proceed to the Petersham Cemetery.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. GEORGE QUILL are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved FATHER; to move from his daughter's residence, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock, and proceed to the Petersham Cemetery.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. MICHAEL QUILL are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved FATHER; to move from his daughter's residence TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock, and proceed to the Petersham Cemetery.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. THOMAS QUILL, Jun., are respectfully invitend to attend the Funeral of his late beloved FATHER; to move from his daughter's residence TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock, and proceed to the Petersham Cemetery.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES QUILL are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved FATHER; to move from his daughter's residence TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock, and proceed to the Petersham Cemetery.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. THOMAS HODGSON, Carpenter, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved FATHER-IN-LAW, Thomas Quill; to move from his residence, 422, Macquarie-street South, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock, and proceed to the Petersham Cemetery.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. THOMAS HALL, Stonemason, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved FATHER-IN-LAW, Mr. Thomas Quill; to move from the residence of his daughter, 422, Macquarie-street South, at a quarter to 3 o'clock, and proceed to the Petersham Cemetery.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. WILLIAM ORR are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Ultimo-street, Ultimo, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street, opposite Christ Church; and South Head Road, near Crown-street.

THE FRIENDS of Messrs. JOHN and WILLIAM ORR are invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved FATHER, Mr. William Orr; to move from his late residence, Ultimo-street, Ultimo, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street, opposite Christ Church; and South Head Road, near Crown-street.

THE FRIENDS of Messrs. WILLIAM, HENRY, and JOHN LOCKWOOD are invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved MOTHER, Mary Lockwood to move from her late residence, Gipps-street, Paddington, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 118, South Head Road; 737, George-street, opposite Christ Church, and Sussex-street South.

THE FRIENDS of Messrs. JAMES and MATTHEW LOCKWOOD are invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved MOTHER, Mary Lockwood; to move from her late residence, Gipps-street, Paddington, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, S. Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. C. W. LAWRENCE are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Selina L.; to move from his residence, Orimbah-terrace, Newtown Road, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street, opposite Christ Church and South Hd. Road.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN M'DONALD are invited to attend the Funeral of his late SISTER-IN-LAW, Christina Eason; to move from her late residence, Darling-street, Balmain, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Presbyterian Cemetery, Devonshire-street. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 118, South Head; 737, George-street, opposite Christ Church; and 363, Sussex-street S.

AMUSEMENTS.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, SYDNEY.

Immense success of
THIODON'S WONDERS.
Patronised by her Majesty the Queen and Royal Family.

Now open EVERY EVENING, for a short season, with undiminished attractions.
GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE,
SATURDAY, at half-past 2 for 3 o'clock.

In addition to all the BEAUTIFUL SCENES, the SPLENDID MECHANICAL EFFECTS, and the thousands of figures walking to and fro as if endowed with life.

Mr. CHAS. LASCELLES, eminent Buffo Vocalist.
Mr. E. LEWIS, Comic Vocalist and Lecturer.
Master THIODON, in his Transformation Songs.
Mademoiselle THIODON, the accomplished Pianiste and Vocalist.
GOG and MAGOG, the Crystal Palace Giants.
The amusing HIGHLAND DWARFS, in their Duologues, Duets, and Dances, will appear.

NOTICE.—Mr. THIODON begs to state that these little personages never appear elsewhere but in connection with his Wonders, being the ORIGINAL ONES, as introduced by him on his previous visit to Sydney in 1871.

Reserved Seats, 3s; Body of hall, 2s; children under 10, half-price; gallery, 1s.
Doors open at half-past 7; commence at 8. Carriages ordered at 10.
Cloak-room for ladies. No fees.
Ticket Office open daily from 10 to 1.
ASPINALL THIODON, Sole Proprietor.

THEATRE ROYAL.
YORK-STREET.
Crowded to the ceiling again on Saturday last. There was neither sitting nor standing room.
Double Bicycle Double Bicycle.
LOYAL! LOYAL!
WILLIE and CHARLIE attached.
☞ Glorious and wonderful attraction. ☜
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT.
BICYCLE.
TRAPEZE.
DOUBLE HORIZONTAL BARS (FIRST TIME).
ROMAN RINGS.
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION!!!
JOHNNY COWAN, Father Ben.
JOHNNY COWAN, The Alphabet.
JOHNNY COWAN, The M.L.A.'s.
JOHNNY COWAN, Eccentric Negro Parliamentary Alphabet.

JOHNNY COWAN. JOHNNY COWAN.
LOUIS and RICARDO, Trapeze.
LOUIS and RICARDO, Roman Rings.
LOUIS and RICARDO, Horizontal Bar.
LOUIS and RICARDO.
ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE.
ALICK O'BRIEN, reappearance This Evening.
ALICK O'BRIEN, The Dutchman.
ALICK O'BRIEN, The Ethiopian.

Miss LE PAGE, Sweet Erin.
Miss LE PAGE, Juanita.
Miss LE PAGE. Miss LE PAGE.
Miss LE PAGE. DEAR IRELAND.
Miss M. LE PAGE.

ALF. MASSIE. The Double
ALF. MASSIE. Rival Darkies,
ALF. MASSIE. 40 years ago.
Two ALF. MASSIE'S.

MAT. RILEY. The VENETIAN
MAT. RILEY. The ITALIAN.
MAT. RILEY. The TUSCAN.
MAT. RILEY.

Miss MILLNER. K. C. B.
Miss MILLNER. CHARLIE
Miss MILLNER. SPOONING.
Miss ANNIE MILNER

FRANK BROWN. COMIQUE.
FRANK BROWN. LA-DE-DA!!!
FRANK BROWN. GENTLEMAN.
FRANK BROWN.

BILLY WEST. PEDESTAL.
BILLY WEST. The DOUBLE.
BILLY WEST. CASTANETS.

JOHNNY COWAN'S BENEFIT, FRIDAY, March 28.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
Sensation Drama
PRISONER OF LOVE, and A. S. S.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL ON GOOD FRIDAY, AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE.
REHEARSAL, THIS EVENING, at Clark's Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street, 8 o'clock sharp.
CARL SCHMITT,
Musical Director and Conductor.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 24th,
BENEFIT OF MR. W. B. GILL.

Production of the most Sensational Drama of the age,
THE PRISONER OF LOVE.
Act 1—The Island of Bourbon. The Rising of the Waters.
Act 2—The Chateau. The Secret Marriage.
Act 3—Paris. Magnificent Saloon in the Mansion of the Marchioness.
Act 4—The Bastile. The Storming of the Prison Fortress.
Act 5—Brittany. Death of Fabian.

Mr. JAMES CARDEN,
in his great character of
FABIAN, the MEXICAN DOCTOR.

Magnificent Scenery by Mr. W. J. WILSON.
Grand Mechanical Effects by Mr. JOHN RENNO.

SCANDINAVIAN HALL, Castlereagh-st.—Lessee & Manager, Mr. W. T. JOHNSON. Change of Programme EVERY EVENING. FRIDAY NIGHT, COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT to Mr. W. T. HART.

SPENCER'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.
Just added
LIFE-SIZE WAX FIGURES!!
Grand Tableaux—The meeting between
Mr. H. M. STANLEY
and
Dr. LIVINGSTONE,
the great African Explorer, at Ujiji; 22 figures.

The ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BOAT, 6 foot 6 inches long, at work in water.

AUTOMATON SINGING BIRDS, Stereopticons, &c.
MECHANICAL and SCIENTIFIC WONDERS
GLASS BLOWING and SPINNING, from 11 till 4 daily.
PNEUMATIC PLATINA KINDLE ENGINE, &c., &c.

3 live CHAMELEONS from India.

Miss ALICE SPENCER, Miss CLARA SPENCER, and Master ARTHUR SPENCER, in Comic and Sentimental Songs, Duets, Dances, &c.
Every NIGHT, in the NEW ROOM.
Admission, 1s; children under 10, half-price.

MONSTER ATTRACTION.
For a short time only
THREE EXHIBITIONS IN ONE.

BIG BEN AND FAMILY,
THE DARNLEY ISLAND MUMMY,
THE REAL SCOTCH DWARFS,
MECHANICAL WONDERS.
Splendid collection of Life Size Wax Figures, &c., &c., forming the largest and most varied combination of novelties and wonders ever presented to the public.

Mrs. GOURLAY'S,
EXHIBITION ROOMS.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.
ADMISSION—ONE SHILLING.

DANCING.—Mr. W. KING'S Class for pupils and Visitors, THIS EVENING, New Oddfellows' Hall.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. MARSH'S PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—Letters addressed Paling's Pianoforte Depot.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

JAMES SPICER and SONS,
WHOLESALE and EXPORT STATIONERS,
50, Upper Thames-street, and
Queenhithe, London, E.C.
Goods packed on the premises, and lightered from
OWN WHARF.
Samples and prices sent out by post on application.
JAMES SPICER and SONS.

PIANO PIECES BY JOHN HARRISON.—
Echoes of the Glen, 2s Home Flower, 2s
Fairy Dewdrops, 2s Sparkling Sunbeam, 2s
Fairy Whispers Mazurka, 2s Summer Sunshine, 2s.
Postage 2d each piece.
J. READING and CO., Musicsellers, 356, George-street.

ROYAL VICEREGAL QUADRILLE.—Under the immediate patronage of the Honorable LADY ROBINSON, to whom it is respectfully dedicated by MADAME COOK.
This Quadrille has been arranged expressly for the Queen's Birthday.
Madame COOK begs to intimate that she intends resuming her strictly Private Classes, including Spanish Calisthenics.
35, Prince-street North.

THE SYDNEY BOUQUET, 26 views, 2s; posted to interior, 2s 2d; England, 2s 6d. Clarke, 23, Hunter-st.

VIEWS of CITY, Harbour, Botanic Gardens; carte and stereoscopic; unequalled. Clarke, 23, Hunter-st.

PHOTOGRAPHS, unmounted, each 1s, viz., Rock of Ages and Companion, &c. CLARKE, 23, Hunter-st.

CHEAPEST SHOP for BOOKS and STATIONERY
E. R. COLE,
late F. and E. Cole,
Corner of George and King-streets.

ZETEMA. ZETEMA. ZETEMA.

ZETEMA. ZETEMA. ZETEMA.
A GAME which is adapted to any number of players from two to twelve, bids fair to become a formidable rival to BESIQUE, which at first sight it resembles. THIS NEW GAME is got up in various styles. The Rules are very plainly described; also the Markers.
W. H. ROYALL
(late W. A. Cooke),
Bookseller and Stationer, 570, George-street.

ON SALE—
BROWN Paper, all sizes, IN BALES, 28, 40, 60, 100, and 120 lbs. ROYAL Hand, 30, 36, 40 lbs.
WHITE Demy Printing, 13 and 15 lbs.
BLUE DEMY. Grey Bags, in assorted bales
Drapers' Paper, assorted sizes, 6, 8, 9, 10 lbs.
W. H. ROYALL,
(Late W. A. Cooke), Stationer, &c., 570, George-street.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WOOL and OTHER PRODUCE, and TIN ORE.
The undersigned are prepared to receive and dispose of Wool and other Produce and Tin in ore or ingot, or to make liberal allowances on the same if shipped through them for realization in London.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.
Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.
All communications in connection with the above Club, are to be addressed to the undersigned, at the Secretariat,
172, Castlereagh-street,
Sydney,
(opposite late Prince of Wales Theatre.)
By order.
T. S. CLIBBORN,
Secretary A. J. C.

CONFIDENTIAL INQUIRY AND MISSING FRIENDS OFFICE, 93, Elizabeth-street, opposite Wentworth steps, Sydney.—Mr. JOHN WOLFE, twenty years a principal officer in the Police Force of Scotland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, conducts all kinds of inquiries in England and the colonies with secrecy and dispatch. Missing friends traced. Testimonials can be inspected at the office. Satisfactory references given. A staff of educated and trained men always ready for duty. Personal services in cases of importance, and direct supervision in all cases.

GLEN INNES TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The REFUND of 2s per share, in accordance with the resolution passed at the late General Meeting of the Shareholders, is now payable at the Company's Office, 1, Lloyd's-chambers.
The Scrip must be produced; and the cheques will be handed to the registered owners of the Scrip only, on their signing, respectively, the acknowledgment.
By order of the Board,
GEO. RATTRAY,
Manager.
20th March, 1873.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Messrs. SWAN and O'HARA having left our employment, they are no longer authorised to receive money or collect orders on our account. J. and E. FARRELL, Coal Merchants, Woolloomooloo Bay.

MORT AND CO.,
CIRCULAR QUAY, SYDNEY,
WOOL BROKERS,
LIVE STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
SHEEP AND CATTLE SALESMEN.

LIBERAL ADVANCES on WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, LEATHER, TIN, and other MINERAL ORES, and any other Colonial Produce consigned to them for Sale in Sydney, or for Shipment to their agents, Messrs. W. MORT and CO., London.

ENGLISH AGENCY.—The undersigned, established in London upwards of twenty years, confine themselves exclusively to a General Commission Business, are well acquainted with Australian requirements, and possess special facilities for purchasing goods to the best advantage in the English markets.
Indents should be accompanied by cash remittances, or bank letters of credit, to insure full trade discounts. Account sales of produce under consignment rendered promptly, and net proceeds invested to order, every attention being devoted to the eligible shipment and insurance of all goods passing through their hands.
D. S. LLOYD and CO., 3, George Yard, Lombard-street, London.
References—Messrs. G. A. Lloyd and Co.

MESSRS. CLARKE AND COMPANY,
86 and 88, Elizabeth-street,
MELBOURNE,
STOCK and SHARE BROKERS, &c.
The oldest firm in Victoria.

Sandhurst Agent .. .. R. H. CLARKE.
Castlemaine Agent .. .. C. E. CLARKE.
Orders for purchases or sales of shares, by letter or telegraph, promptly attended to.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to undertake the SALE or PURCHASE of every description of Melbourne Stock, having made arrangements with one of the leading firms there for the transaction of any business entrusted to us. The latest intelligence can be obtained daily at our office of the prices of the different leading stocks in Victoria.
FATTORINI and MASSIE,
Bell's-chambers.
17th March, 1873.

TIN OR COPPER.—The undersigned will make ADVANCES on either, if consigned to them for sale here, or to be shipped to their London friends.
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

TIN.—We have made arrangements for the Shipment of Tin and Tin Ore on account of several of the mining companies, to the consignment of our friends in London, Messrs. H. G. Ashhurst and Co. Fenchurch-street, and will be glad to undertake the same business for others. We will make liberal CASH ADVANCES on shipment, either here or in Brisbane, on favourable terms.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.,
Sydney.
Agents for
The Ruby Tin Mining Company
Ruby Creek ditto ditto
Champion ditto ditto
Swansea
Bolwarra ditto
Big Ruby
St. Leonards ditto
Stannifer ditto
New England
Ancient Briton.

FINCKH and BOEKEMANN, Working Jewellers, Watchmakers, &c. 6, Hunter-street, near George-street, beg to inform their customers and public in general that they have now on hand a large stock of Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery of the newest designs, and at the lowest prices.
Every description of watches and jewellery made and repaired at the shortest notice.
Country orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE.—That my Wife ANNA SHAW has left me and her home without my consent. I shall NOT be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by her from this day.
ISRAEL SHAW.
Townsville.

NOTICE.—I will NOT be responsible for any DEBTS contracted in my name without my written order after this date. March 20, 1873. JOHN AITON, late Unity Hall, Pyrmont.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
NOTICE is hereby given, that MARSHAM ELWIN A BECKETT, of Ashfield, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, lately serving under articles of clerkship to William Frederick M'Carthy, of Pitt-street North, Sydney aforesaid, a solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, intends to apply, on the last day of the present term, to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the said Supreme Court.
Dated the twenty-second day of March, 1873.
M. E. A BECKETT.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The undermentioned Insurance Offices are represented at Fires by the SYDNEY VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY, No. 2, only:—
Head Station—Phillip-street North.
Branch Station—Pitt-street, next School of Arts.
COMPANIES REPRESENTED:
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company.
Queen's ditto ditto.
Cornwall ditto ditto.
New Zealand ditto ditto.
Australian Mutual ditto ditto.
Australian Alliance ditto ditto.
WILLIAM CAMB, Superintendent,
WILLIAM H. WYATT, Foreman,
GEORGE LANE, Secretary.

THE PERSON who took the Black SHAWL by mistake from the Hyde Park Sons of Temperance Ball, on WEDNESDAY last, will please exchange the same at 219, Castlereagh-street.

STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 1.—A BALLOT for an advance of £300, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 28, at 7.30 p.m.
W. J. CLARKE, Secretary.

STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 2.
A SALE of the right to the advance of £300 will take place on TUESDAY, 25th instant, at 9 p.m.
Payments received daily, 10 till 5.
THOS. MILLER, Secretary.

£100 REWARD.
The above reward will be paid on conviction of any person or persons stealing CATTLE from, or belonging to, any station or stations in the Estate of the late GEORGE HALL.
Or £50
will be paid to any person for such private information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons stealing, as above-mentioned; and a further sum of £50 will be paid to the apprehending police in such cases in connection with the above-named estate, where a conviction or convictions ensue or are obtained.
GEORGE S. HALL, Jun.,
Executor in the Estate of the late George Hall.
Pitt Town, February 13th, 1873.

ADDRESS AND TESTIMONIAL
to the
REV. THOMAS SMITH.

At a Meeting of Committee the following gentlemen were appointed to receive subscriptions:—
Messrs. J. V. Barnard, 422, George-street
E. T. Penfold, George-street
W. J. Foster, Elizabeth-street
R. Lowers, St. Andrew's Manse,
and at the City Bank.
R. LEWERS, Hon. Secretary.
E. T. PENFOLD, Hon. Treasurer.

TESTIMONIAL.
Teachers, Friends, and late Pupils are invited to subscribe to the Testimonial to be presented to Mrs. M'TAGGART prior to her leaving the Council's service. Subscriptions will be received by the following ladies:—
Mrs. Allingham } Fort-street: Mrs. John Duff, Miss Brand, Miss M'Donough
Miss Long, Glebe
Miss Ryan, Cleveland-street
Miss Higgins } William-street: Miss Finnigan
Miss Kennedy, Balmain
Miss Jenkins, Paddington
Miss Drewe, St. Barnabas's.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Silk-dressed Superfine Flour, Seconds Flour, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, &c., the best and cheapest in Sydney.

FLOUR on SALE by the UNDERSIGNED.—
DAWSON'S ADELAIDE, Superfine
EMANUEL'S GOULBURN, ditto
CONOLLY'S ditto. ditto
HILLIAR and GILL'S CARCOAR, ditto.
HENRY DARE, 46, Pitt-street.

RICE.—For SALE, by the undersigned—
Java, ex Parana
Japan, ex Mercury
Patna, ex James Service.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

MOIR'S LING FISH, in 1 cwt. cases; Red and Pickled HERRINGS, 1 dozen tins; and 1-lb fresh Herrings. PEATE and HARCOURT, 258, 260, and 262, George-street.

TAYLOR, BROTHERS' goods now landing:—
Homœopathic Cocoa
Maravilla Cocoa
Chocolate, Chicory, and Mustard.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.,
Wynyard-square.

WARRNAMBOOL POTATOES and Victorian ONIONS, now landing. H. Clarke, Victoria Wf.

FOR SALE.—Westall and Westall's double stoved fine salt, small bags
Whybrow's, Wyatt's, and Hora's salad and castor oils
Figs, in small boxes; French plums
Groats, pearl barley, dressed Java rice
Senna leaves, Borwick's baking powder
Twine, gelatine, isinglass
Morton's anchovy and bloater paste
Colman's corn flour, starch, blue and mustard
Keen's D. S. F. mustard
Elemé raisins, prime sample
Moir's piccalilli, mixed, and assorted pickles
Red and fresh herrings, sardines, &c.
A large assortment of new season's teas, in chests, halves, and boxes.
J. R. LOVE, 504, George-street,
opposite Police Office.

MELBOURNE and LONDON AGENCIES:—S. and A.'s fancy and plain biscuits; G. Bencraft's oatmeal; J. Kitchen's soap and candles; Excelsior Co.'s confectionery, jellies, creams, and chocolate; R. Whittingham and Co.'s N. W. and Cheshire cheese; Barbary almonds, bird seed, ginger, liquorice, sarsaparilla, caraway seed, gelatine, isinglass, paper bags, tea and wrapping paper. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, Butterworth's and Kelley, and Downie's, on Sale. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-st.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, best brands, on sale by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

BREADSTUFFS.
The undersigned are always in receipt of regular supplies of FLOUR, from the mills of
Messrs. JOHN HART and CO.
W. DUFFIELD and CO.
JOHN DUNN and CO.
GILES and SMITH
W. MAGAREY and CO.
As well as many of the leading country brands, and in the various qualities of SUPERFINE, FINE, HOUSEHOLDS, and SECONDS.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

TASMANIAN JAMS.
ADELAIDE JAMS.
Shipments of the finest makes of JAMS and JELLIES, in well assorted cases of one pound tins.
ADELAIDE.—ALEX. MURRAY and SONS, "Craiglee" brand.
TASMANIAN.—PEAK and CO.'S brand.
In lots to suit wholesale purchasers.
BEILBY and SCOTT,
Agents for Manufacturers.

NEW ZEALAND OATMEAL.
The undersigned have for SALE—
Christchurch Oatmeal
Dunedin ditto,
in 7, 14, and 28 lb. bags, in lots to suit the trade.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

PURPLE GUAVAS daily, in quantities, for preserving, cheap. J. Graham, seedsman, &c., Markets.

BUTTER and CHEESE on SALE. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

COLONIAL TOBACCO on SALE. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

TO PIG OWNERS and Others.—RICE DUST on SALE, cheap. Blair, Oxley, and Co., Sussex-st.

ON SALE, prime winter-cured Tierce BEEF. D. O'CONNOR, 539, George-street South.

VINEGAR.—HILL and EVANS' No. 24 Patent MALT VINEGAR, in quarter-casks, on SALE by MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.,
O'Connell-street.

POTATOES, Tasmanian Flour, Onions, and Staves, on SALE. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPECTACLE MAKER.—JAMES HAWKSFORD, 53, Market-street, Sydney. Best pebbles, 10s.

A GOOD GOAT, in full milk, wanted. 143, Darlinghurst Road, Macleay-street.

WANTED, Spokes and STOCK-LOGS in any quantity at Robertson's Coach Factory, Pitt-street S.

STATUTES OF N. S. WALES.—Wanted, complete Set. State price. Lex, 117, Palmer-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable Person, to adopt a BABY (girl). Chatsworth Cottage, Moncur-st., Woollahra.

HOTEL wanted, or house suitable in town or country. C., 336, Crown-street, opposite Reservoir.

WANTED, to SELL fancy Pigeon-house and 6 fancy Pigeons, cheap. W. Horton, Grose-street, Glebe.

WANTED, to SELL small Russell's Patent Cooking Stove, price £2. W. Horton, Grose-street, Glebe.

WANTED, to adopt a smart respectable Orphan LAD, 9 or 10 years of age; one from the country preferred. No. 1, Market-street, Sydney.

WANTED, to purchase, large HOUSE and Grounds, suburbs; also, 5 to 8 roomed HOUSES, city and suburbs; and ALLOTMENTS of 1 or 2 acres, with or without house. C. Bate, 165, Pitt-street.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

ARCHITECTURAL and Surveyor's DRAFTSMAN required. Apply F. H. Reuss, 142, Pitt-street.

A VISITING GOVERNESS for English is required in a school. H. O., Mr. Maddock, George-street.

AN EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT, possessing some Station knowledge, REQUIRED. Apply by letter, to X, Box 36, General Post Office.

A GOOD COMMISSION may be had by any Commercial representing a Sydney house, on the Southern or Western Roads. Spirit, HERALD Office.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.—Wanted, a YOUTH, for office duties. Apply by letter, in own handwriting, stating age and salary required, to 172, Castlereagh-street North.

BUTCHERS.—Wanted Respectable MAN, competent hand for cart round. G. Stening, 220, William-st.

BOOT FINISHERS wanted for Men's E. S., at Hunter's Boot Factory, 687, George-street.

CABINETMAKERS wanted. James M'Connell, 334, Elizabeth-street South.

DRESSMAKERS and IMPROVERS wanted. Mrs. Robinson, 322, Crown-street, opposite Reservoir.

GOOD DRESSMAKERS required. Mrs. Durrant, Farmer and Company's.

HARNESS MAKERS.—Two wanted. J. Brush, 497, George-street.

LAW.—Wanted a thoroughly efficient COPYING CLERK. Apply to Mr. William Barker, solicitor, Hunter and Bligh streets.

MILLINERS.—A thoroughly competent first-class HAND required. Farmer and Company.

MILLINERY.—APPRENTICES wanted. Miss Thynne, 100, King-street.

MACHINIST wanted for Leather Work, at Hunter's Boot Factory, 467, George-street.

MACHINIST wanted. J. F. Dale, Boot Upper Factory, 7, Park-street.

MINING MANAGER wanted for the GULF STREAM TIN MINING COMPANY; must be thoroughly efficient. Applications, with copies of testimonials, stating salary required, to be sent under cover up till noon on MONDAY, the 24th instant, to C. Potts, hon. secretary, Lime-street.

MINING MANAGER.—Wanted, for the Red Hill Gold Mining Company, Tambaroora, a thoroughly efficient Mining Manager, who understands machinery and is well up in all the works connected with gold mining. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be sent in up to MONDAY, the 24th instant.
THOMAS HILES, Secretary,
267, George-street, Sydney.
18th March, 1873.

SADDLERS and HARNESS-MAKERS wanted. W. H. Simpson, 385, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Coat and Trousers MAKERS. H. Savage, 303, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good COAT and TROUSERS' MAKERS. H. Savage, 303, George-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, Apprentices and Improvers to vest-making. 246, Fitzroy-st., nr. Moore Park.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, good Trousers HANDS, also Apprentice. 57, Bathurst-street.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—Good Body HANDS required. Mrs. Durrant, Farmer and Company's.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted a YOUTH, accustomed to the business. M. Spence, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Two good PLASTERERS. Brown's Timber Yard, Lane Cove Road, North Shore.

WANTED, a PAINTER, for a small job. Apply 269, Riley-street.

WANTED, a CARPENTER; to a quick hand good wages. M'Alister, grocer, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a CARPENTER, good hand, for short job. Apply 90, South Head Road.

WANTED, a good DRESSMAKER and Machinist; good salary; constant work. 111, King-street.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the bootmaking; also a Youth, for cutting press. 583, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, an UPHOLSTERER. T. Moore's furniture bazaar, 337 and 339, Pitt-street.

WANTED, 2 WHEELWRIGHTS. Apply to J. and C. Smith, near Haymarket.

WANTED, 2 BOOT MAKERS. 89, Cumberland-street, near the bridge.

WANTED, a respectable Youth, as an APPRENTICE. Atlas Printing Office, 24, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a LAD, for an office, quick at accounts. Apply, in own hand writing, to S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, PAINTERS; good Brush hands. Alex. Fraser, Paddington.

WANTED, CURRIER. Apply William Higstrim, auctioneer, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a HAIRDRESSER, at Mr. Haywood's, 209, George-street North.

WANTED, TOBACCO TWISTERS and other HANDS. Apply to Cameron, Dunn, and Co., corner Pitt and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN, to teach eight children a good English education, also to teach music, piano; for the country; good references required. G. S., Square and Compass, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN, to teach eight children a good English education, also to teach music, piano, for the country; good references required. G. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a CARPENTER, corner of Bridge and Phillip streets. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED, to proceed to the country, a young Person as Nursery GOVERNESS; must be capable of teaching music. Apply at St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo, from 1 to 2 o'clock p.m. up to Thursday.

WANTED, for the country, a first-class MILLER; none but a competent and sober person need apply; the highest wages given. Apply at St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo, 8 o'clock p.m., Monday and Tuesday.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS VALET.—Wanted, by a young man; can speak 5 Asiatic languages. Glue's labour agency, 176, Pitt-st.

A LADY, lately from the country, wishes SITUATION as Governess. Mrs. Dunn's agency, 65, Pitt-street.

SITUATION wanted, as COOK; near Bathurst or Mudgee; good refs. Address Dora, HERALD Office.

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.—Wanted, by a steady and competent hand, a SITUATION as Draper; has a good knowledge of grocery, &c. First-class references. Address J.S., General Post Office.

WANTED, by a respectable Youth, a Situation in a gentleman's family as FOOTMAN; thoroughly understands waiting at table; first-class references. Open for one week. In town or country. Apply Mr. [illegible] son's, No. 6, Bridge-street.

WANTED, by a young Married Man, without encumbrance, a SITUATION [illegible] to take the charge of offices, or to mind a store or [illegible] gentleman's house, or any other place of trust, or to make himself otherwise generally useful. Address to A. J. W., 242, Castlereagh-street. High references. Open for one week. No objections to the country.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A COMPETENT NURSE required. 143, Darlinghurst Road, Macleay-street.

BOY Wanted, at Gibbs and Shallard's, ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS Office, Pitt-street.

COMPETENT COOK and LAUNDRESS, in a small private family; liberal wages. 129, Castlereagh-street North. Black's-buildings.

ERRAND BOY, Nurse Girl.—Wanted, respectable Boy; also, little Girl. 217, Lower George-street.

REQUIRED, a respectable young Woman, as Plain COOK. Apply to Mrs. John Frazer, Ranelagh, Darling Point Road.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Rev. W. Slatyer, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

WANTED, General SERVANT (Protestant). Apply 10, Barrack-street, before 11 o'clock, this day.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 294, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply at No. 9, Gibson's-terrace, Milson's Point.

WANTED, General SERVANTS; small families; town, suburbs. Whitbread, 186, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, a Good General SERVANT. Mrs. Thome, 351, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; small family. Crown and Albion streets, Surry Hills.

WANTED, good SERVANTS, in every capacity, town and suburbs. Miss Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 236, George-street North.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. M'Carty, 260, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT. Turner's Hotel, corner of Botany Road.

WANTED, a respectable young Girl, as General SERVANT. 185, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. Page 428, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, House and Parlour Maids, Cooks and Laundress, Generals, useful Girls. 111, King-st.

WANTED, good General SERVANT. 149, Forbes-street, near William-street.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, as House and Parlour MAID. Mrs. R. Thorne, 199, Liverpool-st. W.

WANTED, a Good HOUSEMAID, one accustomed to waiting. Apply 69, King-street.

WANTED, a Second COOK, and an Assistant Waitress. Commercial Restaurant, 262, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL, about 12 years old, to look after one child. The Home, Cowper-terrace.

WANTED, Respectable Girl as Nurse; also, Kitchen-man. Town Hall Dining Rooms, 479, George-st.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a baby. Apply 25, Ultimo-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL; one used to housework. Apply 66, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL, about 15 years of age. Mrs. J. Lawler, 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL, to assist in minding children. Apply 240, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, a steady GIRL, to mind a baby and be generally useful. 80, South Head Road.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, in small family. 136, Elizabeth-street, after 9 o'clock.

WANTED, a tidy, active young GIRL, to make herself useful. 178, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, WET-NURSE, in the house. Apply, with address and full particulars, B. H., HERALD.

WANTED, Assistant WAITRESS; also KITCHEN MAID. American Restaurant, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a thorough HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Mrs. Martin, 179, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, House and Parlourmaid; also Cook and Laundress. 140, Castlereagh-st. Refs. required.

WANTED, Laundress, for Cowra; General Servant, Mudgee; also, 1 Grafton. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, a Woman, as COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply this morning, 78, King-street.

WANTED, PANTRYMAID. Cohen's Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, for the country, a Married Couple, and Needlewoman. Mrs. Dunn, 65, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, to collect orders and deliver meat. J. Higgins, butcher, Woolloomooloo-st.

WANTED, smart LAD, to drive horse and cart; used to smith's shop preferred. 310, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD. Apply J. Reynolds, blacksmith, 44, Lower Campbell-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a good useful BOY. Strathspey House, 313½, Macquarie-street. Apply early.

WANTED, a YOUTH, to peg on the stand. 231, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, an Office BOY; must write a good hand and be well up in figures. Box 261, Post Office.

WANTED, a strong BOY. 70, York-street.

WANTED, a Respectable BOY, age about 13. G. M. Seymour, 118, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a handy MAN and a BOY. S. Forster, iron bedstead maker, Harrington-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, to open oysters and clean fish. Kohler, fishmonger, 22, Hunter-street.

WANTED, two young MEN, to drive drays. Apply 172, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a handy MAN, to do repairs to three houses. Apply at 280, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a MAN, used to horses and gardening. W. Short, Baltic Wharf, Market-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, to assist in bakehouse; also smart LAD. Mackeler, 232, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GROOM. D. O'Connor, 539, George-street.

WANTED, a thorough good SPADESMAN; also, a good CARTER. James Pearce, Randwick.

WANTED, 2 MEN, to work in a market garden. Apply to James Kegan, Double Bay.

WANTED, a young Man as GROOM, to be generally useful. Apply to Mr. Newman, 392, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as NURSE, to assist in housework, and one as Nursery GOVERNESS. Apply to T. J. Stutchbury and Co., 183, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a strong, steady, perfectly sober, young MAN, for the country; garden and stable work, and make himself generally useful to a professional man. Apply to R. H. Gadsden, Esq., Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

WANTED, 10 MEN, to bring their own tools, willing and able to use them, to split billet-wood; and TEAMS to draw the same. Apply to W. Stimson, Sawmills, Fairfield Station.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, for the country, as HOUSEMAID and LAUNDRESS. Apply at St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo, from 1 to 2 o'clock p.m.

WANTED, for a station, Married COUPLE; man as cook, wife as kitchen maid. Married couple; man as under gardener, wife as laundress, also a head gardener; young person as under nursemaid, housemaid, and nursemaid, for one house; cooks and laundresses, housemaids, nurse girls, general servants, for town and country. Glue's Labour Agency, 176, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Chief COOK for steamer Ladybird. Patent Slip Wharf.

WANTED, a Single MAN, accustomed to Horses. Apply C. Kinsela and Sons, Sussex-street, near Goulburn-street.

APARTMENTS BOARD & RESIDENCE.

A LARGE airy front ROOM and BEDROOM, furnished, to LET. Apply No. 34, Park-street.

APARTMENTS vacant. 5, Gladstone-terrace, Bligh-street.

APARTMENTS vacant. 3, Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street, near Macquarie-street North.

A SUITE of APARTMENTS vacant, suitable for a family, at 138, Castlereagh-street.

APARTMENTS vacant.—A Suite and separate Rooms vacant. 185, Macquarie-st. N., op. Inner Domain.

APARTMENTS vacant, for two gentlemen; bath. 281, Albion-terrace, Albion-street, Surry Hills. Apply to Mr. Cobcroft, chemist, South Head Road.

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SEPARATE Board and Residence in a private family for two gentlemen. For address of Madame Du Boissey, apply Station Master, Burwood.

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WANTED, large commodious STORE, neighbourhood of New Pitt-st. Mason, Brothers, 125, Pitt-st.

WANTED, in or near Sydney, a small COTTAGE, furnished; Woolloomooloo pref. C. A., P.O., Manly.

WANTED, partial Board and Residence, near Shepherd's-paddock. State terms, O. K., HERALD.

WANTED, small furnished COTTAGE, in suburbs. Rent moderate. Address Excelsior, HERALD Office.

WANTED, to rent a three-roomed verandah COTTAGE in Redfern; large yard. Address, with particulars, at once, to J. C. B., Albion Wharf, Sydney.

WANTED, to rent, a COTTAGE of 4 or 5 rooms, kitchen, bath, and yard; vicinity of Surry Hills or Darlinghurst, in line of 'bus. Apply, stating rent, &c., X. Y. Z., 570, George-street.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, BOARD and RESIDENCE with a family where are no other lodgers; use of bath. Apply, with particulars, W. T., HERALD Office.

TO LET.

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Ditto to LET, on S. H. Road, a fortune to any man.
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TO LET, 484, Crown-street, Surry Hills, 7 rooms, wash-house, hall; balcony back and front. Rent, £1.

TO LET, a SHOP, in George-street, next Mr. Hanks's. Apply at 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, a SHOP, in George-street, next Mr. Beaumont's. Apply at 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Clarence-street, next to Mr. Glasson, printer; 18s week. M. Brodziak, King-st.

TO LET, 4-roomed HOUSE, nice yard, clean, comfortable. Apply W. Shine, 562, Elizabeth-street.

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TO LET, HOUSE, 5 rooms, 14s 6d; Cottages, 5s 6d, 6s 6d. No. 17, Winslowe-ter., N. S. H. R.; water on.

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